BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

VOLUME 1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEMES

Robert Marsh Westmacott, 1851-1852, 'The Road to the Diggings at Bathurst" (State Library).

EDWARD HIGGINBOTHAM & ASSOCIATES PTY LTD.

Archaeology . History. & Heritage

A.B.N. 79 072 316 968

BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

VOLUME 1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEMES

Edward Higginbotham

MA (Cambridge), PhD (Sydney), MAACAI.

EDWARD HIGGINBOTHAM & ASSOCIATES PTY LTD

13 O'Connor Street

HABERFIELD, NSW 2045.

PO Box 97

HABERFIELD, NSW 2045.

Phone. (02) 9716-5154

drted@higginbotham.net.au

www.higginbotham.com.au

With

Dr. Terry Kass, B. A. (Hons), M. A. (Hons), Dip. Ed

and

Dr. R. Ian Jack, Ian Jack Heritage Consulting Pty Ltd.

For

Bathurst Regional Council

Draft	November 2010
Second Draft	August 2011
Final	October 2011
Revised Final	January 2012

NSW GOVERNMENT | **Planning**

Please type directly into hi-lighted areas of this form, sign and bind into the front of your report (if appropriate) and/or return to the Heritage Branch.

PERMISSION TO USE WRITTEN MATERIAL

Description of material: Bathurst Regional Council Archaeological Management Plan

Name of author: Edward Higginbotham and Associates

Name of copyright owner: Bathurst Regional Council

Use of material - the Heritage Branch requests permission to use the written material described above in the State Heritage Register (SHR), in publicity related to the project and on its website.

The SHR is published online at www.heritage.nsw.gov.au. Images published electronically as part of the State Heritage Register will be limited to a resolution unsuitable for publication-quality printing.

The Heritage Branch will include the creator's preferred form of acknowledgment on the same page as the published image. The Heritage Branch will acknowledge the source of material in all instances.

Form of Acknowledgement: *(Please insert your preferred form of acknowledgment)*
Source: Bathurst Regional Council Archaeological Management Plan (prepared by Edward Higginbotham and Associates)

License term: In perpetuity (i.e. no time limit specified)

The person or organisation listed below warrants that it is entitled to grant the licence.

I confirm that I have sought and obtained permission from any and all third parties to use their material.

Signed on behalf of company/organisation Bathurst Regional Council
(if applicable)

Signed by   David Shaw

(Please print the name of the person authorised to sign)

Signature   David Shaw   Type your name here OR print document, sign and re-scan

Date   22 February 2012

---

3 2011

 NSW GOVERNMENT | **Planning**

Please type directly into hi-lighted areas of this form, sign and bind into the front of your report (if appropriate) and/or return to the Heritage Branch.

PERMISSION TO USE PHOTOGRAPHS OR IMAGES

Description of material: Bathurst Regional Council Archaeological Management Plan

Photographer's Name: Edward Higginbotham and Associates

Name of copyright owner: Bathurst Regional Council

Use of material - the Heritage Branch requests permission to use the images described above in the State Heritage Register (SHR), in publicity related to the project and on its website. The SHR is published online at www.heritage.nsw.gov.au. Images published electronically as part of the State Heritage Register will be limited to a resolution unsuitable for publication-quality printing.

The Heritage Branch will include the creator's preferred form of acknowledgment on the same page as the published image.

The Heritage Branch will acknowledge the source of material in all instances.

Form of Acknowledgement: *(Please insert your preferred form of acknowledgment)*
Source: Bathurst Regional Council (Archaeological Management Plan (prepared by Edward Higginbotham and Associates.

License term: In perpetuity (i.e. no time limit specified)

The person or organisation listed below warrants that it is entitled to grant the licence.

I confirm that I have sought and obtained permission from any and all third parties to use their material.

Signed on behalf of company/organisation Bathurst Regional Council
(if applicable)

Signed by   Janet Bingham

(Please print the name of the person authorised to sign)

Signature   Janet Bingham   Type your name here OR print document, sign and re-scan

Date   3 April 2012

CONTENTS.

_____

_____

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The authors would like to thank

CONVENTIONS

Where land is located by Parish and Portion number, the location is given in brackets, as follows:

(COUNTY, PARISH, portion number, acres).

For example:

 (ROXBURGH, JEDBURGH, 69. 2000).

ABBREVIATIONS

AMP	Archaeological Management Plan
AZP	Archaeological Zoning Plan
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
LEP	Local Environment Plan
NLA	National Library of Australia.
RNE	Register of the National Estate.
SHR	State Heritage Register

_____

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

With the bicentenary of historical settlement of Bathurst, the first inland settlement, fast approaching in 2015, the Bathurst Regional Archaeological Management Plan provides a timely framework to enable Bathurst Regional Council to conserve and manage the historical archaeological resources of the region in accordance with statutory requirements.

However the study goes beyond statutory compliance to provide a methodology whereby Bathurst Regional Council can promote the heritage and archaeology of the region. The study identifies opportunities for conservation, research archaeological investigation, interpretation and display, as well as education and cultural tourism.

The Archaeological Management Plan comprises a series of documents:

Volume 1. Archaeological Themes.

Volume 2. Site Survey, Significance, Conservation and Management.

Map Series in Appendix 1, Volume 2, including three main maps for:

Pastoral Settlement.

Towns and Villages.

Mining and Mineral Extraction.

(Maps for the themes of Penal Settlement and Road Construction using Convict Labour are found in Volume 2, Chapters 2 and 3, respectively).

State Heritage Inventory Database for all listings of the Archaeological Management Plan.

(Much of the information included in the SHI Database is also included in the relevant chapters on archaeological themes in Volume 2).

A large number of state significant archaeological sites are located within the region. For example, the study has identified twelve state significant Mining Archaeological Conservation Areas:

1. Sofala, Wattle Flat & Paling Yards.
2. Quartz Ridge & Turondale.
3. Tambaroora, Hill End, Lower Turon, Macquarie River & Chambers Creek.
4. Duramana, Peel & Clear Creek.
5. Dark Corner & Sunny Corner.
6. Napoleon & Fontana Reefs.

_____

7. O'Connell & Tarana.
8. Caloola, Cow Flat, Apsley & Perthville.
9. Newbridge.
10. Rockley, Wisemans Creek, Oberon & Mt David.
11. Trunkey Creek.
12. Abercrombie.

Where historical settlement and mining are combined, they form significant archaeological mining landscapes and communities that are of state significance. The Archaeological Management Plan has identified eight of these landscapes. Each has been graded in accordance with their potential contribution to state significance:

Archaeological Mining Landscapes and Communities	Mining Archaeological Conservation Areas	Village Archaeological Conservation Area	Priority Level 1-4
1	Sofala, Wattle Flat & Paling Yards	Sofala and Environs Wattle Flat and Environs	1
2	Tambaroora, Hill End, Lower Turon, Macquarie River & Chambers Creek	Hill End Tambaroora Chambers Creek	1
3	Dark Corner & Sunny Corner.	Sunny Corner	2
4	Napoleon & Fontana Reefs	Napoleon Reef	1
5	Trunkey Creek and Abercrombie	Trunkey Creek	2
6	Quartz Ridge & Turondale	Turondale	4
7	Caloola, Cow Flat, Apsley & Perthville	Cow Flat and Caloola, but neither is classified as an archaeological conservation area.	3
8	Duramana, Peel & Clear Creek	Peel	4

The Archaeological Management Plan provides comprehensive coverage of the historical archaeological sites within the region, using a thematic approach. The major archaeological themes are listed below:

1. Penal Settlement.
2. Road construction using convict labour.
3. Pastoral Settlement, to the end of Transportation in 1840.
4. Cities, towns and villages.
5. Industrial Sites – Mining and Mineral Extraction.
6. Closer Settlement, 1850s onwards, and Primary Production.
7. Industrial, retail and commercial enterprise.
8. Public Infrastructure.
9. Building Materials.
10. Cemeteries.

The Archaeological Management Plan provides a series of recommendations for the conservation and management of the archaeological sites within the region. These include:

1. A basic set of recommendations for all sites, which is then adapted for each archaeological theme.
2. Recommendations for archaeological relics associated with existing heritage listings.
3. Priorities for further study with recommendations for a series of ancillary archaeological management plans to cover the most important themes and issues.
4. Priorities for interpretation and display with a list of sites suitable for interpretation and display.
5. A set of recommendations for a database of archaeological and heritage reports, training in the use of the Archaeological Management Plan and a schedule for review and updating of the Archaeological Management Plan.

USER GUIDE.

It is envisages that the Archaeological Management Plan will be used for two principal purposes:
1. To assist in the planning process, and
2. As an educational resource.

Both uses are related and the user guidance for both is identical.

To research the archaeological significance of an individual site.
1. Either search for the property address in the SHI database, or
2. Locate the property on the Map Series for the Archaeological Management Plan (Appendix 1, Volume 2). These maps only cover the themes of Pastoral Settlement; Cities, Towns and Villages; and Mining and Mineral Extraction.
3. In addition to the above Map Series, refer to Volume 2 of the Archaeological Management Plan for mapping relating to the other themes of Penal Settlement and Road Construction using Convict Labour.

To research a site and its archaeological theme:
1. The historical background to each archaeological theme is found in individual chapters of Volume 1 of the Archaeological Management Plan.
2. The results of site survey for each theme and individual listings within each themes are described in individual chapters of Volume 2 of the Archaeological Management Plan.
3. A Statement of Significance for each archaeological theme is provided in Chapter 7, Volume 2 of the Archaeological Management Plan.

To research the heritage and planning requirements for individual sites and themes:
1. The recommendations for individual sites and archaeological themes are described in Chapter 8, Volume 2 of the Archaeological Management Plan.
2. The Archaeological Management Plan also includes a number of recommendations for further study. These are also included in Chapter 8, Volume 2 of the Archaeological Management Plan.

STATEMENT OF BENEFITS.

The Bathurst Regional Archaeological Management Plan provides a sound framework for the future conservation and management of the significant archaeological heritage of the Bathurst Region.

The Archaeological Management Plan provides a comprehensive analysis of the historical context, including important historical eras, settlements and activities, within a framework of archaeological themes.

Predictive modelling and "ground truthing" through site survey of a representative sample of sites enables a comprehensive understanding of the archaeological resources within the Bathurst Region.

The detailed mapping of archaeological sites and themes makes a particularly important contribution to our understanding of the history and development of the Bathurst Region, notably for historical mining landscapes and communities.

The Archaeological Management Plan provides a straightforward and usable set of recommendations for the assessment, conservation and management of sites during the development and planning process.

The Archaeological Management Plan includes a series of recommendations for further study, which will provide greater in depth understanding of the most important archaeological themes and a sound basis for interpretation, display, education and cultural tourism.

_____

1   INTRODUCTION.

1.1   Background.

This report was commissioned by Bathurst Regional Council on 22 April 2010.

1.2   Brief.

The purpose of this report is to prepare an archaeological management plan (AMP) for the Bathurst Regional Council local government area, in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of Archaeological Management Plans*, published by the NSW Heritage Branch.[1]

1.3   Location of site.

The study area includes the whole of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area (Figures 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3).

1.4   Heritage Listings.

The Bathurst Regional Interim LEP 2005 has the most up to date list of heritage items, being 10 conservation areas and 298 heritage items.

The Planning Proposal, including all the above items, was gazetted on 13 May 2011.

Since this archaeological management plan (AMP) was commissioned on 22 April 2010, it relies on the heritage listings in the Planning Proposal before it was gazetted. There are therefore some differences in the numbering of the inventory and the listings actually gazetted.

_____

[1] The Brief for the Bathurst Regional Council Archaeological Management Plan is included in Appendix 1.
Heritage Branch, Department of Planning. *Guidelines for the preparation of Archaeological Management Plans*. Heritage Council of New South Wales and the Department of Planning. 2009.
The publication is available on the NSW Heritage Branch website at:
 www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/AMP_guideline.pdf

_____

_____

The inventory of heritage items is also held by the Bathurst Regional Council and the Heritage Branch, Office of Environment & Heritage in the format of the State Heritage Inventory software package.

Other statutory and non-statutory databases of heritage items have been recently researched for the Bathurst Regional Heritage Study 2007, including the Register of the National Trust. This research was not duplicated for this study, as all items so registered have been included in the Bathurst Regional Heritage Study 2007.[2]

1.5   Study methodology and limitations.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of Archaeological Management Plans*.[3]

The Archaeological Management Plan includes sites of historical and industrial archaeological significance. It does not include Aboriginal objects or places.

1.6   Author identification.

Volume 1 of this report was prepared by Dr. Edward Higginbotham in association with Dr. R. Ian Jack, Ian Jack Heritage Consulting Pty Ltd, and Dr. Terry Kass, Historian.

Volume 2 of this report was prepared by Dr. Edward Higginbotham in association with Dr. Terry Kass, Historian.

_____

[2] Barbara Hickson, in association with the Planning Section of Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Robin McLachlan, Historian. Bathurst Regional Heritage Study,. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 52-53.

[3] Heritage Branch, Department of Planning. *Guidelines for the preparation of Archaeological Management Plans*. Heritage Council of New South Wales and the Department of Planning. 2009.
The publication is available on the NSW Heritage Branch website at:
 www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/AMP_guideline.pdf

_____

1.7   Figures.

Figure 1.1. Map of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area.
Source. Bathurst Regional Council.
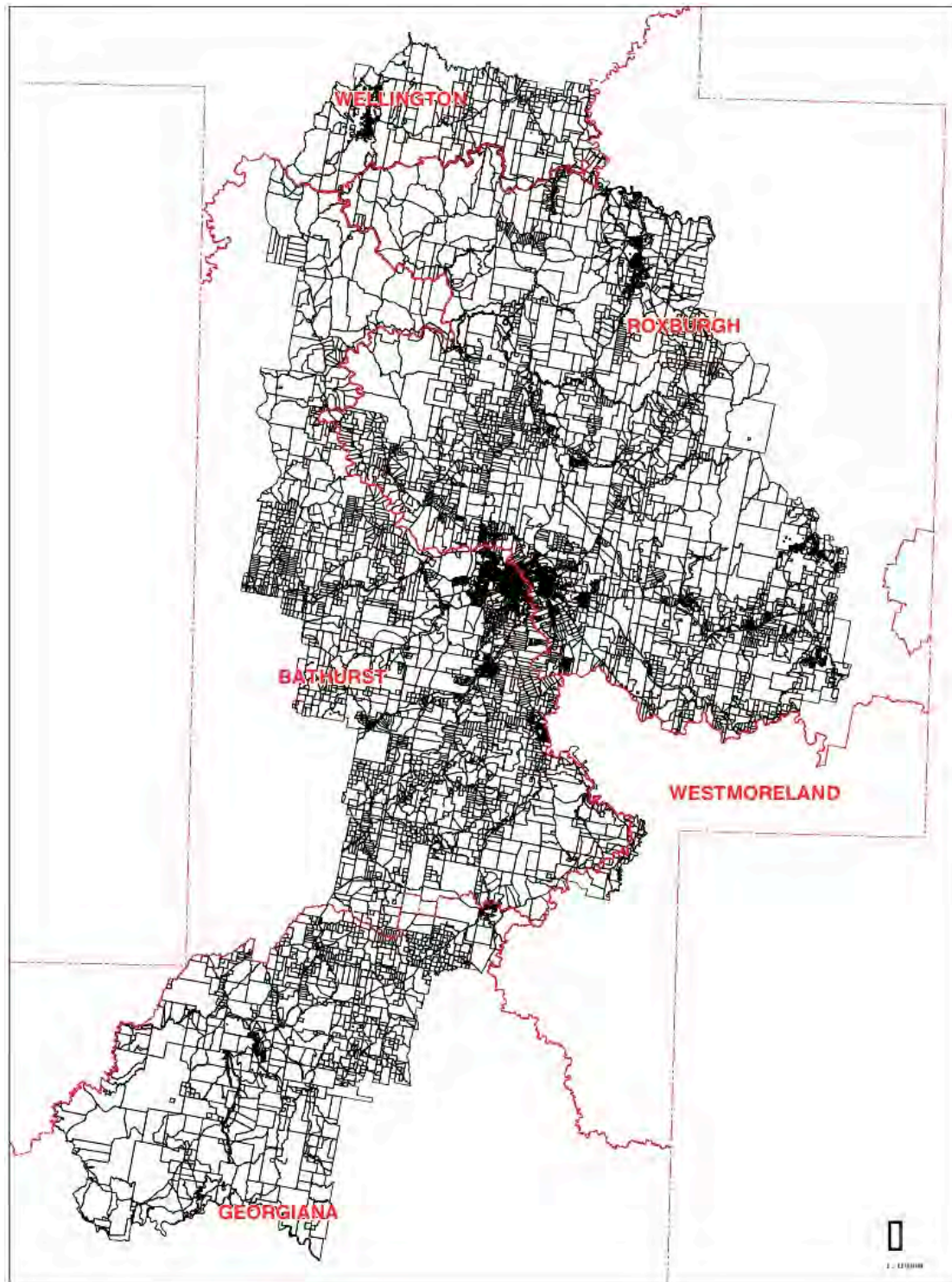
Figure 1.2. Map of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Overlay showing County Boundaries.
Source. Bathurst Regional Council.
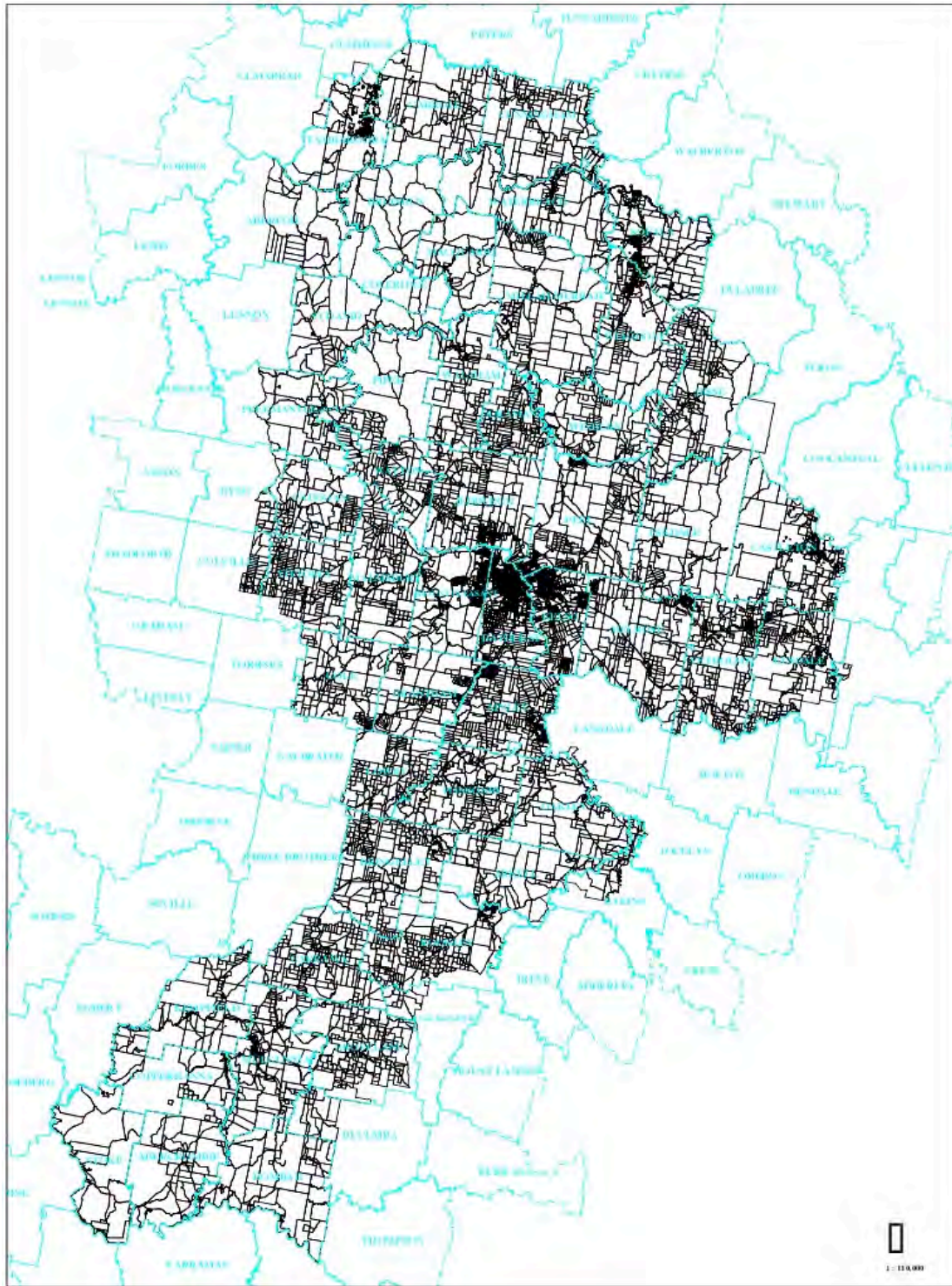
Figure 1.3. Map of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Overlay showing Parish Boundaries.
Source. Bathurst Regional Council.

---

2   LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR HERITAGE IN NSW.

2.1   Introduction.

The *Heritage Act* is the key legislation for the Archaeological Management Plan. A large number of sites of historical archaeological or industrial archaeological significance will include 'relics', as defined under this Act.

Places of historical archaeological or industrial archaeological significance may also include buildings, moveable objects or other items, not defined as 'relics'.[4]

While not all sites will trigger the relics provisions of the Heritage Act, the role of the Archaeological Management Plan is to provide means whereby all sites of significance can be conserved and managed.

This chapter provides an outline of the legislation that protect both historical archaeological and archaeological sites in New South Wales. The legislation includes:
1. *Heritage Act*, 1977.
2. *National Parks and Wildlife Act*, 1974.
3. *National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act*, 2010.
4. *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act*, 1979.
5. *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation*, 2000.
6. *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act*, 1999.

2.2   *Heritage Act* 1977.

The *Heritage Act* contains various legal measures to protect historical archaeological resources.

Where historical research has revealed the location of historical settlement, experience has shown that the discovery of relics is highly likely once the soil is disturbed. When relics are revealed the Heritage Council must be notified. This may involve delay until appropriate arrangements can be made to record the archaeological remains. As a result, developers and others are normally advised that excavation permits must be obtained prior to undertaking works, which involve

---

[4] See Chapter 3.2 for a more detailed description of archaeological sites.

excavation or the disturbance of historical sites. In this way most delays can be avoided.

The definition of 'relics' under the NSW Heritage Act has recently been changed, as follows:

The new definition is:

> '**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."[5]

Section 139 of the *Heritage Act* provides that:

> c). A person must not disturb or excavate any 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 unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.
> d). A person must not disturb or excavate any land on which the person has discovered or exposed a relic except in accordance with an excavation permit.

If a site is the subject of an order under Section 130, an Interim Heritage Order, or is listed on the State Heritage Register, approval for an excavation permit is required under Section 60 of the *Heritage Act*.

If a site is not the subject of an order under the *Heritage Act* and is not listed on the State heritage Register, an excavation permit is required, in accordance with Section 140.

Section 146 of the *Heritage Act* requires that the accidental discovery of relics should be reported to the Heritage Council of NSW.

---

[5] Heritage Act, 1977, No. 136, as amended. Part 1. Section 4. Definitions.

> A person who is aware or believes that he or she has discovered or located a relic (in any circumstances, and whether or not the person has been issued with an excavation permit) must:
>
> e). within a reasonable time after he or she first becomes aware or believes that he or she has discovered or located that relic, notify the Heritage Council of the location of the relic, unless he or she believes on reasonable grounds that the Heritage Council is aware of the location of the relic, and
>
> f). within the period required by the Heritage Council, furnish the Heritage Council with such information concerning the relic as the Heritage Council may reasonably require.

When an item of heritage significance comes under the ownership or control of a public authority, the authority is required to record it in a Heritage and Conservation Register, under section 170 of the *Heritage Act*. The purpose of the provision is to alert the authority whenever works are proposed, which might affect the item.

There are heavy penalties for offences under the *Heritage Act*. Penalties may include fines, confiscation of equipment, even imprisonment.

2.3   Standard exemptions and exceptions under the *Heritage Act.*

Certain activities on sites listed on the NSW Heritage Register do not require permit application. These standard exemptions under section 57 of the *Heritage Act* were published in 1999 by the NSW Heritage Office.

On other archaeological sites, whether or not listed on the NSW Heritage Inventory, there are various situations where an application can be made for a permit exception. Permit exceptions under section 139 of the *Heritage Act* were published in 2002 by the NSW Heritage Office.[6] Permit exceptions may be made in the following circumstances:

1. Where an archaeological assessment has been prepared in accordance with Guidelines published by the Heritage Council of NSW which indicates that

---

[6] For section 60 applications: NSW Heritage. Standard Exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council Approval. 1999.
For section 140 applications: regulations available from NSW Heritage Office.

there is little likelihood of there being any relics in the land or that any relics in the land are unlikely to have State or local heritage significance.

2. Where the excavation or disturbance of land will have a minor impact on the archaeological resource.

3. Where the excavation or disturbance of land involves only the removal of fill which has been deposited on the land.

These exemptions and exceptions have been recently updated and are available on the Heritage Branch web site.[7]

2.4   *National Parks and Wildlife Act*, 1974.

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act*, 1974, ensures the care, control and management of all national parks, historic sites, nature reserves, reserves, Aboriginal areas and state game reserves. This legislation protects Aboriginal places and objects throughout New South Wales.

The provisions of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act*, 1974, have been recently updated by the *National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act*, 2010.

2.5   *National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act*, 2010.

The *National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act*, 2010, was passed on 15 June 2010 and its provisions came into force on 2 July 2010 and 1 October 2010 respectively.

The provisions of the Act include changes, namely:

1. Introduction of the new Aboriginal cultural heritage offences, penalties and permit system in Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act* 1974.

2. Introduction of remediation directions in relation to harm to Aboriginal objects and places (s.91L), and

3. Provisions about the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System.

The Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water is preparing fact sheets to explain these changes.

---

[7] . Refer to Permits and Applications Page on the NSW Heritage Branch website. http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/03_subnav_01.htm

Aboriginal places and objects are not included in the scope of this Archaeological Management Plan. Persons intending to disturb known Aboriginal places or objects should ensure that they obtain the relevant permits under the *National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act*, 2010.

Where Aboriginal objects are accidentally discovered, excavation or disturbance should cease and the Environmental Protection and Regulation Group of the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water should be informed in accordance with section 91 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act*, 1974.

2.6 ***Environmental Planning and Assessment Act*, 1979, and *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation*, 2000.**

Planning and development in New South Wales is carried out under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act*, 1979, and the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation*, 2000.

Where the proposed development has been declared by the Minister of Planning to be a *major infrastructure development* or *project* under section 75B of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Ac*t, 1979, the development is to be assessed under Part 3a of that act.

While providing for thorough assessment of proposals (Part 3A, Divisions 2 and 3), Part 3A of the Act does not require approval under Part 4, Section 139 (excavation permits) of the *Heritage Act*, 1977.

2.7 ***Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act*, 1999.**

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act*, 1999 is Commonwealth legislation that provides a legal framework for the protection and management of nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places.

Heritage places include world heritage sites and national heritage places, recorded on the National Heritage List. At present, no sites are listed under this Act in the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area.[8]

2.8   The Register of the National Estate.

The Register of the National Estate, established under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act*, 1975, became a non statutory archive in February 2012.

Following amendments to the *Australian Heritage Council Act* 2003, the Register of the National Estate was frozen on 19 February 2007, which means that no new places can be added or removed.

The Register continued as a statutory register until February 2012. During this period the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts was required to continue considering the Register when making some decisions under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* 1999. This transition period also allowed states, territories, local and the Australian Government to complete the task of transferring places to appropriate heritage registers where necessary and to amend legislation that refers to the Register of the National Estate as a statutory list.

From February 2012 all references to the Register were removed from the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act*, 1999 and the *Australian Heritage Commission Act*, 1975. The Register of the National Estate will be maintained after this time on a non-statutory basis as a publicly available archive.[9]

---

[8] Research of Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities website, dated 22 September 2010.
http://www.environment.gov.au/index.html
[9] For further information, see
http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/laws/index.html

---

3   ASSESSING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE.

3.1   The principal sources.

The starting point for this study is the body of work, completed by those who have previously studied the history, archaeology and heritage of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area.

The Thematic History prepared by Dr. Robin McLachlan for the 2007 Bathurst Regional Heritage Study draws together all the principal sources for the Archaeological Management Plan.[10]

Other important sources include the previous heritage studies for Evans Shire and Bathurst City Council, prepared by Hughes Trueman Ludlow.[11]

The most recent history of Bathurst, written by Theo Barker, provides an overall history of the Bathurst area, written in both a chronological and thematic format.[12]

For a more general historical geographical approach to the region, which assist in understanding the main causes for settlement and growth, two publications by Denis

---

[10] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007.
Barbara Hickson, in association with the Planning Section of Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Robin McLachlan, Historian. Bathurst Regional Heritage Study. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 52-53.
[11] Hughes Trueman Ludlow. City of Bathurst Heritage Study. Bathurst City Council. 1992.
Hughes Trueman Ludlow. Evans Shire Council. Heritage Study. The Department of Environment & Planning and Evans Shire Council. 1987.
[12] Theo Barker. A History of Bathurst. Volume 1. The Early Settlement to 1862. Crawford House Press in association with Bathurst City Council, Bathurst. 1992.
Theo Barker. A History of Bathurst. Volume 2. From Settlement to City. Crawford House Press in association with Bathurst City Council, Bathurst. 1992.

_____

Jeans and Ian Jack are essential reading.[13] Terry Kass has also written a Thematic History of the Central West.[14]

This study also uses a number of reports on specific sites or groups of sites. These are credited individually in the text.[15]

3.2   What is an archaeological site?

Thanks to the Time Team, we are all familiar with the excavation of archaeological sites. We should not however conclude that all archaeological sites involve digging in the ground. For example, standing buildings can also be archaeological sites and possess scientific (archaeological) significance. The NSW Heritage Branch definition is as follows:

> **'Archaeological Site** – A place that contains evidence of past human activity. Below ground archaeological sites may include building foundations, occupation deposits, features, artifacts and relics. Above ground archaeological sites may include buildings, works, or industrial structures that are intact or ruined.'[16]

The above definition probably should have included the word associated or related to describe the 'building foundations, occupation deposits, features, artifacts and relics', because it is extremely important that excavation recovers the relationships and context of the archaeological finds in order to interpret the evidence correctly. It is not appropriate just to collect items from archaeological sites without recording their exact find location and context. To do so means that the artifacts lose their meaning.

_____

[13] Jeans, D. N. 1972. *An Historical Geography of New South Wales to 1901*. Reed Publications. Artarmon, Sydney.
Jack, R. I. & Jeans, D. N. 1996. *Regional Histories of New South Wales*. Heritage Office & Department of Urban Affairs and Planning.
[14] Terry Kass. *A Thematic History of the Central West, comprising the NSW Historical Regions of Lachlan and Central Tablelands*. NSW Heritage Office. 2003.
[15] See Appendix 2 for list of reports on heritage items in the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area.
[16] Iacono, N., Lavelle, S. & Stankowski, K. 2009. Guidelines for the preparation of archaeological management plans. Heritage Branch and Department of Planning, in association with the Heritage Council of NSW. Page 28.

_____

The above definition refers not only to standing buildings, but also to industrial sites. A standing building can possess scientific (archaeological) significance, if it reveals how the people have lived in it in the past. Similarly a building may contain evidence of its sequence of construction in the range of building materials and fabrics used. This is particularly important with early colonial buildings, where a detailed sequence of construction, additions and alterations can be determined by the analysis of building materials and relating that evidence back to the historical documentation. Goulburn Brewery is an example of a large site where this technique has been used (Figures 3.1 and 3.2). More recent examples include the re-examination of the building sequence of Elizabeth Farm, Parramatta.[17] The conservation of important historical buildings should now always include a detailed analysis of the building fabric, prior to conservation works being undertaken.

The presence of large assemblages of artifacts is an important element of many archaeological sites. The artifacts reveal important information on daily life and work. It is essentially using what was thrown out, lost or hidden to reconstruct people's lives. The important point is this – never let an archaeologist go through your garbage bin unless you want your private details revealed!

Artifact assemblages are however not present on all archaeological sites. In large towns and cities, like Sydney and Parramatta, it has been found that artifact deposition on site is usually curtailed between the 1870s and 1890s. It is assumed that some form of off site garbage disposal was adopted after this time, for example, municipal garbage collection. However this may not be the only explanation, since this change also seems to take place on rural or isolated sites, like mining villages. The important point to grasp is that the main tool used by archaeologists to interpret their sites is removed with the artifacts. This means that sites after the 1870s-1890s cannot reveal the evidence required and therefore do not possess scientific (archaeological) significance. While this may be a general rule, there are notable exceptions. For this reason caution should be exercised in assessing the significance of archaeological sites, particularly those of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

While the above rule of thumb may apply to most domestic sites, it certainly does not apply to industrial archaeological sites. In this case, it is the contribution of the

---

[17] Edward Higginbotham. "Much Ado About Mortar – recent archaeology at Elizabeth Farm", in *Insites, the Magazine of the Historic House Trust*, Winter 2008, Issue 55, pages 8-9.
http://www.higginbotham.com.au/pdf/insiteslayout10-11.pdf

industrial remains, buildings, structures and machinery to our understanding of the industrial processes that is the important factor. In most cases archaeologists limit their investigations to industrial sites where the technology has been superseded by modern technological progress. Thus industrial archaeological sites in New South Wales may date from first settlement in 1788 right up to the mid 20th century or even later. For example, the technology for terracotta sewer or stormwater pipe manufacture has now been superseded by modern kilns or by concrete or PVC pipes. The last beehive or pipe kilns were constructed in the 1960s and used up until the 1980s in Sydney.

3.3   What is scientific (archaeological) significance?

The term 'archaeological potential' is a common, but somewhat confusing term, because it may initially be thought to mean something about implied significance and importance, rather than just presence or absence. Here is the official definition, according the NSW Heritage Branch:

> **Archaeological Potential** – The degree of physical evidence present on an archaeological site usually assessed on the basis of physical evaluation and historical research. It refers to the surviving condition of archaeological sites.   Common terms for describing archaeological potential are:
> • known archaeological features/sites (high archaeological potential);
> • potential archaeological features/sites (medium archaeological potential); and
> • no archaeological features/sites (low archaeological potential).[18]

'Archaeological potential', according to this definition, is all to do with presence or absence and surviving condition. If it is absent, then it is clearly not an archaeological site. If it is present, or only survives in part, then it is an archaeological site, but the surviving condition is the important measure. So, let us say what we mean and call it surviving condition. The term, 'archaeological potential' is therefore not be used in this report.

The presence or absence of archaeological sites is really not a useful criterion, whereby we may narrow down the scope of what we are trying to assess in this report,

---

[18] Iacono, N., Lavelle, S. & Stankowski, K. 2009: 27.

_____

since it does not place a value on the 'relics' to be found there. However the recently gazetted change to the definition of 'relics' under the NSW Heritage Act enables us to narrow our search.

The new definition is:

> '**relic** means any deposit, artifact, 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."[19]

The value criterion can be further defined and confused by the terms 'research potential' and 'scientific significance':

> **Research Potential** – The ability of a site or feature to yield information through archaeological investigation; The scientific significance of archaeological sites is assessed according to their ability to contribute information to substantive research questions. See Scientific Significance.

> **Scientific Significance** – A term used to summarise the 'research potential' criterion as defined under the NSW Heritage criteria. Items meeting this criterion are significant because of their potential to contribute to an understanding of the history of New South Wales.[20]

To remove confusion, the term 'scientific significance' is replaced with scientific (archaeological) significance in this report.

But what is an important archaeological site? It is perhaps best to refer back to a text written in 1984 for the clear and concise explanation.

The term 'scientific (archaeological) significance' may be defined as the extent to which a site may contribute knowledge, not available from other sources, to current themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines.[21] 'Scientific (archaeological)

---

[19] Heritage Act, 1977, No. 136, as amended. Part 1. Section 4. Definitions.

[20] Iacono, N., Lavelle, S. & Stankowski, K. 2009: 31.

[21] This definition is based upon the following references;
Bickford, A. & Sullivan, S. 'Assessing the research significance of historic sites', in Sullivan, S. & Bowdler, S. *Site survey and significance assessment in Australian*

significance' is included in Criterion E, scientific significance, of the current criteria for assessment.

In the assessment of scientific (archaeological) significance, several factors or criteria have to be taken into account. Questions include:

- Does the site contribute knowledge not available from other sources? In this respect, the preservation of the site, the availability of comparative sites, and the extent of historical documentation should be considered.
- Does this knowledge contribute meaningfully to current research themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines? The level of this contribution may be assessed on the same basis as other aspects of cultural significance, for example, locality, region or state.

It is clear that the determination of scientific (archaeological) significance is closely related and, in fact, dependent upon the development of current research themes in historical archaeology. These research priorities will change over time, as new aspects of significance are recognised.

This report therefore seeks to locate and identify archaeological sites with scientific (archaeological) significance at the State or local level. In order to do this we need to adopt research themes and a thematic approach.

The NSW Heritage Branch has recently published useful guidelines for assessing the significance of historical archaeological sites after the recent changes to the *NSW Heritage Act*.[22]

3.4   A Thematic Approach.

There are a number of ways to approach the archaeology of the Bathurst Regional Council local government area. A thematic approach is adopted by this study, because

archaeology, Dept. of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, Canberra, 1984, pp. 19-26.
Sullivan, S. & Bowdler, S. *Site survey and significance assessment in Australian archaeology*, Dept. of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, Canberra, 1984, passim.
[22] Heritage Branch, Department of Planning. *Assessing Significance for historical archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*. NSW Department of Planning and the Heritage Council of New South Wales, 2009.

it allows us to evaluate the importance of archaeological sites in relation to a number of simple research themes.

The principal themes are based on the main characteristics of historical settlement, namely:
1. Penal Settlement.
2. Convict road construction.
3. Pastoral settlement.
4. Mineral extraction and mining settlement.
5. Other industrial development.
6. Urban and village development.

The first three themes relate to various aspects of the Penal System, from the penal settlement at Bathurst, to road construction and assigned convict labour on large farms.

As appropriate, these archaeological themes are correlated with the National and State historical themes.[23]

3.5   Community consultation.

Community consultation is an essential part of the preparation of the Archaeological Management Plan.

Community groups were widely consulted during the preparation of the Bathurst Regional Heritage Study 2007. Volume 1 of the Archaeological Management Plan was circulated among a selection of these community groups with a request for assistance or additions to the lists of sites already included in this report and the Bathurst Regional Heritage Study 2007.

_____

[23] Heritage Council of New South Wales. *New South Wales Historical Themes*. October 2001.
This table may be downloaded from the Heritage Branch website –
http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/themes2006.pdf

3.6   Figures
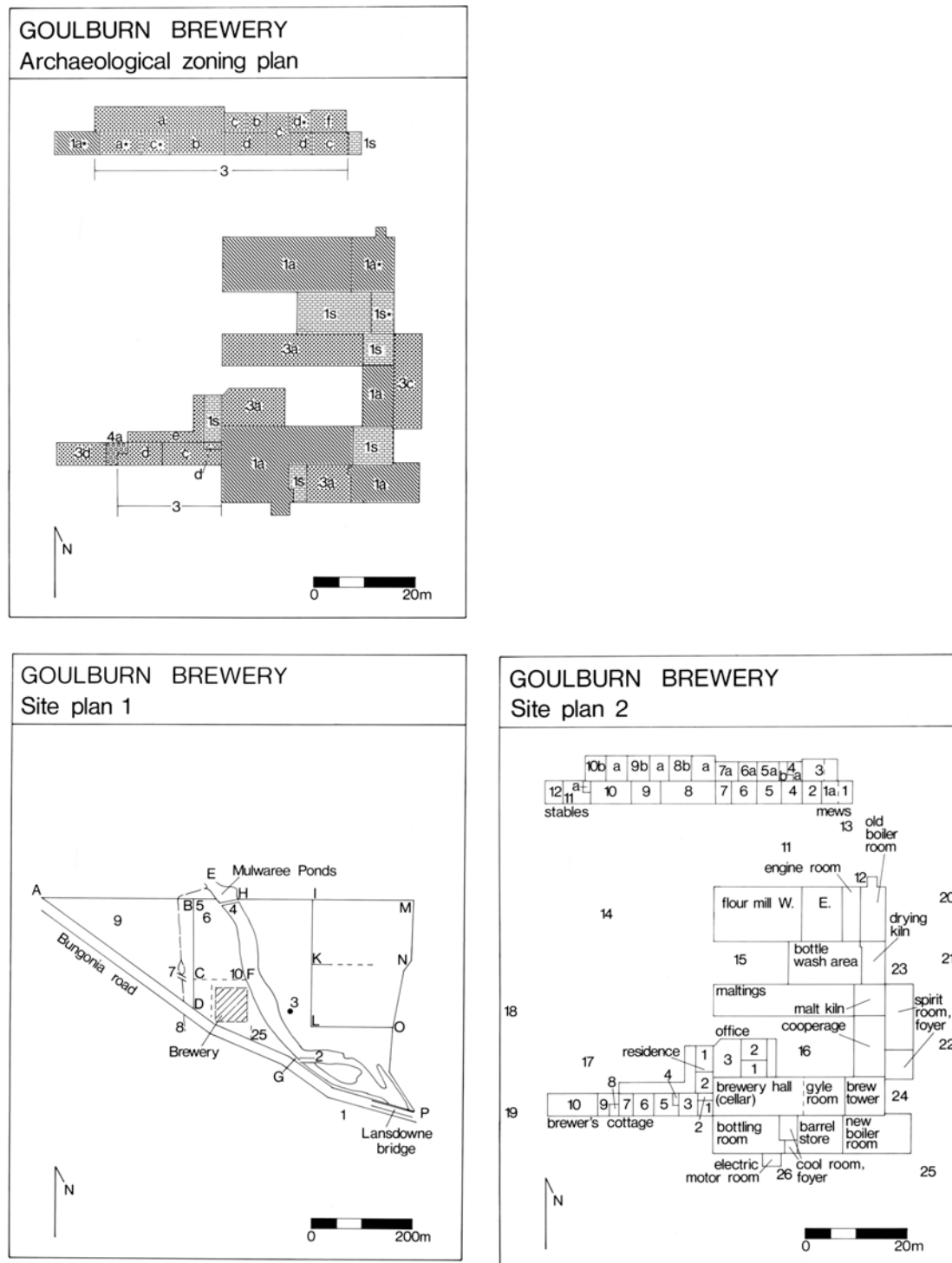
Figure 3.1. Building materials provide archaeological evidence for the date range and sequence of construction, additions and alterations of historical standing buildings. Goulburn Brewery, Archaeological Zoning Plan, 1982 provides an early example of a study where this methodology has been used.
Source. Edward Higginbotham.
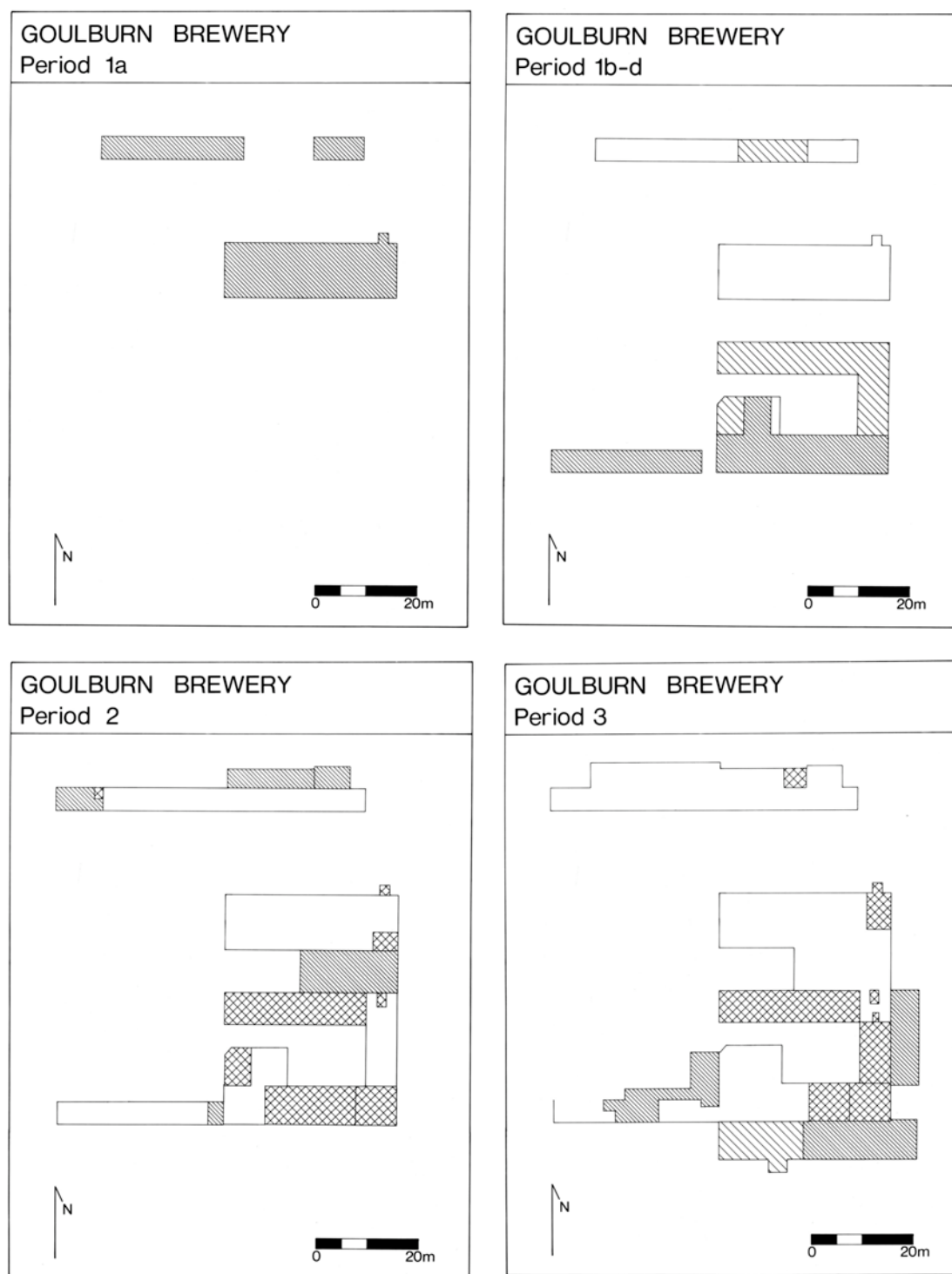
Figure 3.2. Building materials provide archaeological evidence for the date range and sequence of construction, additions and alterations of historical standing buildings. Goulburn Brewery, Archaeological Zoning Plan, 1982 provides an early example of a study where this methodology has been used.
Source. Edward Higginbotham.

4   THE BEGINNINGS OF EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT.

The small penal settlement on Port Jackson, founded in January 1788, had little physical impact on the land of the Wiradjuri speaking peoples for nearly three decades. As the Colony grew, the need for more farming and grazing land became acute.

William Charles Wentworth, William Lawson and Gregory Blaxland set out in May 1813 to attempt to cross the Blue Mountains that had so effectively formed a barrier to the expanding settlement. Later in 1813 George William Evans was sent by Governor Macquarie to survey the route, reaching as far as the Macquarie River. A year later it was William Cox, who was contracted to build the road across the mountains along this surveyed line.

Although the new road provided an opportunity for large landholders to seek new pastures west of the Blue Mountains, a barrier to further settlement was placed along the Macquarie and Lachlan Rivers. West of this boundary was reserved for government use.

Bathurst was founded as a government agricultural station in 1815, using convicts to tend the government cattle. In 1823 a more remote stock station was opened in the Wellington Valley, with an intermediate station set up in the mid 1820s at Fredericks Valley Creek, near the site of Orange.[24]

Later governors ignored Macquarie's promises of secure land grants for the Aborigines and instead were flooded with demands for land by the new settlers. Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane tried to stem this tide, but the dramatic rise in the numbers of settlers and their stock had a severe impact on the native population around Bathurst. On 8 January 1824 the *Sydney Gazette* reported:

> "Advices from Bathurst say, that the natives have been very troublesome in that country. Numbers of the cattle have been killed. In justification of their conduct, the natives urge, that the white men have driven away all the kangaroos and opossums, and that black men must now have beef!"

---

[24] Jack, R. I. & Jeans, D. N. 1996. *Regional Histories of New South Wales*. Heritage Office & Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. Page 90.

Starvation drove the Wiradjuri to seek food, but the farmers retaliated at the loss of their stock and produce. The situation deteriorated rapidly with strike and counter-strike, with the settlers taking the law into their own hands, seeking to destroy the native population. Martial law was declared on 14 August 1824. Major Morisset, commandant of the Bathurst Penal Establishment, used troops and settlers to kill the Aboriginal population. After four months of bloodshed and notorious atrocities, martial law was repealed on 11 December 1824.

William Suttor, junior, of Brucedale, Bathurst, concluded in *Australian Stories Retold* (1887): [25]

> "when Martial Law had run its course extermination is the word most aptly describes the result. As the old Roman Tacitus said, "they made a solitude and called it peace.""

The restriction of settlement west of Bathurst were removed in 1826 when Governor Darling established the Limits of Location, forming the boundary to the Nineteen Counties. This opened up the area beyond Bathurst to pastoral settlement.

European settlers continued to displace the Aboriginal population. In more remote areas, the apprehensions held by settlers for their security were not abated until the 1840s. By the 1850s the traditional Aboriginal way of life was a thing of the past.[26]

The Aboriginal people have occupied this land for many thousands of years. A study of their traditional way of life, their contact with the European settlers and their later history is beyond the scope of this Archaeological Management Plan. Nonetheless this study, like the Bathurst Regional Heritage Study 2007 recommends an in-depth

---

[25] Marcia Langton. "They made a solitude and called it Peace", in Rachel Perkins and Marcia Langton (eds), 2008: 45-62.
Rachel Perkins and Marcia Langton (eds). *First Australians, An Illustrated History*. SBS and the Miegunyah Press, Melbourne. 2008.
[26] Jack, R. I. & Jeans, D. N. 1996. *Regional Histories of New South Wales*. Heritage Office & Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. Page 90.

study of the Aboriginal places and objects within the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area.[27]

---

[27] Barbara Hickson, in association with the Planning Section of Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Robin McLachlan, Historian. Bathurst Regional Heritage Study. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 77, 86-87.

4.1   Figures.
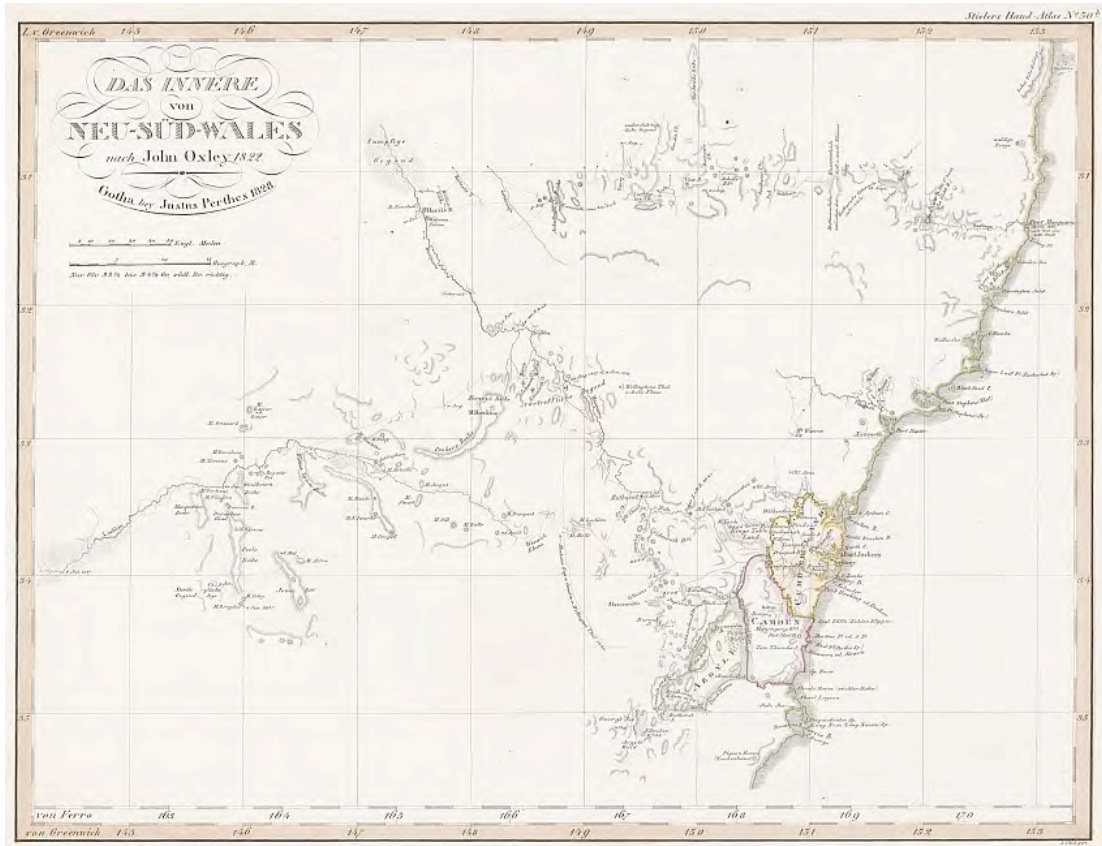
Figure. 4.1. 'The Interior of New South Wales, by John Oxley.' This map, printed in Germany in 1828, records the extent of exploration by John Oxley and others in 1822. It also shows the settled districts up to that date. Outside the County of Cumberland (Cumberland Plain), the Counties of Camden and Argyle are the only areas delineated. The small settlement at Bathurst is shown in the West (see detail in Figure 4.2).
Source. National Library of Australia. Map Rm 3599.
http://www.nla.gov.au/apps/cdview?pi=nla.map-rm3599-e

Figure 4.2. 'The Interior of New South Wales, by John Oxley.' This map, printed in Germany in 1828, records the extent of exploration by John Oxley and others in 1822. It also shows the settled districts up to that date. Outside the County of Cumberland (Cumberland Plain), the Counties of Camden and Argyle are the only areas delineated. The small settlement at Bathurst is shown in the West (see detail in Figure 4.2).

Source. National Library of Australia. Map Rm 3599.
http://www.nla.gov.au/apps/cdview?pi=nla.map-rm3599-e

Figure 4.3. The Plains, Bathurst, 1815, by John William Lewin.
In April 1815, Lewin accompanied Governor Lachlan Macquarie on an expedition to the Bathurst to assess the new area for agricultural settlement.
Source. Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW. Digital Order No. a128106.

5 PENAL SETTLEMENT.

With the completion of Cox's Road in 1815, Governor Macquarie was keen to explore the New Country and establish its potential for agriculture. His party arrived at Cox's Depot on the Macquarie River on 4 May 1815. Macquarie read the proclamation naming Bathurst on Sunday, 7 May 1815.[28]

While awaiting instructions from the British Government, Macquarie established the beginnings of a Government Agricultural Station in 1815. He appointed William Cox as Acting Commandant in the meantime. The new settlement was approved in late 1816.[29]

Convict huts were the first structures built at Bathurst. They were followed by Government House, the Superintendent's House, a Store and a Barrack, built between 1817 and 1818.

William Lawson replaced William Cox as Commandant in September 1819.[30] The Commandants at Bathurst are listed below:

William Cox, Acting Commandant, 1815 – September 1819.
William Lawson, Commandant, September 1819 – 1823.
Major James Thomas Morisset (48th Regiment), November 1823 – 1824.
Lieutenant John Fennell (48th Regiment). 20 January 1825 – d. 3 July 1826.
Major D. McPherson (39th Regiment), 1 July 1829 – 1 November 1831.
Major Thomas Poole (39th Regiment), 1 November 1831 – 1832.
W. Croker (rank and regiment unknown), 14 January 1832.[31]

---

[28] Theo Barker. A History of Bathurst. Volume 1. The Early Settlement to 1862. Crawford House Press in association with Bathurst City Council, Bathurst. 1992: 25.
[29] Theo Barker. A History of Bathurst. Volume 1. The Early Settlement to 1862. Crawford House Press in association with Bathurst City Council, Bathurst. 1992: 35-38.
[30] Theo Barker. A History of Bathurst. Volume 1. The Early Settlement to 1862. Crawford House Press in association with Bathurst City Council, Bathurst. 1992: 47.
[31] Theo Barker. A History of Bathurst. Volume 1. The Early Settlement to 1862. Crawford House Press in association with Bathurst City Council, Bathurst. 1992: 55.

In 1822, Governor Macquarie provided an inventory of the buildings constructed during his administration. At Bathurst these included:

1. Brick house and out offices with orchard and kitchen garden for the Commandant.
2. Two-storied brick barracks for soldiers.
3. Brick provision store and granary.
4. Brick barrack for the accommodation of the storekeeper.
5. Brick barrack for the accommodation of the Chief Constable and Superintendent of Convicts.
6. Weather board barrack for the accommodation of the Principal Overseer of Government Stock.
7. Large brick barn with lofts for wheat and maize.
8. Temporary log houses as barrack for 50 male convicts.
(All the foregoing barracks have kitchen gardens enclosed).[32]

Improvements in the 1820s included a hospital, courthouse, small gaol or lock-up, a brick kiln and convict barracks. The latter replaced the log huts mentioned by Macquarie. A street of huts was constructed by Morisset before 1825.[33]

Further notes on the buildings of the Penal Settlement have been prepared by Dr. Robin McLachlan.[34]

The Town of Bathurst was laid out in 1833. The Military gave way to the Civil Administration of the Police and Resident Magistrate.[35]

5.1   Site listings – Penal Settlement.

There are a number of existing listings for the Penal Settlement and its associated buildings, including:

---

[32] Original in BPP. Vol. 3. 1816-1830. Papers Relating to New South Wales, quoted in Theo Barker. A History of Bathurst. Volume 1. The Early Settlement to 1862. Crawford House Press in association with Bathurst City Council, Bathurst. 1992: 87.
[33] Theo Barker. A History of Bathurst. Volume 1. The Early Settlement to 1862. Crawford House Press in association with Bathurst City Council, Bathurst. 1992: 88.
[34] See Appendix 3.
[35] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 145.

_____

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080015	Dairy Farmers Factory	The Dairy Farmers Factory, Convict Hospital	44 - 50	Bentinck Street	Bathurst		1915
1080088	Old Government - House Group	Macquarie House, Old Government House, Miss Falloons cottage	16	Stanley Street	Bathurst	1845	1890
1080314	Bathurst Bowling Club	Original Bathurst Government site and Police Barracks	29	William Street	Bathurst		1890
1080735	Limekiln Roasting Pit			Mount Horrible Road	Limekilns		

The Archaeological Management Plan maps and lists each and every site associated with the Penal Settlement. They may be included within an Archaeological Conservation Area.

The Archaeological Management Plan also identifies and lists the stock stations belonging to the Penal Settlement that have been identified on historical maps. These include:

1. Old White Rock Station.
2. (New) White Rock Government Station.
3. Georges Plains Government Station.
4. Blackrock Government Station.
5. Another government station, closer to Bathurst.
6. Sites of Tents.
7. Other Buildings.
8. Hut.

All of the above sites, with the exception of the other buildings and hut (7 and 8 above) are located on or adjacent to the Government Reserve to the south of Bathurst. This land became the Church and School Land (Parishes of Bathurst and Apsley). The sites are identified on two maps (Figures 5.7 and 5.9). There is some evidence for

_____

a government station at Swallow Creek, but insufficient documentation to locate this site.[36]

In addition to the husbanding of stock for the government, the convicts were also put to work in other industrial production. Like the penal settlement at Port Macquarie, Bathurst also had its own lime kilns for the production of lime for mortar and plaster. The brick kilns were located close to Bathurst, but the limekilns were located in a remote situation, north of Bathurst at Limekilns on Mount Horrible Road.

These places of work for convict labour, the stock stations, brick kilns and limekilns, were essential for the functioning of the penal settlement. The Settlement at Bathurst itself and the outlying places of work form a complete penal landscape, joined by a network of roads and tracks.

The original road from Bathurst to Wellington Valley ran along Queen Charlottes Creek. It is suggested that the site of a hut and building at Bathampton and Fitzgeralds Valley, as well as the site of a building at Evans Plains may have been places where the traffic along the road to Wellington Valley could have been officially controlled.

---

[36] Personal communication: Dr. Robin McLachlan.

_____

5.2   Figures.

Figure 5.1. The Plains, Bathurst, by John William Lewin, showing the encampment of Governor Macquarie in 1815. This view is from the east side of the Macquarie River, looking south-west. The flagstaff was located on Stanley Street, midway between William and George Streets.
Source. Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW. Digital Order No. a128133.

_____

Figure 5.2. Evan's Map, 1818.
Source. Copy provided by Dr. R. McLachlan.
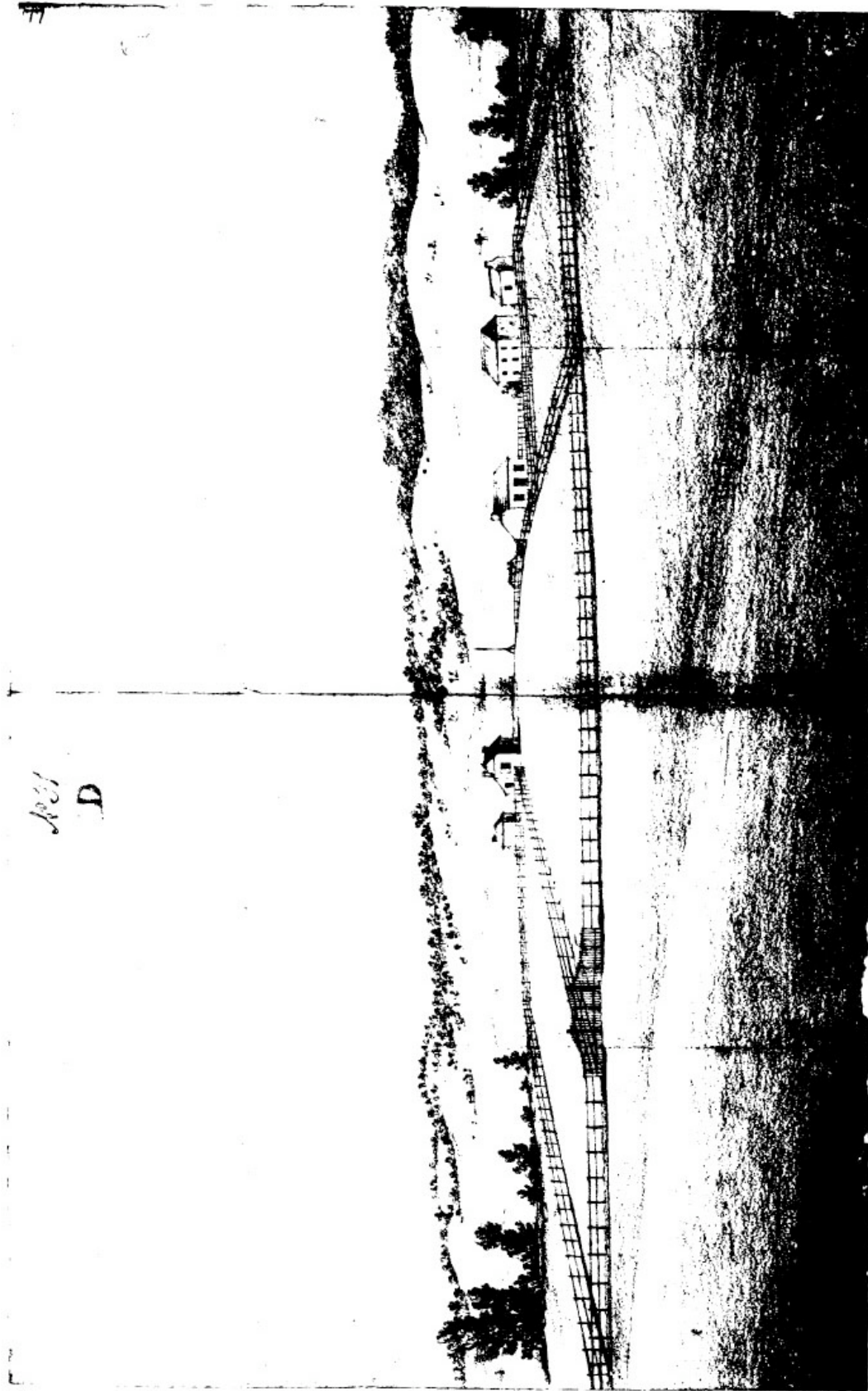
Figure 5.3. Evan's Sketch, 1818.
Source. Copy provided by Dr. R. McLachlan.
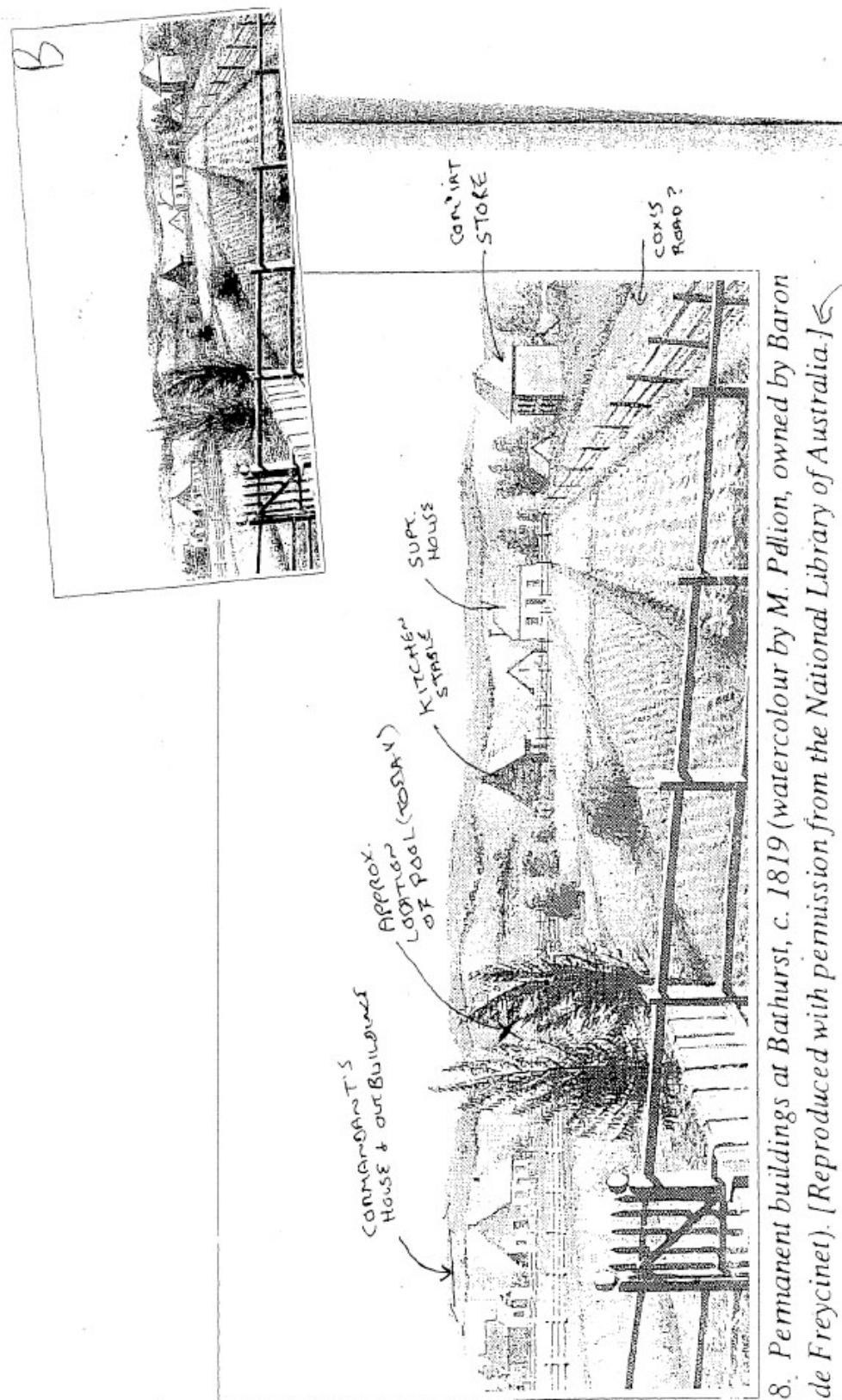
Figure 5.4. Watercolour by Pellion, 1819.
Source. Copy provided by Dr. R. McLachlan. Original from Ken Fry. 1993. *Beyond the Barrier. Class Formation in a Pastoral Society. Bathurst, 1818-1848.*

Figure 5.5. Bathurst, Chart or plan with building locations and old road, (B.106a), McBrien, 1823, showing the government buildings. See also Figure 7.9 for the early land grants.
Source. State Records. SR Map 1270.

Figure 5.6. Bathurst Plains and Settlement, New South Wales, by Augustus Earle, 1825-1826, showing the buildings of the Penal Settlement.
Source. Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW. Digital Order No. a223004h

Figure 5.7. Bathurst, Field sketch, Parish of Apsley, showing Government Stock Station and Road to Wellington, (B.344), Richards, 1827.
This plan reveals the location of several stations associated with the penal settlement at Bathurst.
Source. State Records. SR Map 1304.

Figure 5.8. Bathurst, Government Farm, showing Government House, Flagstaff, and other buildings.
(B.348), Richards, undated but probably 1827.
Source. State Records. SR Map 1305.

Figure 5.9. Map of Part of the County of Bathurst, showing parish and other boundaries and other features (B.439a) J Oxley, J Campbell, W Cox, 9 June 1827.
The plan also shows Government stations and other buildings.
Source. State Records. SR Map 1328.
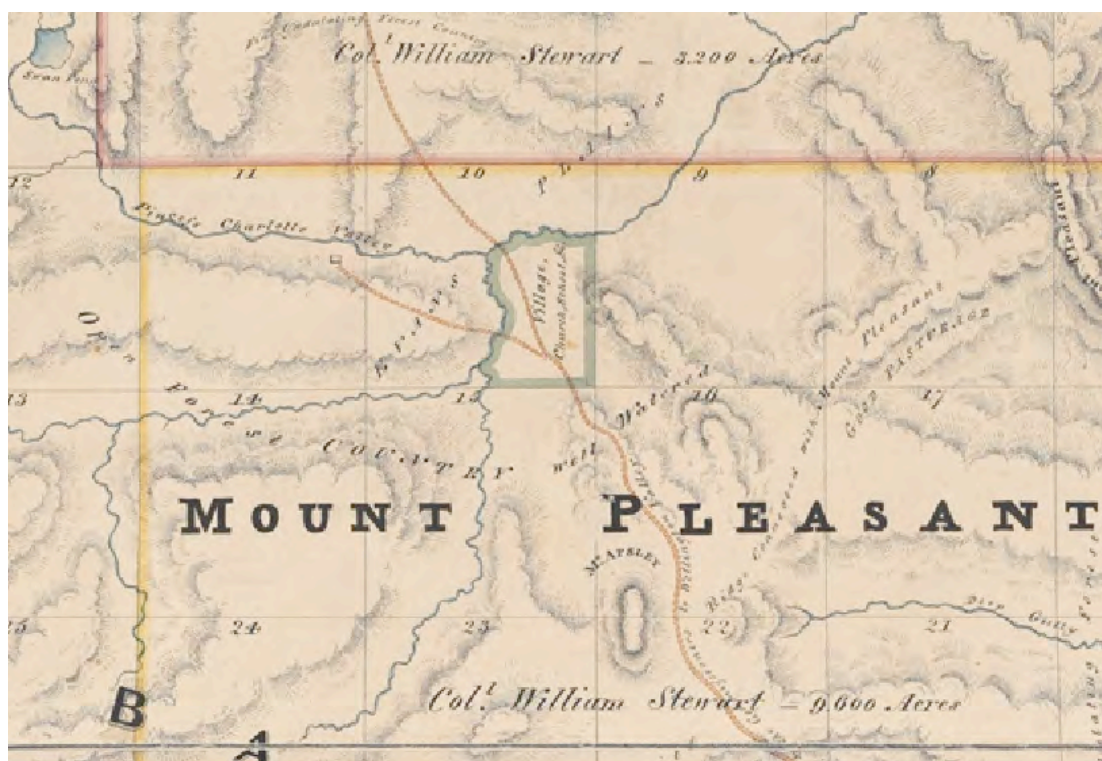
Figure 5.9. Details 1, 2 and 3.
Map of Part of the County of Bathurst, showing parish and other boundaries and other features
(B.439a) J Oxley, J Campbell, W Cox, 9 June 1827.
The plan also shows Government stations and other buildings.
Source. State Records. SR Map 1328.
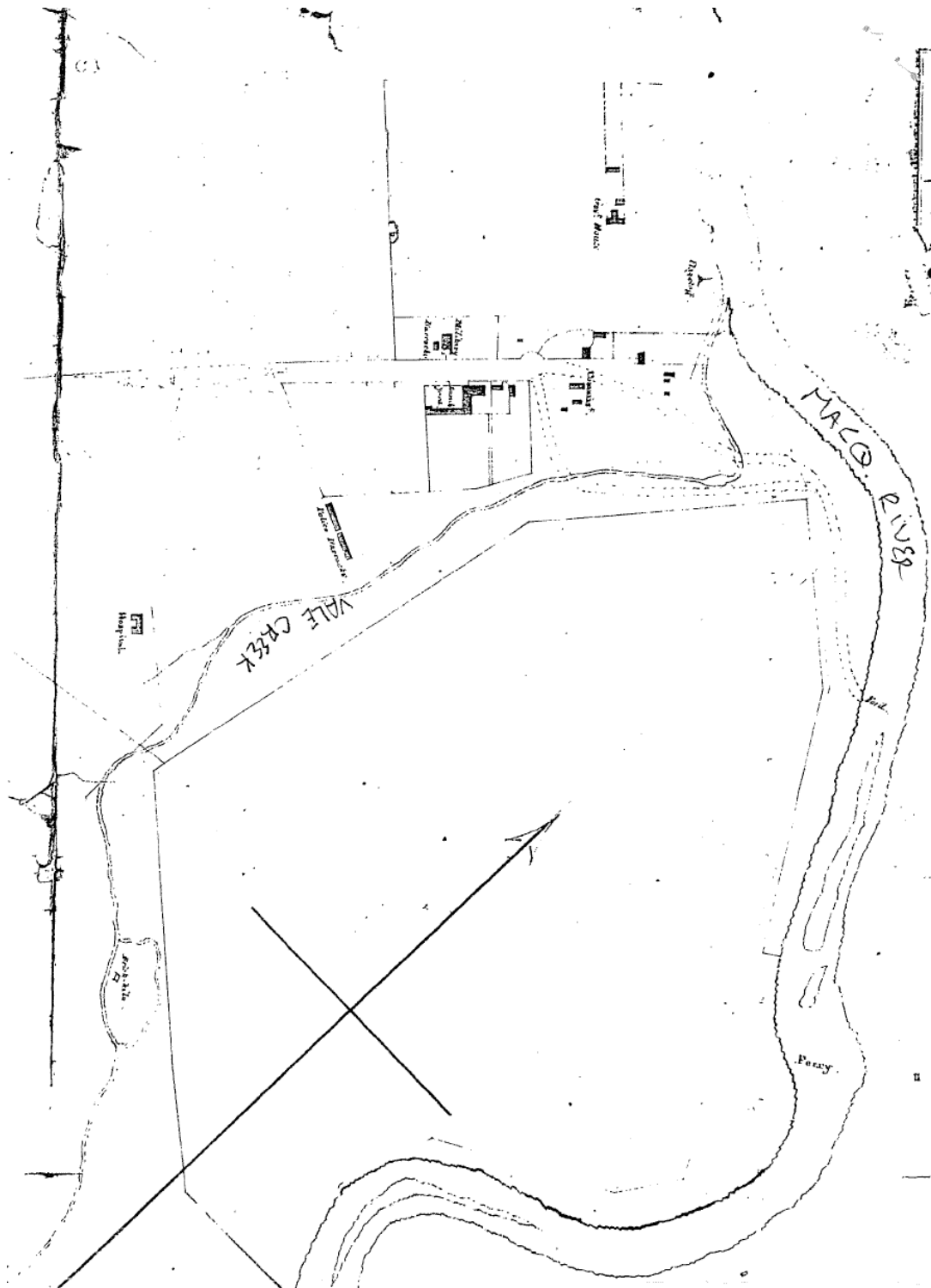
Figure 5.10. Bathurst. Survey of the buildings etc (B.1.793) Rogers 1831.
Source. State Records. SR Map 1421, detail.
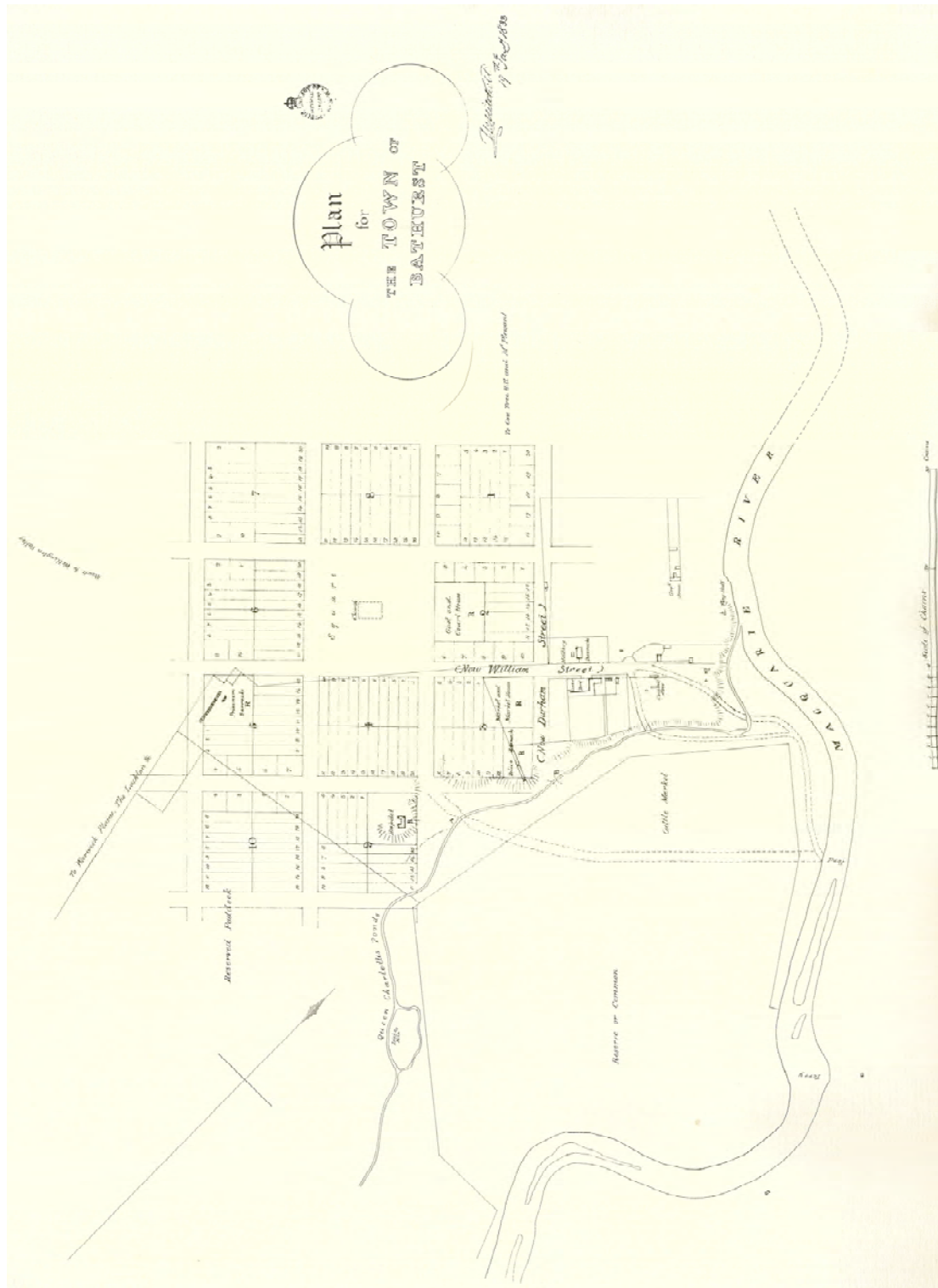
Figure 5.11. Plan for the Town of Bathurst, T. L. Mitchell, 19 January 1833.
Source. Facsimile copy, provided by Dr. Robin McLachlan.

_____

6   ROAD CONSTRUCTION USING CONVICT LABOUR.

The crossing of the Blue Mountains in 1813 by William Charles Wentworth, William Lawson and Gregory Blaxland was one of the most significant events for the fledgling Colony of New South Wales. On their return George William Evans was sent to survey the route as far as the Macquarie River.

Macquarie commissioned William Cox to build the road to the Macquarie River in 1814. The road was completed using convict labour in early 1815.[37] The route enters the area via Sidmouth Valley along the route of Carlwood Road. From the eastern end of Carlwood Road, it continued towards The Lagoon, following the high ground, crossing the Campbell River about 2.4 kilometres north of the current crossing (O'Connell Road). The ford across the river is stone paved. The road then proceeded toward Bathurst. A section of the road is visible as it crosses Bidgeeribben Road, but generally followed the high ground to the east of the Lagoon Road into Bathurst.[38]

By 1823 the road deviated through O'Connell, taking a more direct route into Bathurst, via Kelso, to avoid the west side of the Macquarie River, which was reserved for government purposes.[39]

A more detailed description of the construction of Cox's Road may be found in Theo Barker's *History of Bathurst*.[40]

In 1829 Major Edmund Lockyer, as Principal Surveyor of Roads and Bridges, had convict gangs clear a road from Bowenfels to O'Connell, more closely following the south side of the Fish River. It joined the deviation of Cox's Road, just south of

---

[37] Some have suggested the road was completed in January 1815, but other evidence suggests March 1815.
Grace Karskens. An Historical and archaeological Study of Cox's Road and Early Crossings of the Blue Mountains. Crown Lands Office, Bicentennial Project Unit. Sydney. 1988: 25.
[38] National Trust, Bathurst and District Branch. Cox's Road Sites Visit.
[39] National Trust, Bathurst and District Branch. Cox's Road Sites Visit.
[40] Theo Barker. A History of Bathurst. Volume 1. The Early Settlement to 1862. Crawford House Press in association with Bathurst City Council, Bathurst. 1992: 17-24.

O'Connell. When investigated, it was found that the road deviated from the intended route suggested by Thomas Livingstone Mitchell[41]

Major Thomas Mitchell, as Surveyor General, commenced the construction of a new line of road in 1830. It avoided the steep decline from Mount York and instead used the new descent from Mount Victoria. The new Western Road deviates from the current highway at Bowenfels, travelling via Rydal and rejoining the current highway near Mount Lambie. With minor deviations it follows the current highway through Meadow Flat, Kirkconnell, Yetholme, Walang, Glanmire and Raglan to Kelso, where it split into a number of routes, one crossing the ford to Bathurst itself. Where the road deviates from the modern highway, it is possible that early road formation may survive.

Although there are no precisely known locations of Convict Stockades within the Local Government Area, it is likely that they were spaced no more than 10-11 miles (16-17.6 kms) apart, to allow for the convict road gangs to return to their quarters each night. This may suggest at least one, if not two stockades between Bathurst and Meadow Flat, probably one between Glanmire and Kirkconnell. Dr. Robin McLachlan, drawing on local oral history, makes mention of a possible stockade or road building camp near Glanmire Hall, but gives no further details.[42]

Occasionally inns were opened near to Convict Stockades to serve the garrison as well as travellers. Early inns were located at Walang (Green Swamp Inn), Yetholme (Frying Pan Hut Inn, the Australian Inn) and possibly Glanmire.[43]

Robin McLachlan has also uncovered some evidence for 'road building camps' at Stoney Ridge / Stoney Range and Diamond Swamp, but no precise locations are available at present.[44] The former Police Station at Diamond Swamp Creek, shown

---

[41] Theo Barker. A History of Bathurst. Volume 1. The Early Settlement to 1862. Crawford House Press in association with Bathurst City Council, Bathurst. 1992: 100.
[42] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 11.
[43] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 22, 104.
[44] Email from Dr. Robin McLachlan, 27 September 2010.

_____

on an early parish map, may hint at the location of the road building camp, just as the lock up at Wingello pointed to the Wingello Stockade (Figure 6.7).[45]

The old road from Bathurst to Wellington Valley was aligned beside Queen Charlottes Creek, but Mitchell laid out a new route, following the Mitchell Highway. It is not known whether any convict or historical construction survives along either of these routes, but any physical remains should be listed (Figure 6.3).

6.1   Site Listings – Convict Road Construction.

There are no current listings for convict built roads. In Volume 2, the Archaeological Management Plan seeks to identify road formations and other features associated with Cox's Road, Lockyer's Road of 1829 and the Great Western Road. Further research is also undertaken to locate sites of potential Convict Stockades, with leads pointing to Walang, Glanmire and Yetholme.

One of the former inns is already listed.

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080537	Brookland Park	Bellevue, Brooklands, Frying Pan Hut Inn, The Australian Inn	4	Porters Lane	Yetholme		1835

_____

[45] Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. Goulburn Mulwaree Archaeological Management Plan. Goulburn Mulwaree Council. March 2010. Volume 1. Page 59-60.

_____

6.2   Figures.

Figure 6.1. Cox's Pass, by John William Lewin, 1815.
Cox's Pass traversed the steep descent from Mount York. It was so steep that laden carts could not ascend, except with extreme difficulty. The steepness of the Pass restricted communication s with Bathurst until Mitchell's Line of Road at Mount Victoria was opened in the 1830s.
Source. State Library of New South Wales. Digital Order No. a303007h.

Figure 6.2. "View from the summit of Mount York, looking towards Bathurst Plains, convicts breaking stones, N. S. Wales", Augustus Earle, 1825-1828.
Source. NLA. nla.pic-an2818287.
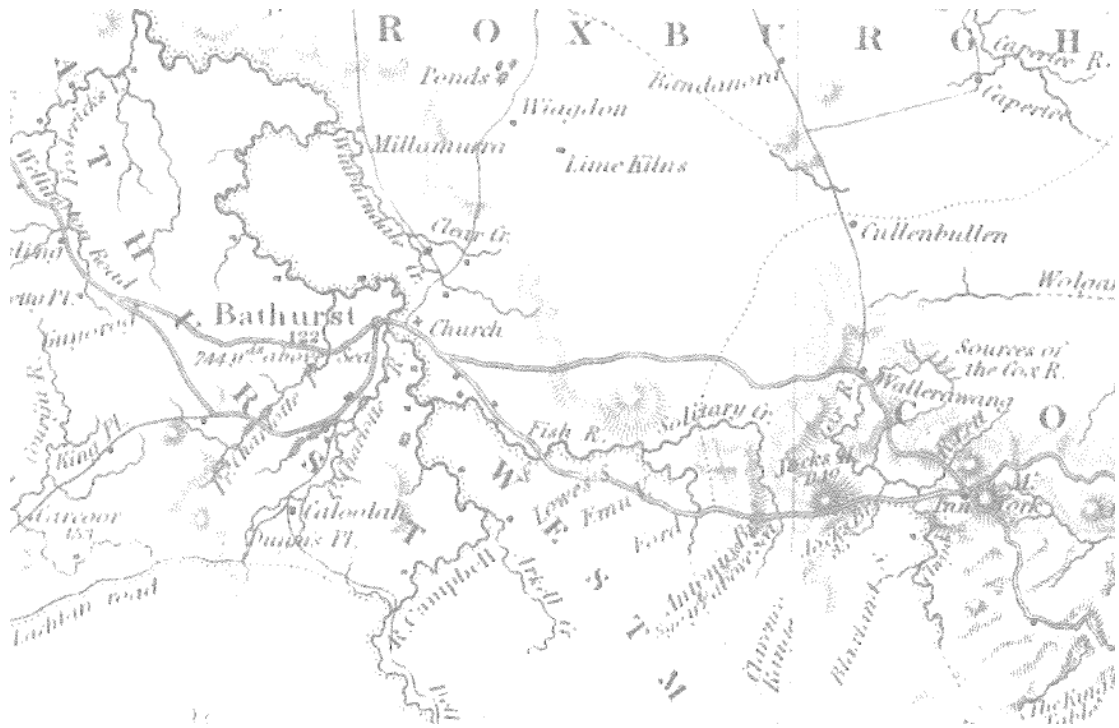
Figure 6.3. Map of New South Wales, compiled by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, 1833, detail.
The map shows the two main roads that communicated with Bathurst, including Cox's Road (1815), with deviation across the Fish River (1823), and the Great Western Road (Mitchell, 1830s).
Source. Copy provided by Dr. Robin McLachlan.

Figure 6.4. 'Survey of the New Line of Road across Bathurst Plains. (R.897), H C Butler, 1834. Source. State Records, SR Map 5129.

Figure 6.5. Detail of Dixon's Map of NSW, 1837, showing the three main roads communicating with Bathurst, including Cox's Road (1815), with deviation across the Fish River (1823), Lockyer's Road (1829) and the Great Western Road (Mitchell, 1830s).
Source. Robert Dixon. 1837. 'This Map of the Colony of New South Wales Exhibiting the Situation and Extent of The Appropriated Lands, including the Counties, Towns, Village Reserves, Etc, Compiled from Authentic Surveys etc is respectfully dedicated to Sir John Barrow Bart, President of the Royal Geographic Society Etc Etc Etc Etc, by His Obliged Humble Servant Robert Dixon. Engraved by J. & C. Walker. SR Map 4617. Facsimile copy.

Figure 6.6. Map of the Parish of Kelso, dated between 1840 and 1859, showing the new line of road from Bathurst as far as Kirkconnell.
Source. NLA. nla.gov.au/nla.map-f796a.
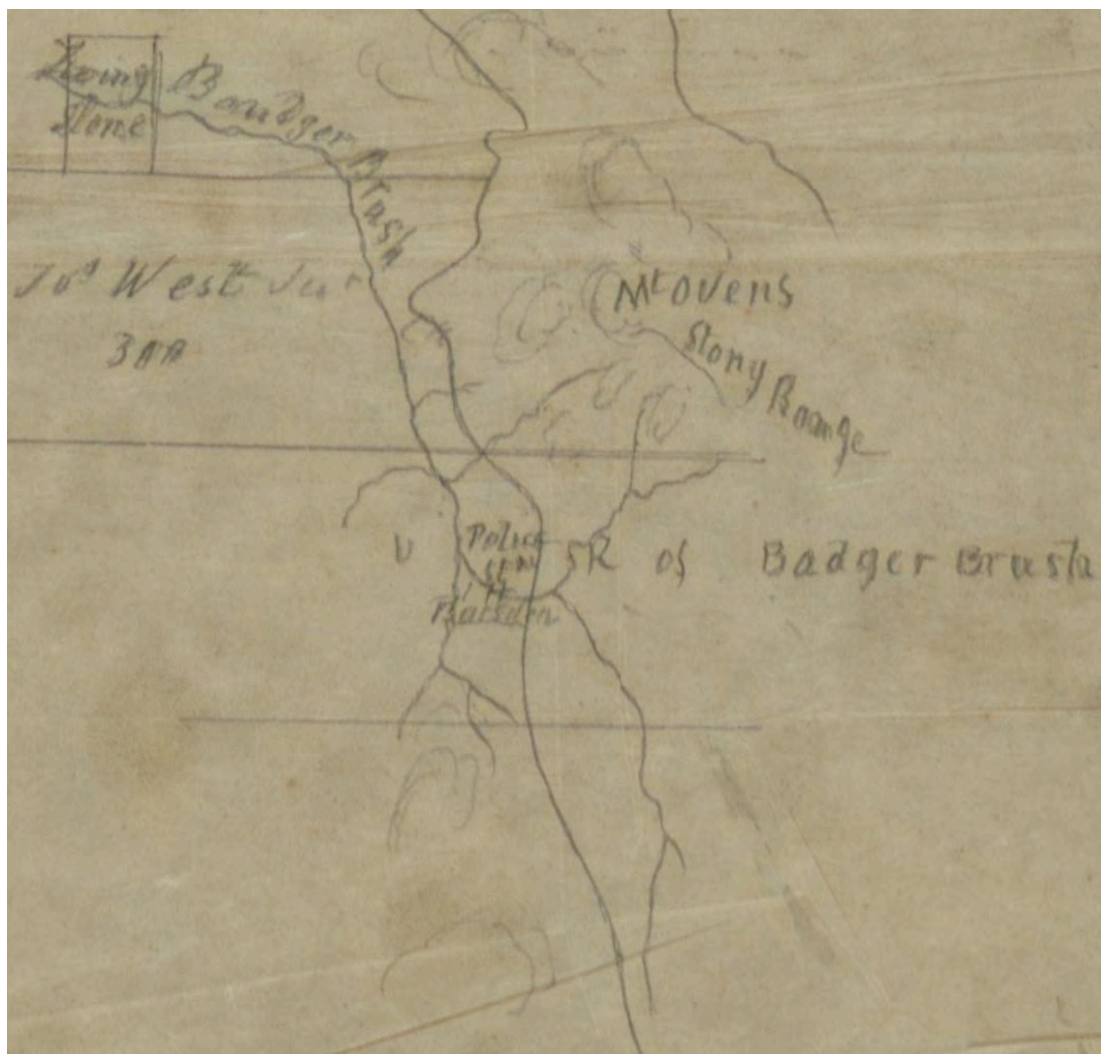
Figure 6.7. Map of the Parish of Kelso, dated between 1840 and 1859, showing the new line of road from Bathurst as far as Kirkconnell.

The detail shows the Police Station at Badger Brush (Yetholme). See also Figure 3.3, Volume 2 for the 1885 Parish Map of Eusdale, which also shows this Police Station.

Source. NLA. nla.gov.au/nla.map-f796a.

Figure 6.7. A view of Bathurst, by G. F. Angus, 1851, showing the busy scene at the ford across the Macquarie River.
Source. NLA. nla.pic.an6065485.

7   PASTORAL SETTLEMENT.

The historical settlement on the Cumberland Plains around Sydney was hemmed in on three sides by mountainous and barren sandstone terrain. Settlement expanded out of the Cumberland Plain in four principal directions, to the Illawarra, the South Western Districts, the Bathurst District and the Hunter Valley. The earliest expansion was along the coast. The Illawarra was exploited for its cedar, with the precious timber being shipped from the Shoalhaven by 1812. The Hunter was cut off from settlement in order to isolate the penal establishment at Newcastle from 1804. It was not opened up for free settlement until the 1820s.

The exploration of Hamilton Hume, Charles Throsby and James Meehan from 1814 to 1818 opened up the route to the South Western Districts, but settlement in this area was restricted in order to ensure the safety of the wild cattle in the Cowpastures. From 1820 a series of Cowpasture Permits were issued to allow those with stock to pass through this area into the South Western Districts.[46]

The traversing of the Blue Mountains, leading to the settlement at Bathurst, has already been described in the previous chapter.[47]

From 1820 the flow of pastoral settlers became a flood and a race to select the most profitable land on the open grasslands, the focus of previous Aboriginal hunter gathering. At Bathurst, this flow of new settlers was impeded by government regulation, reserving the west banks of the Macquarie and Campbells River for government purposes. Nonetheless this barrier was removed in 1826, allowing settlement of lands up to the Limits of Location or the boundary of the Nineteen Counties.[48]

In spite of droughts and market variations, pastoral settlement continued to expand until the end of transportation to New South Wales in 1840. The withdrawal of cheap

---

[46] Higginbotham, E. 1994. 'The historical archaeology of rural settlement in the South Western Districts of New South Wales', Ph.D. Thesis, University of Sydney. Volume 1. 13-14.

[47] Jeans, D. N. 1972. *An Historical Geography of New South Wales to 1901*. Reed Publications. Artarmon, Sydney. page 36-38, 86-87.

[48] The Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area lies within the Limits of Location, as originally charted.

convict labour coincided with the 1841 Depression, caused by the collapse of the prices for wool. The financial crisis continued until the late 1840s, but then in 1851, the discovery of gold again deprived both town and country of its labour force. It was not until the late 1850s that the miners returned to more normal occupations and the economy began to improve, commencing a sustained period of economic growth from the 1860s through to the beginning of the 1890s.

The pastoral settlement of the Bathurst Region was characterised by landholders who established pastoral stations, run by a convict labour force. While some chose to live on the land, others chose to run their establishments from the more comfortable surroundings of the Cumberland Plain or from land nearer to Sydney. They sent out their sons to manage the stations or employed overseers or superintendents. While many were able to obtain land grants, both the landholders and those without land exploited the Crown land to run sheep and cattle.

The pastoral expansion of the 1820s to the 1840s is a principal feature of the settlement of the Nineteen Counties of New South Wales to the Limits of Location. It was one of the main employers of convict labour. The pastoral settlement pattern had a strong influence on the development of road communications, on the location of villages and towns, as well as other services.

In 2010 a group of highly significant convict sites in Australia has been successful in achieving World Heritage status. This follows on from the listing of the convict records on the Memory of the World Register, the documentary equivalent. But this leaves an imbalance in the assessment of the convict system, since there are few listings for the pastoral workplaces of the assigned convicts.

> 'Yarralumla [not its current occupants, but as a historic pastoral station] is just an example of the more general heritage problem of the vanishing landscape of the Assigned Servant. With few identifiable intact material remains, the legacy of the Assigned Servant is long overshadowed by several versions of the Penitentiary System. The historic spectacle of minding sheep, drawing water and hewing of timber lacks the glamour and hiss of cruelty, In this sense, the huts and hovels and pathways of the

Assigned Servant have become part of the intangible heritage of Australia.'[49]

This Archaeological Management Plan provides an opportunity to investigate the workplaces of the assigned servants and to restore a balance in our understanding. The convict system was far more ingrained in the settlement of New South Wales than we may now imagine. A study of the properties associated with pastoral settlement reveals the extent of evidence still surviving in the Bathurst Region.

A number of features relating to pastoral settlement should be particularly noted. Given that the Aborigines strongly resisted the historical settlers it is anticipated that a number of properties may reveal defensive works (eg., Strath, or Mount Stewart, near Bathurst). The recent study of pastoral settlement in the Goulburn area revealed that gaols or lock-ups were constructed on some of the properties of the magistrates. Is this pattern repeated in the Bathurst area?

Many landowners felled the native woodlands, replacing them with exotic plantings around the homesteads and others suitable for sheep or cattle farming. These cultural landscapes now form an important setting for the homesteads and farm buildings.

Another feature of pastoral settlement is the sequence of homesteads that may survive on each property. In many cases an original homestead has been replaced, as the fortunes of the property holders increased. In some cases, the sites of two or more homesteads may be present. The dating of new homesteads and outbuildings often indicates the boom times for a particular dynasty or family. They show how the larger pastoral properties evolved throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth century.

This chapter on pastoral settlement has concentrated on those properties, which were founded prior to 1840 and the end of transportation. They are significant not only for their pioneering of settlement, but also as places associated with convict labour, though their significance extends beyond this period in terms of the evolution of farming settlement as a whole. This chapter does not include farms and other

---

[49] James Warden, 2009. 'Canberra, the Lost Convict Landscape'. in *Trust News*, Volume 1. No 9. August 2009: 5.
James Warden is Director of the Donald Horne Institute of Cultural Heritage, University of Canberra, ACT.

properties that were occupied and developed as a result of closer settlement from the mid 1850s onwards (see Chapter 10.1).

7.1 Site listings - Pastoral Settlement.

Current listings for pastoral settlement (1820s-1840s) include:

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080307	Walmer		87	Eglinton Road	Abercrombie	1837	
1080218	Avoca		75	Eglinton Road	Abercrombie		1890
1080452	Bathampton Homestead, stables and brick barn.		2021	(Bathampton Rd) Mid Western Highway	Bathampton		1874
1080593	The Grange		3249	O'Connell Road	Brewongle		1830
1080601	Westham		3118	O'Connell Road	Brewongle		1830
1080592	Mayfield		3390	O'Connell Road	Brewongle		1840
1080163	Private cemetery on the Grange		3249	O'Connell Road	Brewongle	1837	1900
1080304	Kellosheil		20	Mill Lane	Eglinton		
1080057	Blackdown Homestead		90	Eleven Mile Drive	Eglinton		1840
1080058	Alloway Bank		135	Thomas Drive	Eglinton		1840
1080059	Westbourne Homestead		192	Mill Lane	Eglinton		1840
1080699	Kellosheil water race		19 & 49	Logan Street	Eglinton		1840
1080052	Cangoura Homestead		310	Eleven Mile Drive	Eglinton		1890
1080055	Blackdown Mill (Former)		158	Eleven Mile Drive	Eglinton		1890
1080053	Eglinton Late Victorian Homestead	Avondale, former address 35 Loren Street, Eglinton	10	Todd Street	Eglinton		1915
1080418	Fosters Valley	Foster's	1811	Rockley Road	Fosters Valley		1832
1080366	Mildura	Mildura stud	128	Cow Flat Road	Georges Plains	1840	1845
1080349	Kelsoville	Cheshire, Almas Cottage, Broombee, Walkenshaw's	30	Sydney Road	Kelso		

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080348	Littlebourne Homestead		4031	O'Connell Road	Kelso	1830	
1080339	Colonial Residence		4-8	Stephens Lane	Kelso		1835
1080568	Killongbutta Homestead and Woolshed		762	Killongbutta Road	Killongbutta		1848
1080599	Milford House		80	Wambool Road	O'Connell	1825	
1080296	Orton Park		285	College Road	Orton Park	1832	
1080469	Mt Grovnor Homestead	Old Bottleneck Homestead	227	Rivulet Road	Peel		1840
1080458	Brucedale Homestead & Outbuildings		1361	Sofala Road	Peel	1837	1854
1080295	Rainham	Rainville, Rainham Inn	720	Vale Road	Perthville	1833	
1080368	Gestingthorpe		122	Gestingthorpe Road (formerly Cow Flat Road)	Perthville		1840
1080424	Bunnamagoo Homestead		573	Burraga Road	Rockley		1831
1080422	Rockley Farm - Barn / Shearing Shed			Lagoon Road	Rockley		1838
1080385	Northolme & garden		128	Triangle Flat Road	Rockley	1835	1875
1080303	Strath	This property has been misnamed 'Mount Pleasant' in recent decades.		Ophir Road	Stewarts Mount	1834	
1080448	Mulgunnia Station	Mulgunnia ruins	267	Grove Creek Road	Trunkey Creek	1837	1857
1080713	Watton		1659	Freemantle Road	Watton		1920
1080454	Yarras Homestead and former Flour Mill	The Yarrows	97	Yarras Lane	Yarras	1825	1845

The current listings are of well-known and historical properties where buildings, groups of buildings or ruins have survived to the present day. However the surviving sample may be heavily biased for a number of reasons. For example, owner-occupied properties are more likely to have survived than managed properties, simply because

building maintenance may have been more consistent. Timber buildings may not have survived to the same extent as brick or stone buildings.

The accommodation for convict workers would have become redundant after the 1840s and in many cases may not have survived. Where examples of convict barracks or men's huts still remain, they should be regarded as highly significant.

The listings include none of the archaeological sites, where buildings do not survive, yet they are an important part of the resource on this major period of pastoral expansion.

7.2   Predictive model for pastoral settlement.

How can this bias be rectified? Historical maps are one of the keys to investigating the extent of pastoral settlement (before the end of transportation in 1840). One of the earlier maps to chart the land grants is Dixon's map of 1837 (Figure 7.1).[50] William Baker's *Australian County Atlas* of 1843-1846 shows the extent of land grants up to the mid 1840s. The study area includes parts of the Counties of Bathurst, Wellington, Roxburgh, Westmoreland and Georgiana (Figures 7.2 – 7.6).[51]

Baker's Atlas indicates the total extent of land alienated for the pastoral industry from the 1820s up to the 1840s. It includes all the pastoral settlement associated with convict labour. The only possible omission is the use of Crown land for stock runs, with shepherd's huts and the possible stockyards showing the full extent of the settlement types associated with large scale pastoral enterprise. Although surveyor's sketchbooks and fieldbooks sometimes show the location of these runs on Crown land, this resource is not available in a usable format for the Bathurst area.[52]

---

[50] Robert Dixon. 1837. 'This Map of the Colony of New South Wales Exhibiting the Situation and Extent of The Appropriated Lands, including the Counties, Towns, Village Reserves, Etc, Compiled from Authentic Surveys etc is respectfully dedicated to Sir John Barrow Bart, President of the Royal Geographic Society Etc Etc Etc Etc, by His Obliged Humble Servant Robert Dixon. Engraved by J. & C. Walker. SR Map 4617.

[51] William Baker. *Baker's Australian County Atlas*. Dedicated by permission to Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, Showing the Various Parishes, Grants, Townships Purchases and Unlocated Lands. Sydney, Printed and Published by William Baker, Hiberni[an] Press King Street East. 1843-1846. National Library of Australia. Map RaA 8.
http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-raa8

[52] Personal communication, Terry Kass, 2010.

_____

While neither Dixon's Map nor the Baker's County Maps can be directly overlayed onto modern cadastral maps with accuracy, nonetheless by using more recent county and parish maps as an intermediary, it is possible to produce an accurate cadastral map showing historical settlement up to the 1840s. This mapping has been prepared as part of the Archaeological Management Plan and is used to predict the location of archaeological sites relating to pastoral settlement.

A simple model is used to predict the location of archaeological sites relating to pastoral settlement. This same model was used for the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Management Plan, but can now be streamlined to its essential elements.[53] Using the historical mapping and recent parish and country maps, it is possible to identify the grantees. The presence of farms and outbuildings can be predicted for each landholding, whether it comprised a single parish portion or group of portions under single ownership. While there may be a number of exceptions to this assumption, nonetheless it has proved a successful tool in predicting the presence of improvements in previous studies. This methodology was developed in the 1980s and 1990s by Dr. Edward Higginbotham and was completed for part of the District of Sutton Forest.[54]

It is further apparent that farm sites, once chosen, were seldom changed. In a significant number of cases, where historical surveys have shown huts or farm sites, these are the locations of farm buildings today. In other words there is a distinct conservatism in the location of farm sites.[55] It is also the case that on well developed properties there were a number of house sites, as landholders had built better homes for themselves or other homes for their children.[56] Using these patterns of settlement,

---

[53] Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd, with Terry Kass and Sue Jackson-Stepowski. Goulburn Mulwaree Archaeological Management Plan. Goulburn Mulwaree Council. March 2010. Volume 1: 26-33.

[54] Higginbotham, E. 1994. 'The historical archaeology of rural settlement in the South Western Districts of New South Wales', Ph.D. Thesis, University of Sydney.

[55] This conservatism of farm site location was first noted in research comparing Larmer's surveys of a number of farm sites around Goulburn with the current location of farm buildings. See Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd, with Terry Kass and Sue Jackson-Stepowski. Goulburn Mulwaree Archaeological Management Plan. Goulburn Mulwaree Council. March 2010.

[56] Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd, with Terry Kass and Sue Jackson-Stepowski. Goulburn Mulwaree Archaeological Management Plan. Goulburn Mulwaree Council. March 2010. Volume 2: 27.

topographic maps are used to pinpoint the likely location of historical settlement on each land grant.

Another window into locating settlement of the 1820s to 1840s period are the later subdivision plans. The processes of amalgamation and subdivision affect rural properties. Where a landholding was too small for profitable and sustainable husbandry, then there was a tendency to amalgamate holdings. With historical pastoral settlement there was always a need for more acreage. Where a large landholding was located near to a town, there was a tendency for land values to increase to the point that suburban subdivision became more viable than pastoralism or agriculture. This process occurred on some of the large landholdings in close proximity to Bathurst. A number of these subdivision plans survive and on occasion provide us with the locations of homesteads, outbuildings and other farm improvements (Figure 7.7).

In rare cases historical maps indicate farm buildings. Where these are available, they provide an important insight into the location and extent of farm buildings. Two important maps are available for the farms on the north bank of the Macquarie River at Bathurst and also for the Great Western Road outside Kelso (Figures 7.8 and Kelso 8.1).

The overlay of historical mapping and the predictive model is used to pinpoint potential sites relating to pastoral settlement. The extent of site survey necessary to cover the whole area of pastoral settlement is beyond the budget of this Archaeological Management Plan, but sufficient has been completed to provide a representative sample.

While most pastoral settlement was on large acreages, usually 640 acres or more (1 square mile, historically referred to as a section), there are instances where provision was made for small settlers. In 1818 Governor Macquarie set aside small allotments at Kelso for this purpose (Figure 7.9). This was not an unusual feature of Macquarie's governorship. He had also ordered the laying out of villages for settlers, for example, the original site of (Old) Mittagong and Sutton Forest.

_____

7.3   Industry associated with pastoral settlement.

The Returns for Mines Mills and Manufactories provides an important insight into the industries associated with pastoral settlement and the early urban centres. For the Bathurst Region these records survive from 1830 to 1841.

The returns included a variety of equipment indicating the grinding of corn and flour, the manufacture of woollen cloth, the tanning of leather, the brewing of beer and the distillation of whisky or similar spirits. While wind, horse and water power were common, steam power was introduced by 1840 by John Ford (County of Roxburgh).

Brewery
Distillery
Distillery for Colonial Spirits
Dressing machine
Horse mill
Horse powered mill
Horse powered mill, four horses
Horse powered mill, six horses, for wheat
Loom for Colonial Cloth
Steam mill
Tannery
Thrashing mill
Threshing machine
Water thrashing mill
Watermill, brick, double power
Watermill, for grinding corn
Watermill, small
Weaving looms
Windmill
Windmill, brick, for corn
Woollen Cloth and Blanket Manufactory

Note that boiling down works were not present until after the commencement of the 1841 Depression.

_____

The returns are listed below and pinpoint the landholders and others behind these industrial enterprises:

24 Feb 1830

No	Owner	Situation	Descriptions
1	Thomas F Hawkins esq	Blackdown	One brick tower windmill for Grinding Corn One four horse power Mill being in progress and One tannery and one threshing machine
2	Mr John Brown	Windmondah Creek	One loom for weaving Colonial Cloth; One six horse power Mills [sic] for grinding Wheat and a Dressing Machine
3	Mr Samuel Terry	Yarra	One Water Mill for grinding corn with Dressing Machine complete in full work; and Machinery for a Four Horse power is in readiness
4	James Walker esq	Wallerowang	One Water Mill turning a pair of Small Stones 18 in Diameter the Water wheel being 1 foot in diameter and 3 feet wide
5	W Mackenzie esq	Millbank	One loom for Weaving Colonial Cloth
6	William Lawson esq	Macquarie Plains	One loom for Weaving Colonial Cloth
7	Thomas Icely esq	Saltram	One Tannery
8	John Shaw Strange	Bathurst Settlement	One Tannery
9	William Marlow	Bathurst Plains	One Tannery
10	Japhet White	"	One Distillery for Colonial Spirits and One Tannery

Feb 1832

Owner	Situation	Descriptions
Geo Rankin Esq	Killoshiel	Double power brick water Mill A thrashing Mill in progress
T F Hawkins	Blackdown	A Windmill, a Horse Mill in progress and a Tannery
Jos Walker esq	Wollarawang	A Watermill
Mr Samuel Terry	Winburndale	"

Owner	Situation	Descriptions
Mr John Brown	"	A Horse Mill, and a Woollen Cloth and Blanket Manufactory
Mr W B Suttor	"	A Tannery
Mr J S Strange	Settlement	A Tannery rented from Government
Wm Yates	"	A Tannery
Mr Japhet White	"	Distillery, Brewery and a Tannery
George Healey	"	A Woollen and Blanket Manufactory
Messrs Lawson	Macquarie Plains	"
Richard Lovell	Bathurst	A Tannery

28 Feb 1833

Owner	Situation	Descriptions
Geo Rankin Esq	Killoshiel	Double power brick water Mill
"	"	A Water thrashing Mill in progress
T F Hawkins	Blackdown	A Windmill & a Horse Mill, the latter in progress
"	"	A Tannery
Jos Walker esq	Wollarawang	A Watermill
Mr Samuel Terry	Winburndale	"
Mr John Brown	Winburndale	A Horse Mill, and a Woollen Cloth and Blanket Manufactory, the latter not working at present
Mr Japhet White	Settlement	Distillery, Brewery and a Tannery
Messrs Lawson	Macquarie Plains	Woollen and Blanket Manufactory
George Healey	Settlement	"
Mr W B Suttor	Winburndale	A Tannery
Richard Lovell	Settlement	"
J S Strange	Settlement	A Tannery rented from Government
Mr W Heale	"	A Tannery

1833 [sic]

Location	Owner	Description	Produce	Value	Remarks

Location	Owner	Description	Produce	Value	Remarks
Bathurst Plains	Geo Healey	Weaving looms	Woollen cloth 1400 yds annually	£125	
"	T F Hawkins esq	Windmill	Flour etc	£2,000	
"	G Rankin Esq	Watermill	"	£2,000	
Winburndale Creek	Mr S Terry	"	"	£500	
	Mr J Brown	Horse Power Mill	"	£600	
	Mr J Pollard	Windmill	"	£50	
Macquarie Plains	Wm Lawson esq	Weaving looms	Woollen cloth 1400 yds annually	£130	

31 Dec 1834

Location	Owner	Description	Produce	Value	Remarks
Blackdown	T F Hawkins	Windmill	Flour	£2,000	
Killoshiel	Geo Rankin Esq	Watermill	"	£2,000	
	Mr S Terry	Watermill	"	£500	
Winbournedale	A K Mackenzie esq	Horse Power	"	£600	
Bathurst Plains	J Pollard	Windmill	"	£50	
Macquarie Plains	Wm Lawson esq	Weaving looms	1700 yds Woollen cloth	£150	
Winbournedale	A K Mackenzie esq	"	3000 yds Woollen cloth	£275	

1836

Location	Owner	Description	Produce	Value	Remarks
Co Roxburgh	T F Hawkins esq	Wind Mill	Flour	£2,000	
"	"	Horse Mill	"	£200	
"	Geo Rankin esq	Water Mill	"	£2,000	
"	"	Threshing Mill	Grain	£1,000	
"	Saml Terry esq	Water Mill	Flour	£500	

Location	Owner	Description	Produce	Value	Remarks
"	A K Mackenzie esq	Horse Mill	"	£600	
Co Bathurst	J G Spicer esq	Wind Mill	"	£700	
"	Wm Lawson jun esq	Weaving looms	1700 yds Woollen cloth	£150	
Co Roxburgh	A K Mackenzie esq	"	3000 yds Woollen cloth	£275	
Co Westmoreland	A Kinghorne esq	Water Mill	Flour	£500	
Co Bathurst	R Lambert esq	Wind Mill	"	£400	
Co Westmoreland	Mr Danl Roberts	Water Mill	"	£300	

1837

Location	Owner	Description	Produce	Value	Remarks
Co Roxburgh	Mrs Hawkins	Wind Mill	Flour	£2,000	
"	"	Horse Mill	"	£200	
"	Geo Rankin esq	Water Mill	"	£2,000	
"	"	Threshing Mill	Grain	£1,000	
"	Samuel Terry esq	Water Mill	Flour	£500	
"	A K Mackenzie esq	Horse Mill	"	£600	
Co Bathurst	J G Spicer esq	Wind Mill	"	£700	
"	Wm Lawson jun esq	Weaving looms	1700 yds Woollen cloth	£150	
Co Roxburgh	A K Mackenzie esq	"	3000 yds Woollen cloth	£275	
Co Westmoreland	A Kinghorne esq	Water Mill	Flour	£500	
Co Bathurst	R Lambert esq	Wind Mill	"	£400	
Co Westmoreland	Mr Danl Roberts	Water Mill	"	£300	

1838?

Location	Owner	Description	Produce	Value	Remarks
Co Roxburgh	Mrs Hawkins	Wind Mill	Flour	£2,000	
"	"	Horse Mill	"	£200	
"	Geo Rankin esq	Water Mill	"	£2,000	
"	"	Threshing Mill	Grain	£1,000	
"	Mrs Terry	Water Mill	Flour	£500	
"	Capt Clements	Horse Mill	"	£600	
Co Bathurst	J G Spicer esq	Wind Mill	"	£700	
"	Wm Lawson jun esq	Weaving looms	None	£150	
Co Roxburgh	W H Mackenzie esq	"	"	£275	
Co Westmoreland	A Kinghorne esq	Water Mill	Flour	£500	
Co Bathurst	Robt Lambert esq	Wind Mill	"	£400	
Co Westmoreland	Mr Danl Roberts	Water Mill	"	£300	

1840

Location	Owner	Description	Produce	Value	Remarks
Co Roxburgh	Mr Solomon Mocatta	Wind Mill	Flour	£2,000	
"	"	Horse Mill	"	£200	
"	Geo Rankin esq	Water Mill	"	£2,000	
"	"	Threshing Mill	Grain	£1,000	
"	Gavin Ralston	Water Mill	Flour	£500	
"	Capt Clements	Horse Mill	"	£600	
Co Bathurst	John Brown	Wind Mill	"	£700	
Co Westmoreland	Alex Kinghorne	Water Mill	Flour	£500	
"	Mr Danl Roberts	Water Mill	"	£300	
Co Bathurst	Robt Lambert esq	Wind Mill	"	£400	
Co Roxburgh	Mr John Ford	Steam Mill	Flour	£500	

1841

Location	Owner	Description	Produce	Value	Remarks
Co Roxburgh	Mr Solomon Mocatta	Wind Mill	Flour	£2,000	
"	"	Horse Mill	"	£200	
"	Geo Rankin esq	Water Mill	"	£2,000	
"	"	Threshing Mill	Grain	£1,000	
"	Hughes & Hosking	Water Mill	Flour	£500	
"	Hanbury Clements	Horse Mill	"	£600	
Co Bathurst	John Brown	Wind Mill	"	£700	
Co Roxburgh	Daniel Roberts	Water Mill	"	£300	
"	John Ford	Steam Mill	Flour	£500	

7.4   Figures.
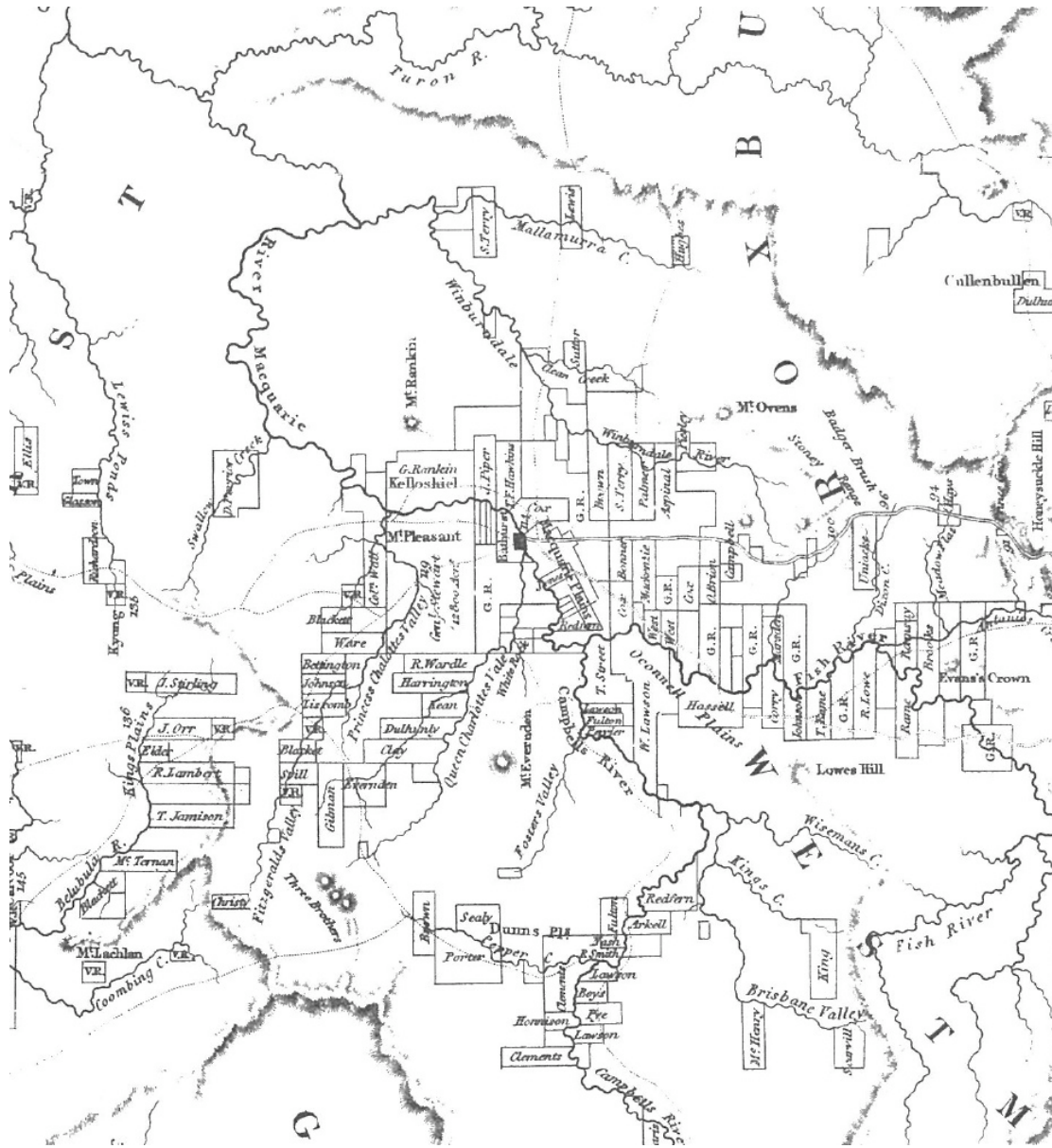
Figure 7.1. Detail of Dixon's Map of NSW, 1837, showing the extent of settlement in the Bathurst area, comprising parts of the Counties of Bathurst, Wellington, Roxburgh, Westmoreland and Georgiana.
Source. Robert Dixon. 1837. 'This Map of the Colony of New South Wales Exhibiting the Situation and Extent of The Appropriated Lands, including the Counties, Towns, Village Reserves, Etc, Compiled from Authentic Surveys etc is respectfully dedicated to Sir John Barrow Bart, President of the Royal Geographic Society Etc Etc Etc Etc, by His Obliged Humble Servant Robert Dixon. Engraved by J. & C. Walker. SR Map 4617. Facsimile copy.
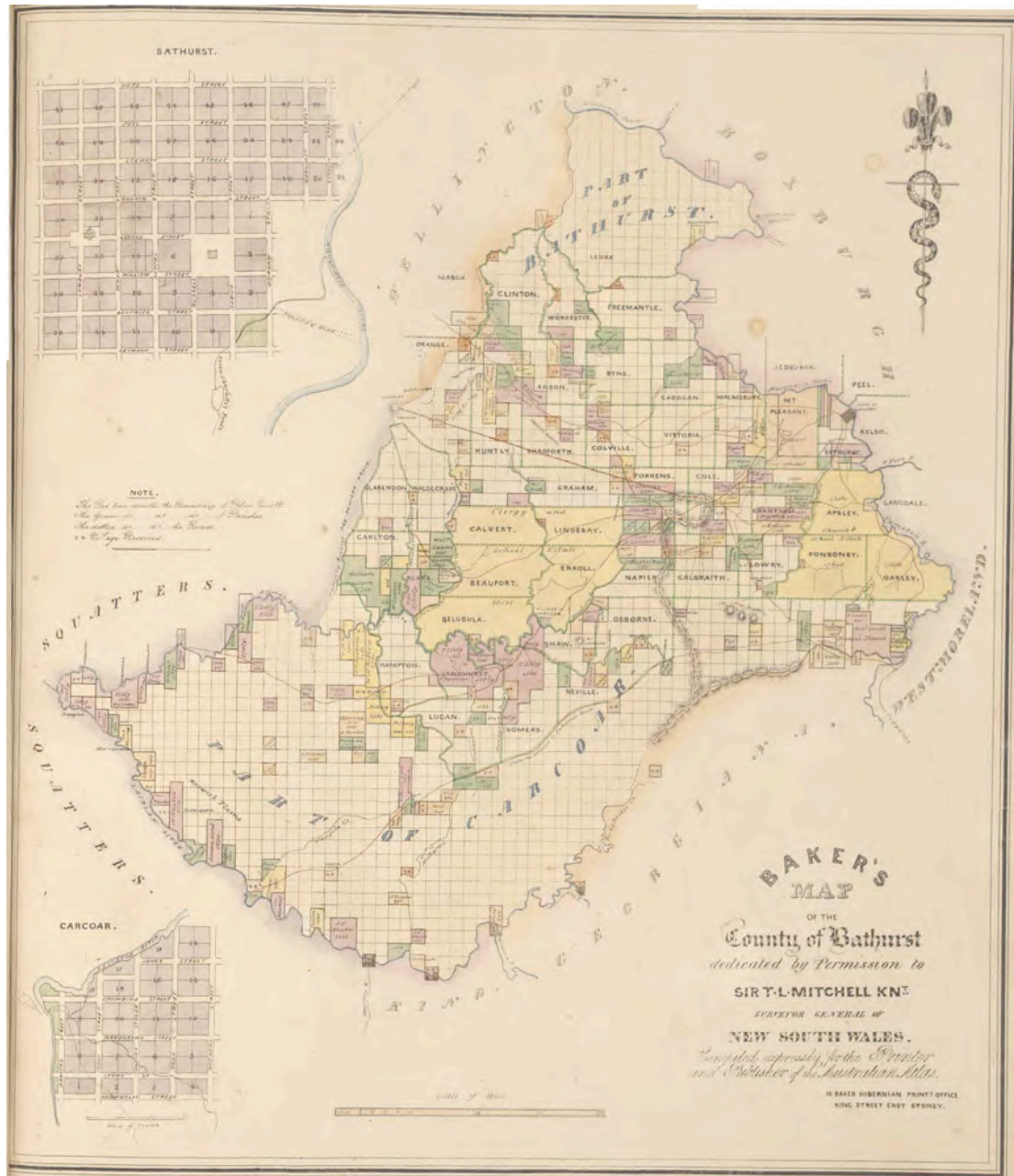
Figure 7.2. Map of the County of Bathurst, showing the extent of land alienated from the Crown, together with roads, towns and villages.
Source. William Baker. *Baker's Australian County Atlas*. Dedicated by permission to Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, Showing the Various Parishes, Grants, Townships Purchases and Unlocated Lands. Sydney, Printed and Published by William Baker, Hiberni[an] Press King Street East. 1843-1846. National Library of Australia. Map RaA 8.
http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-raa8

_____
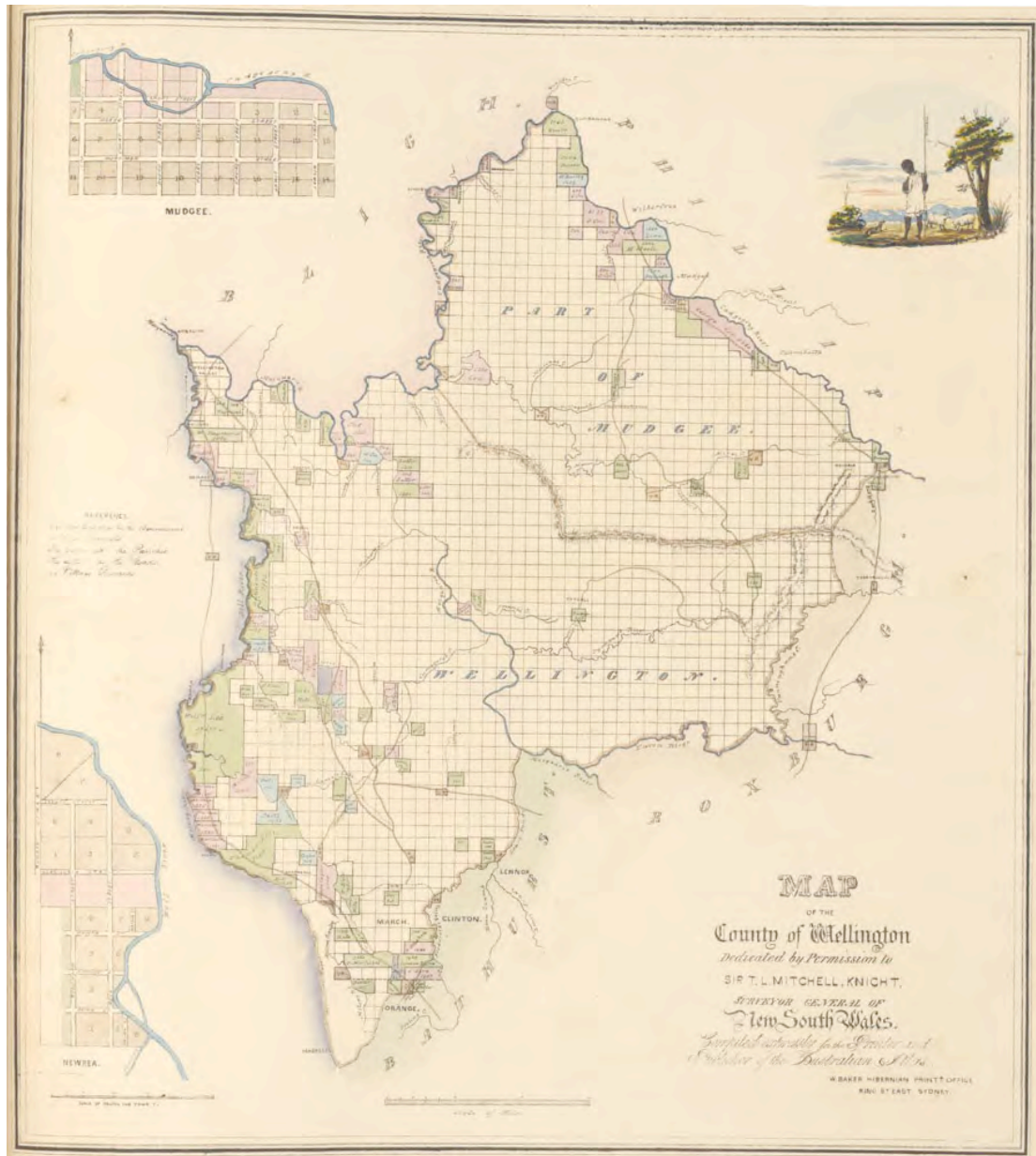
Figure 7.3. Map of the County of Wellington, showing the extent of land alienated from the Crown, together with roads, towns and villages.
Source. William Baker. *Baker's Australian County Atlas*. Dedicated by permission to Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, Showing the Various Parishes, Grants, Townships Purchases and Unlocated Lands. Sydney, Printed and Published by William Baker, Hiberni[an] Press King Street East. 1843-1846. National Library of Australia. Map RaA 8.
http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-raa8

_____

Figure 7.4. Map of the County of Roxburgh, showing the extent of land alienated from the Crown, together with roads, towns and villages.
Source. William Baker. *Baker's Australian County Atlas*. Dedicated by permission to Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, Showing the Various Parishes, Grants, Townships Purchases and Unlocated Lands. Sydney, Printed and Published by William Baker, Hiberni[an] Press King Street East. 1843-1846. National Library of Australia. Map RaA 8.
http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-raa8
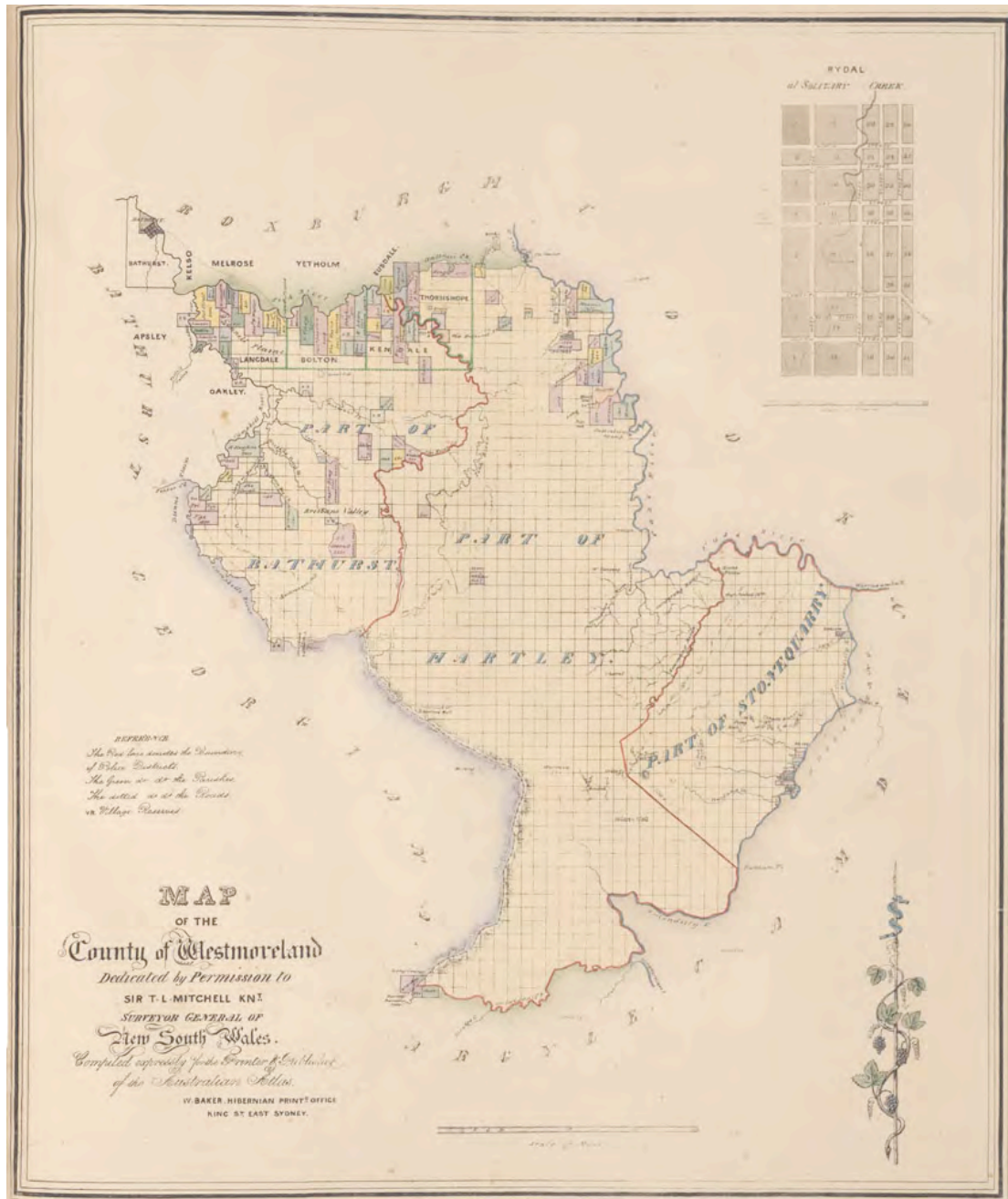
Figure 7.5. Map of the County of Westmoreland, showing the extent of land alienated from the Crown, together with roads, towns and villages.
Source. William Baker. *Baker's Australian County Atlas*. Dedicated by permission to Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, Showing the Various Parishes, Grants, Townships Purchases and Unlocated Lands. Sydney, Printed and Published by William Baker, Hiberni[an] Press King Street East. 1843-1846. National Library of Australia. Map RaA 8.
http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-raa8
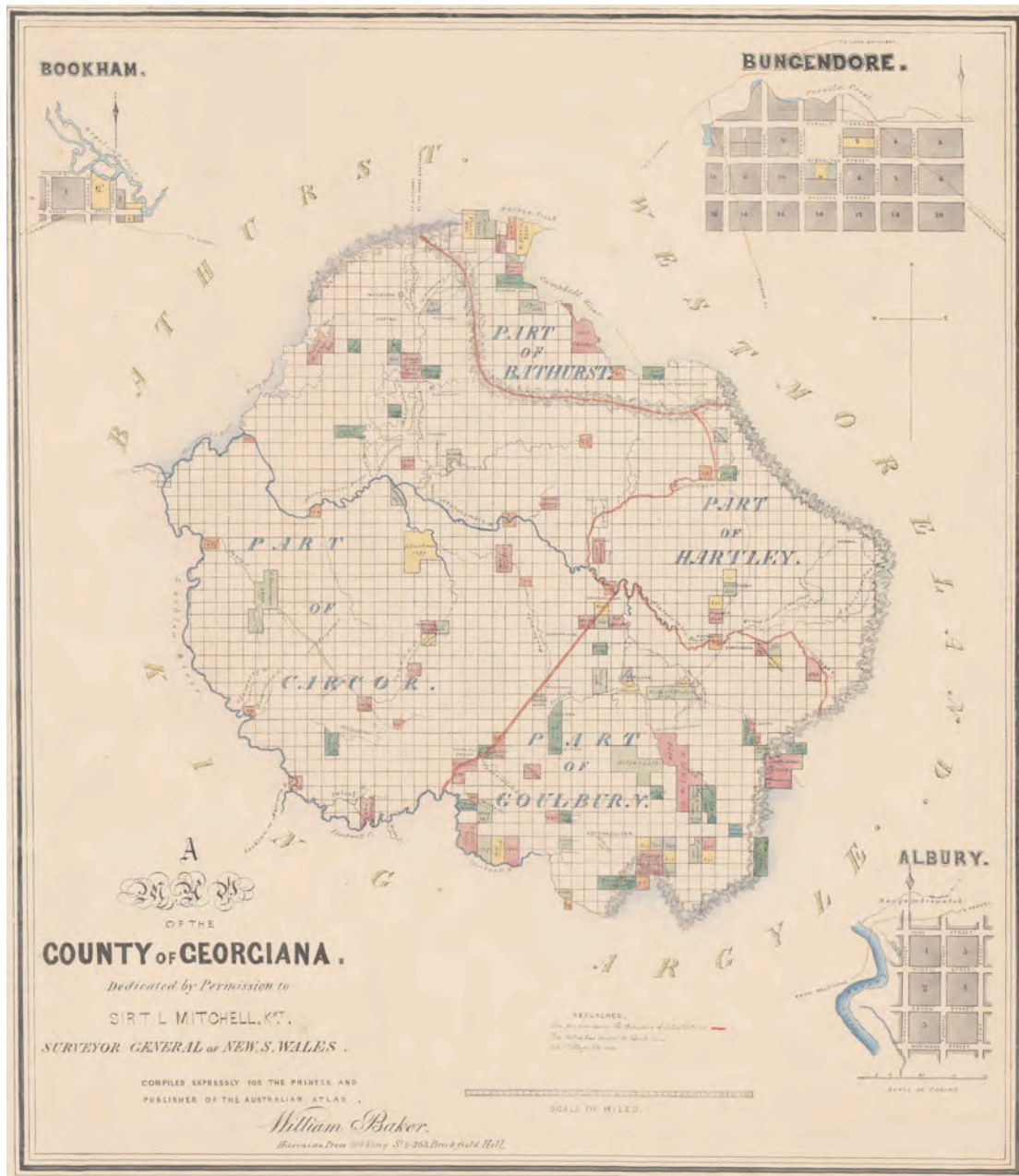
Figure 7.6. Map of the County of Georgiana, showing the extent of land alienated from the Crown, together with roads, towns and villages.
Source. William Baker. *Baker's Australian County Atlas*. Dedicated by permission to Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, Showing the Various Parishes, Grants, Townships Purchases and Unlocated Lands. Sydney, Printed and Published by William Baker, Hiberni[an] Press King Street East. 1843-1846. National Library of Australia. Map RaA 8.
http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-raa8
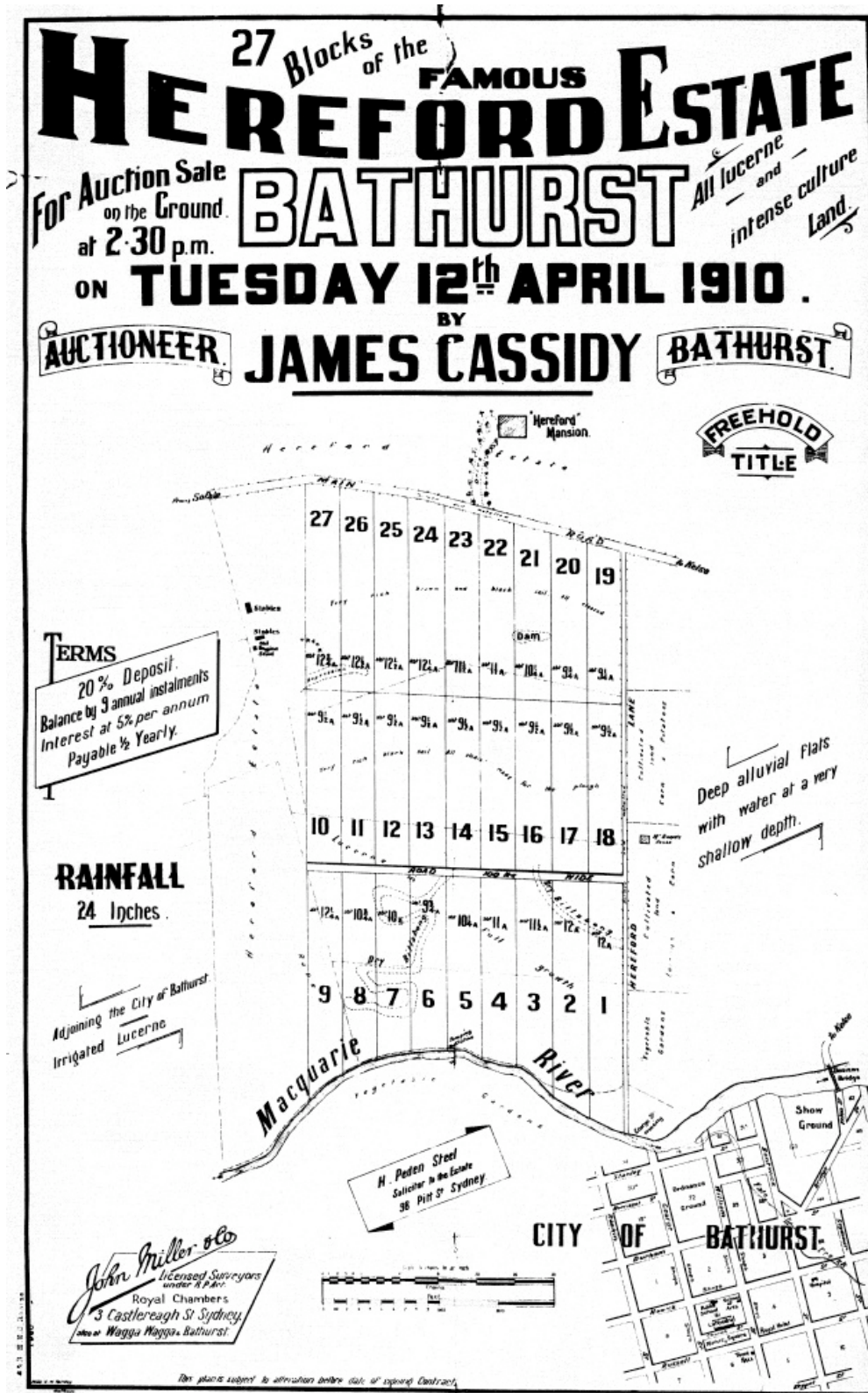
Figure 7.7. A subdivision plan of the Hereford Estate, on the east bank of the Macquarie River at Bathurst, showing the location of various improvements on this and neighbouring land grants. Source. Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW. County Roxburgh (ZCP R3/1-9). 3 Hereford Estate.

Figure 7.8. Plan showing the road along the north bank of the Macquarie River at Bathurst, with farms and other buildings.
Source. Trace of the Ridge from Bald Hill to Mount Pleasant, Etc, 1831. SRMap 1418.

_____
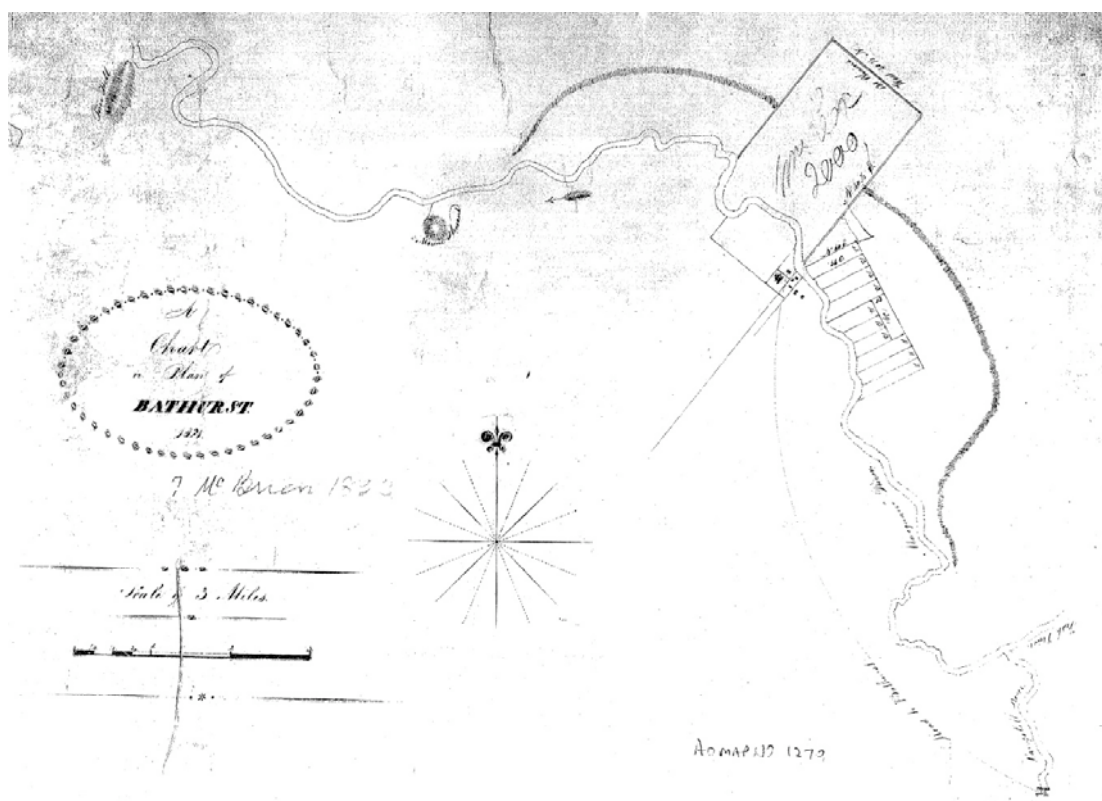
Figure 7.9. This chart of Bathurst shows the 10 small allotments on the Kelso side of the Macquarie River at Bathurst, which were set aside for small settlers by Governor Macquarie in 1818.
Source. McBrien, 1823. Chart or plan with building locations and old road (B106a). SRMap 1270.

_____

8   CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

8.1   Introduction.

The establishment of a penal settlement at Bathurst in 1815-1816 and the widespread pastoral settlement of the area as a whole stimulated the need for administrative and service centres in the region. Because of the restriction on settlement of the western side of the Macquarie River until 1826, Kelso sprang up on the eastern bank to service the penal settlement as well as the pastoral settlers. The village was centred near the allotments granted by Governor Macquarie in 1818. Only when the penal settlement was turned over to civil administration and the town laid out in 1833 did Bathurst develop into the main administrative and service centre of the region as a whole.

Towns and villages in the Local Government Area can be divided up into a number of categories:
   1. Government planned towns and villages.
   2. Private villages.
   3. Other administrative and service centres.

The first two categories are defined by the presence of planned sections and allotments. Some private villages were extremely small, comprising only one or two sections. They may best be described as hamlets. The third category does not possess this formal layout, but nonetheless provided administrative and other services.

It is interesting to note that Baker's Atlas, dating from 1843 – 1846, does not show any other centres in the study area, other than Bathurst and Kelso (Figures 7.2 – 7.6). The Atlas does show the Village Reserves set aside in each parish, but there is no historical evidence to suggest any were laid out as villages until 1847 or later.

O'Connell is an early example of an unplanned village or administrative and service centre. It was located on the diversion of Cox's Road at the Fish River crossing. It was the site of the Plough Inn, established in 1833, servicing the needs of travellers and transport. Daniel Robert's flourmill would also have served the needs of the pastoral community. The village reached its peak in the 1860s and 1870s, before

being bypassed by the railway (station at Brewongle), but most of the development was on the south side of the Fish River (outside the LGA).[57]

Only two other villages have foundations based on the needs of the pastoral settlers before 1850. Although Rockley was located at the centre of pastoral settlement on Dunns Plains (Pepper Creek), the village was only founded in 1850 on the site of the previous Village Reserve. It developed not only to serve the pastoral settlers, but also local copper and gold mining.[58]

Peel, though founded in 1847 on rich agricultural land, nonetheless later thrived as a supply centre for the goldfields.[59]

Georges Plains was likewise founded on or near the site of the government stock station.[60] However the private subdivision for the village appears to have been unrelated and took place in the 1860s.

Most of the villages within the Local Government Area were founded as a result of the gold rush, other mining settlement, along main roads or to service the centres of closer settlement from the 1850s onwards. The most important centres associated with the gold rush include Hill End, Tambaroora, Sofala, Wattle Flat and Sunny Corner in the northern part of the Local Government Area, with Trunkey Creek in the south.[61] Cow Flat, again in the south, was founded in the 1870s to service nearby

---

[57] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 116-117.
[58] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 55, 56, 60, 62, 65, 108, 118.
[59] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 113, 117.
[60] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 55, 56, 60, 62, 65, 108, 118.
[61] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: passim.

copper mines and other extractive industries.[62] Other smaller mining settlements include Turondale, Caloola and Chambers Creek, with the latter flourishing only during the short life of goldmining in the area from 1868 to 1875.[63]

In each of these mining settlements, a varying number of portions were improvement purchases, whereby miners' rights or business licenses could be converted to freehold title under the provisions of the *Crown Land Alienation Act, 1861*.

The village of Raglan was surveyed in 1856 on the Great Western Road and became a temporary rail terminus in 1873, but declined after 1876, when the railway reached Bathurst.[64]

Other villages, like Eglinton, Perthville, Mount Pleasant and The Lagoon were established on rich agricultural land in the second half of the nineteenth century, as a result of increased population or closer settlement.[65]

A number of villages are best described as hamlets, housing a few households with few services. These include Arkell (also known as Carrawa or Long Swamp), Caloola and Vittoria.

There are a number of villages, which did not have a planned grid layout, though they may have provided services including an inn or hotel, a store, public school, post office, church or chapel and cemetery. Duramana is a good example of a dispersed community with a hotel and church. Other communities with services included Cow Flat, Dunkeld and Turondale. An 1886 plan of postal services in New South Wales reveals the presence of a number of post offices in the Local Government Area at locations we would not necessarily recognise as villages, but nonetheless served local

[62] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 62-65.

[63] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 26, 59, 60, 61, 65, 108, 109.

[64] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 118.

[65] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 113

communities. Examples include Sally's Flat, Quartz Ridge, Wiagdon, Limekilns, Clear Creek, Esrom, Glanmire, Locksley and Tarana (Figure Other Villages 8.10 – see Section 8.16).

The most common services not only in towns and villages, but also along principal roads, were hotels and inns. They often attracted other services to them, like blacksmiths, and may have become small communities or villages. Hotels were located on the main road at Yetholme, Walang, Glanmire and Vittoria, among others.

8.2   Archaeological sites.

One of the priorities of the Archaeological Management Plan is to determine the location of archaeological sites within towns and villages. This is achieved through historical research and site survey. Where possible, it is advantageous to identify individual sites, using maps, photographs or other graphic evidence, showing the location of buildings and other structures. However in many cases the historical resources are not as detailed as desired, while in other instances the evidence is surprisingly detailed.

On many previous archaeological excavations, particularly on urban sites, there is a dramatic decline in the deposition of artifacts on site from the 1870s – 1890s onwards. This has often been ascribed to municipal garbage collection or to other changes in garbage disposal practices. Since many archaeological research questions rely on the analysis of large quantities of artifacts in assemblages, the decline in artifact deposition will reduce scientific (archaeological) significance.

For the purposes of this Archaeological Management Plan, a cut-off date of 1900 is used for domestic sites. This can only be used as a guideline, since it is quite possible that significant artifacts may continue to be deposited after this date. Nonetheless most archaeologists would concede that sites predating the 1870s – 1890s are much more likely to contain large assemblages of artifacts than later ones. This cut-off date does not necessarily apply to industrial sites.

For this reason, any listing within Bathurst or any other town or village, where development predates 1900, should be regarded as a possible archaeological site containing 'relics'.

This cut-off date is adopted for practical reasons, but it should be realised that the current definition of 'relics' under the *Heritage Act, 1977*, as amended, relies on significance, not a cut-off date.

The remainder of this chapter reviews the available historical evidence to pinpoint the location of archaeological sites within Bathurst and the other major villages of the Local Government Area. With smaller villages, particularly those where there are no planned sections or allotments, it is more appropriate to identify individual sites. Many of the sites in these smaller villages already have individual listings. Current listings for these towns and villages are given at the end of this chapter.

8.3   Bathurst.

The early maps and plans for the Penal Settlement at Bathurst were included in Chapter 5.

Apart from those plans relating to the Penal Settlement, there are relatively few later maps and plans that provide evidence for buildings and other structures. The 1833 Town Plan shows the Penal Settlement and various town blocks, bounded by Keppel Street on the south-west, the Macquarie River on the north-east, Rankin Street on the north-west and Seymour Street on the south-east (Figure 5.11).

By 1843, A. G. McLean, in a compilation plan, shows the town sections laid out to their full nineteenth century extent, but only shows buildings on allotments in the core of the town. Just how reliable this plan is in showing the extent of development is uncertain, as the compilation plan relied on available surveys, which may not have included all the buildings extant at that time. The plan shows the developed area bounded by Stewart Street on the north-west, Piper Street on the south-west, Seymour Street on the south-east and the Macquarie River (Figure Bathurst 8.1).

A pencil tracing of the Town of Bathurst, dated between 1840 and 1859, shows that town allotments had been alienated in a slightly larger area, including Havannah Street on the south-east, Rocket Street on the south-west and Hope Street on the north-west (Figure Bathurst 8.2).

By 1846, a large number of other allotments, including suburban blocks had been alienated to Lort (now Browning) Street in the south-west (Figure Bathurst 8.3).

_____

However Joseph Backler's painting of Bathurst, dated between 1847 and 1857, probably gives a more accurate view of the extent of development of the town (Figure Bathurst 8.4). In this view, development appears to coincide with that shown on McLean's plan of 1843 with some extension to the south-west (Figure Bathurst 8.1).

J. N. Degotardi's Plan of Bathurst again shows a broad extent of alienated sections and allotments, but the principal public buildings are confined to the blocks bounded by Seymour, Piper and George Street and the Macquarie River (Figure Bathurst 8.4).

Between 1870 and 1875 the American and Australasian Photographic Company, comprising photographers Beaufroy Merlin and Charles Bayliss and funded by Bernard Otto Holtermann (Holtermann Collection), took a broad series of photographs of Bathurst. While they reveal extensive details on many of the buildings, the photographic panoramas also show that most development was confined within the blocks bounded by Havannah, Rocket and Peel Streets, with scattered development beyond (Figure Bathurst 8.5 – 8.7).

The 1877 Panorama of Bathurst shows development bounded by Seymour Street in the south-east and by Hope Street in the north-west. The foreground includes Lambert Street, but none of the development further to the south-west is shown (Figure Bathurst 8.8).

The 1897 Parish Map shows the extent of town allotments by c.1900, but it is possible that development may have been less extensive (Figure Bathurst 8.9).

_____

8.4   Figures – Bathurst.

Figure Bathurst 8.1. Compilation plan of the Environs of Bathurst, prepared by A. G. McLean in 1843 from previous surveys. The plan appears to show the extent of development in the town by 1843. Source. State Records. SR Map 1375.
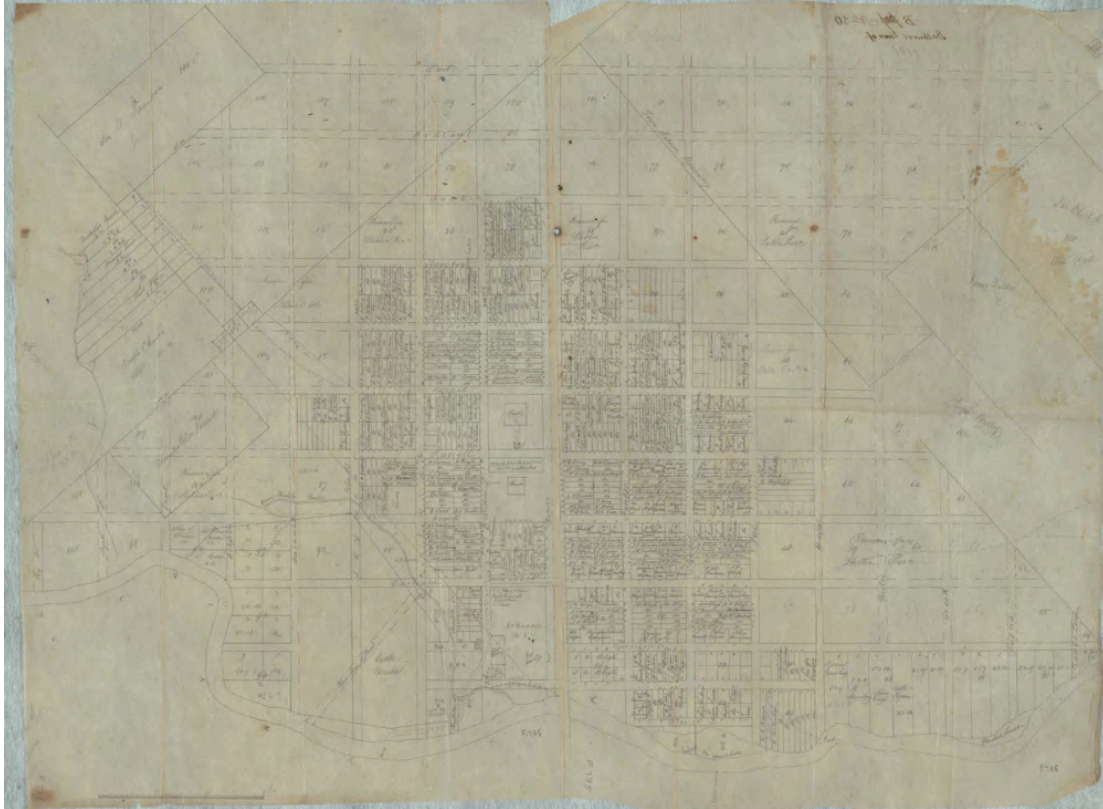
Figure Bathurst 8.2. Plan of the Town of Bathurst, showing the extent of alienation of town allotments, dated 1840 – 1859.
Source. NLA. http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-f795.

_____

Figure Bathurst 8.3. The Town of Bathurst, 1846, showing the extent of alienation of town allotments. Source. State Records, SR Map 1424.

_____

Figure Bathurst 8.4. Bathurst, c.1847 – 1857, by Joseph Backler, looking north-west. The extent of development of the town is consistent with other contemporary evidence.
Source. ML 973. State Library of NSW.

Figure Bathurst 8.5. View of William Street, looking south-west from Howick Street.
Source. State Library of NSW. Digital Order No. on4_40056.
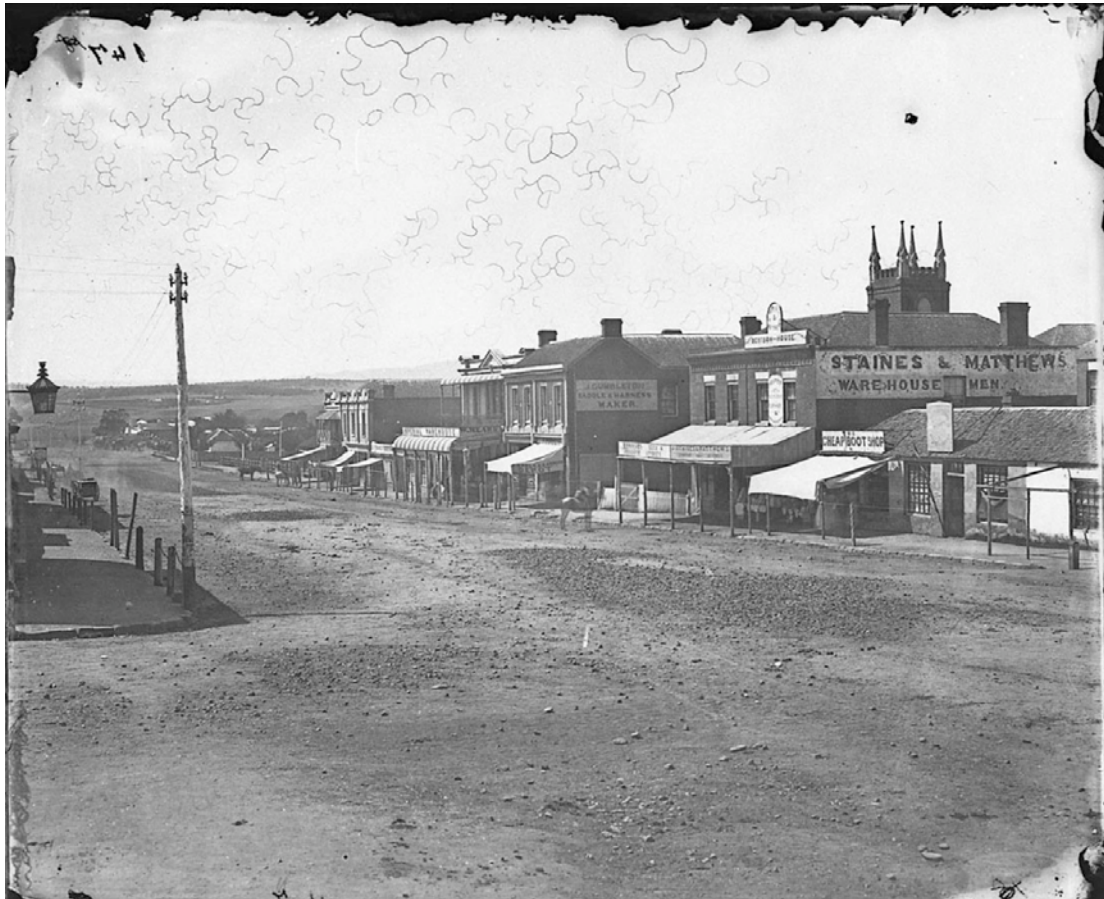
Figure Bathurst 8.6. View of William Street, looking north-east from Howick Street.
Source. State Library of NSW. Digital Order No. on4_40050.

Figure Bathurst 8.7. View of the Courthouse, Watch House and Gaol from Russell Street, looking towards Machattie Park.
Source. State Library of NSW. Digital Order No. on4_40060.

Figure Bathurst 8.8. Panorama of Bathurst, 1977, showing the development of the town.
Source. Facsimile, provided by Dr. Robin McLachlan.
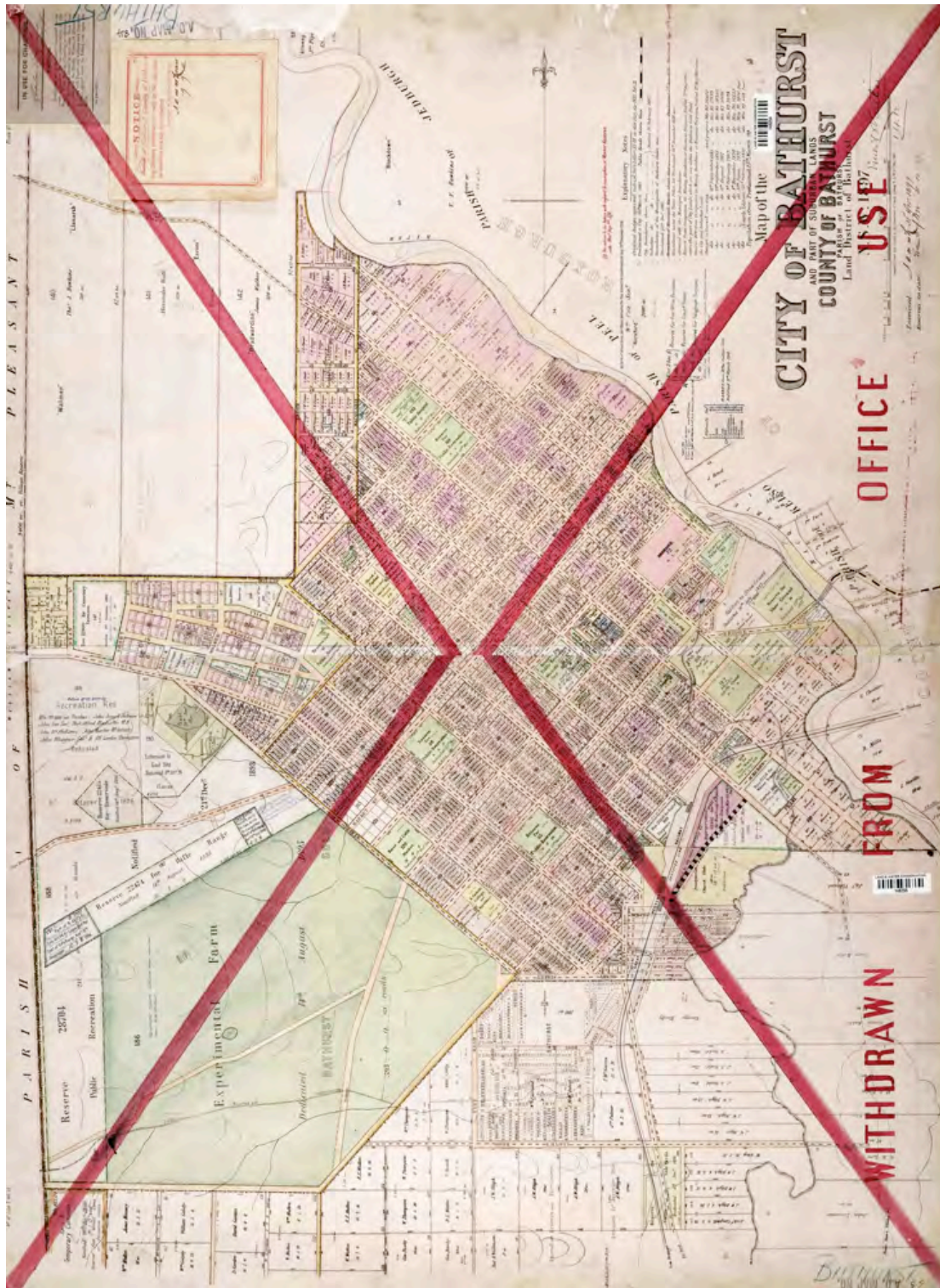
Figure Bathurst 8.9. Map of the City of Bathurst, 1897, showing the extent of town and suburban allotments by the turn of the century. Bathurst was declared a city on 20 March 1885.
Source. Department of Lands. Pixel. http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au/pixel.htm#

_____

8.5   Kelso.

Because of restrictions on settlement on the west bank of the Macquarie River until 1826, Kelso sprang up on the east bank of the river opposite Bathurst. With the diversion of Cox's Road across the Fish River at O'Connell by 1823, to find a more direct route to Bathurst, the development at Kelso along this road is likely to have commenced soon after.

Kelso was not a village with planned sections and allotments, but grew up around the small allotments granted by Governor Macquarie to small settlers in 1818. While there are ample plans showing the outline of allotments as they developed over time, there are only a few plans that show the buildings in the early settlement (see Figures 6.4 and 6.6).

The Survey of the New Line of Road across Bathurst Plains, by H C Butler in 1834 appears to be the original survey (Figure 6.4), which may have been copied a number of times (Figure 6.6 and Figure Kelso 8.2). A detail of the 1834 survey is provided in Figure Kelso 8.1.

_____

8.6   Figures – Kelso.

Figure Kelso 8.1. Detail of plan showing the location of buildings in Kelso by 1834.
Source. Survey of the New Line of Road across Bathurst Plains. (R.897), H C Butler, 1834. State
Records, SR Map 5129.

Figure Kelso 8.2. A. G. McLean's compilation plan is clearly a copy of the earlier survey, but includes additional details from other sources.
Source. State Records. SRMap 1375.

Figure Kelso 8.3. Parish Map of Kelso, sixth edition, 1974, showing later development of Kelso and the locations of Raglan and Whiterock.
Source. Department of Lands. Pixel. http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au/pixel.htm#

8.7 Hill End and Tambaroora.

Gold mining at Hill End and Tambaroora commenced in 1851.[66] The location of both these townships on their extensive goldfields can be clearly seen on various editions of the map of the Parish of Tambaroora with their surrounding mining leases (Figure Hill End – Tambaroora 8.1).

We are fortunate indeed that the earliest parish maps of the Village of Hill End show buildings. Whether these buildings represent the whole of the village or is only a partial survey is unclear. There does appear to be growth in the number of buildings, particularly between the 1859 and 1872 editions of the plan (Figure Hill End – Tambaroora 8.2 – 8.4).

When this important evidence is combined with the photographic recording of the American and Australasian Photographic Company between 1870 and 1875 we have an incredibly rich resource, recording Hill End at its peak in the 1870s.

The American and Australasian Photographic Company comprised photographers Beaufroy Merlin and Charles Bayliss, largely funded by Bernard Otto Holtermann (Holtermann Collection). A selection of their photographs is included in this report (Figure Hill End – Tambaroora 8.5 – 8.6).

The fourth edition of the Village of Hill End, dated 1983, reveals the final extent of the village (Figure Hill End – Tambaroora 8.7).

The Holtermann Collection also covers Tambaroora. As with Hill End, Tambaroora was also subject to survey in 1859. There are two surveys, both showing buildings and allotments, as well as many miners claims. The maps also show the Troopers Barracks, churches and several cemeteries, including a Chinese Cemetery. A number of slaughter yards are on the edges of the settlement (Figures Hill End – Tambaroora 8.8 and 8.9). The total extent of the village of Tambaroora is shown on the recent village plan, dated to 1969 (Figure Hill End – Tambaroora 8.10). Unlike Hill End, Tambaroora has almost completely disappeared.

---

[66] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 115.

8.8   Figures – Hill End and Tambaroora.
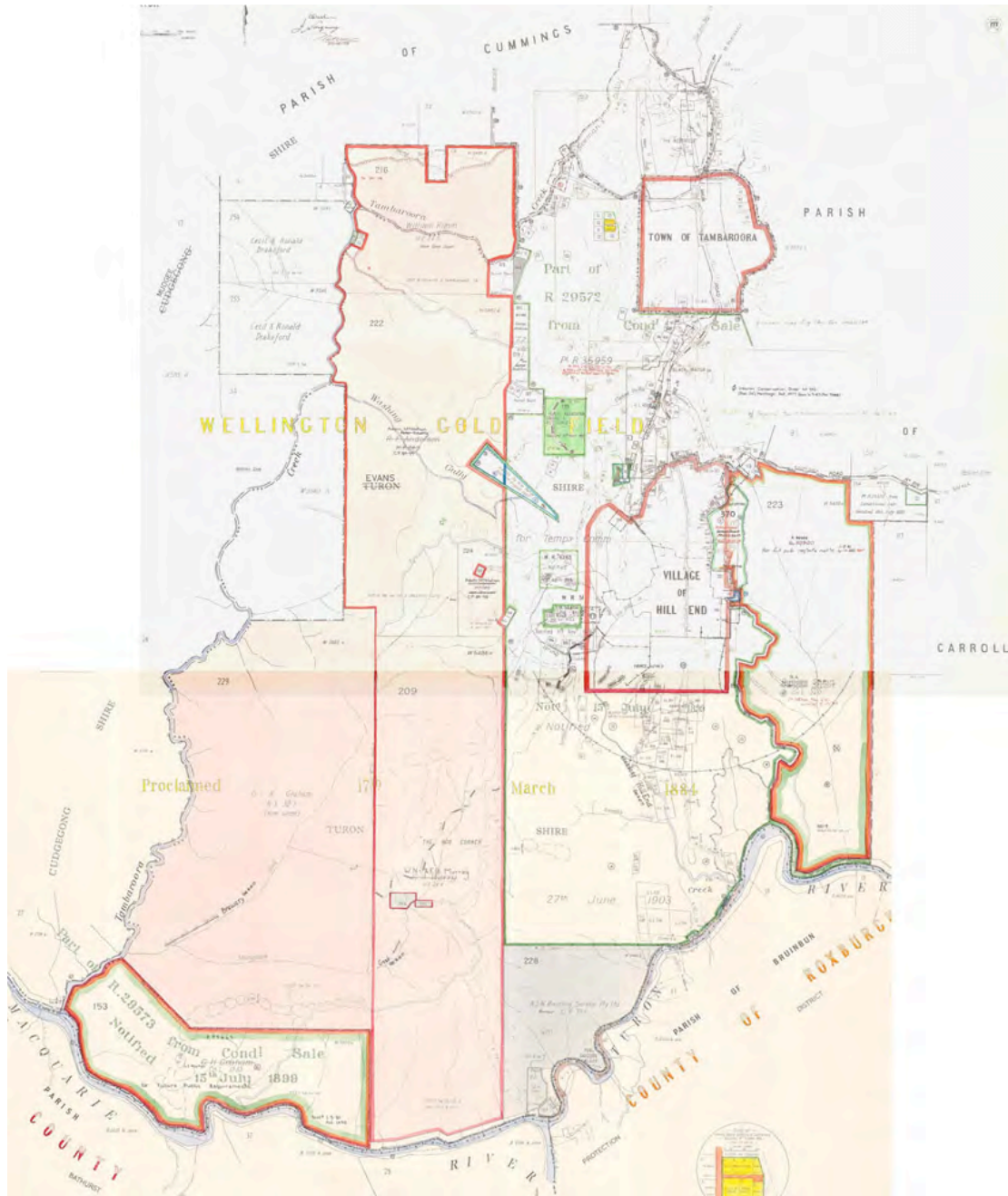
Figure Hill End – Tambaroora 8.1. Parish Map of Tambaroora, seventh edition, 1972, showing the
location of Hill End and Tambaroora and neighbouring mining leases.
Source. Department of Lands. Pixel. http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au/pixel.htm#

Figure Hill End – Tambaroora 8.2. Plan of the Village of Hill End, 1859, showing buildings on various town allotments.
Source. State Records. SR Map 3134.

Figure Hill End – Tambaroora 8.3. Plan of the Village of Hill End, 1871, showing buildings on various town allotments. Note the expansion of the village on the east side.
Source. State Records. SR Map 3135.

Figure Hill End – Tambaroora 8.4. Plan of the Village of Hill End, 1872, showing buildings on various town allotments. Note the expansion of the village on the north and west sides.
Source. State Records. SR Map 3136.

Figure Hill End – Tambaroora 8.5. Typical miner's cottage at Hill End in the 1870s.
Source. State Library of NSW. Digital Order No. on4_39251.

Figure Hill End – Tambaroora 8.6. Burgess & Moller's wheelwright workshop at Hill End in the 1870s.
Source. State Library of NSW. Digital Order No. on4_39255.
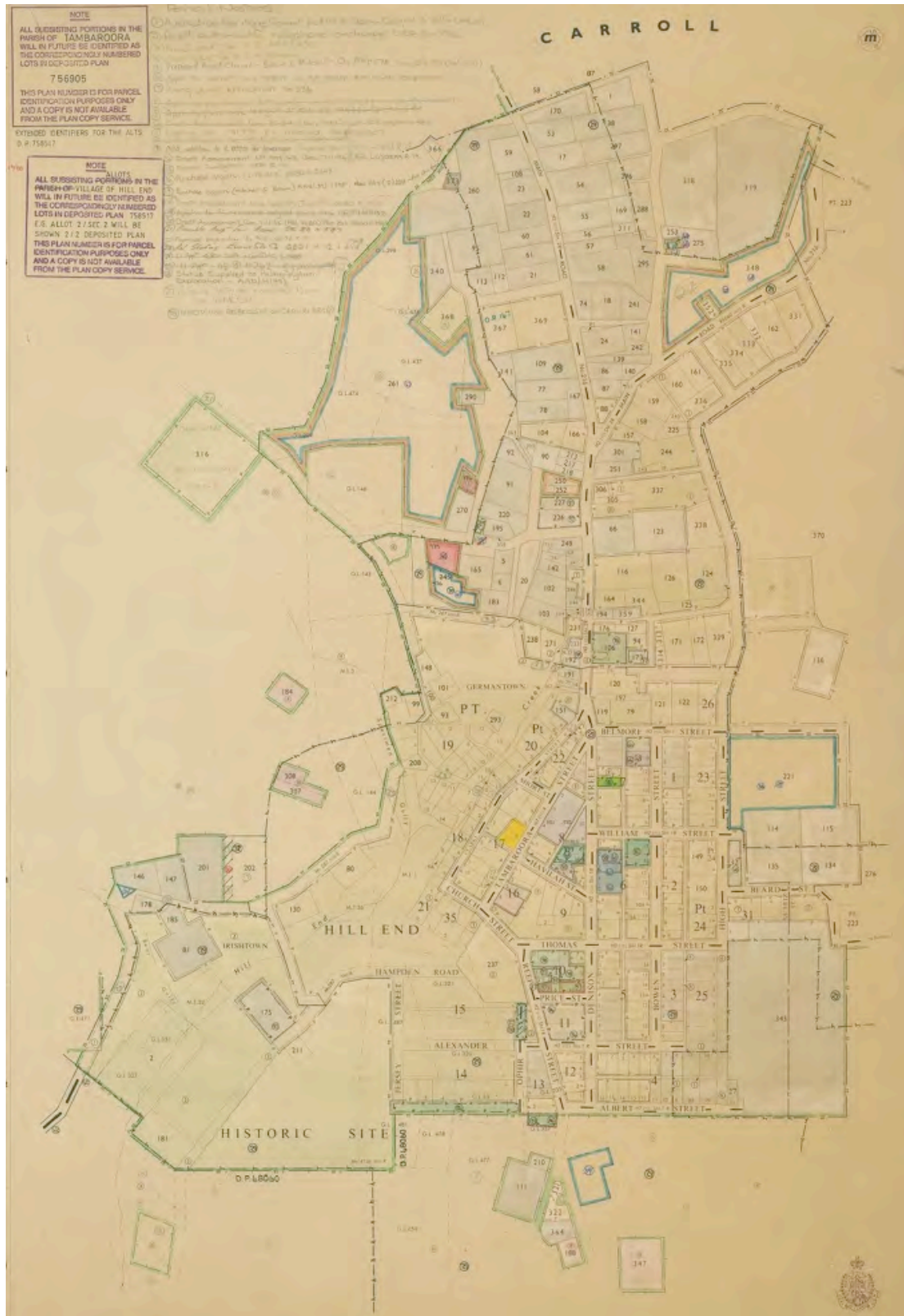
Figure Hill End – Tambaroora 8.7. Plan of the Village of Hill End, 1983, showing the final extent of the village.
Source. Department of Lands. Pixel. http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au/pixel.htm#
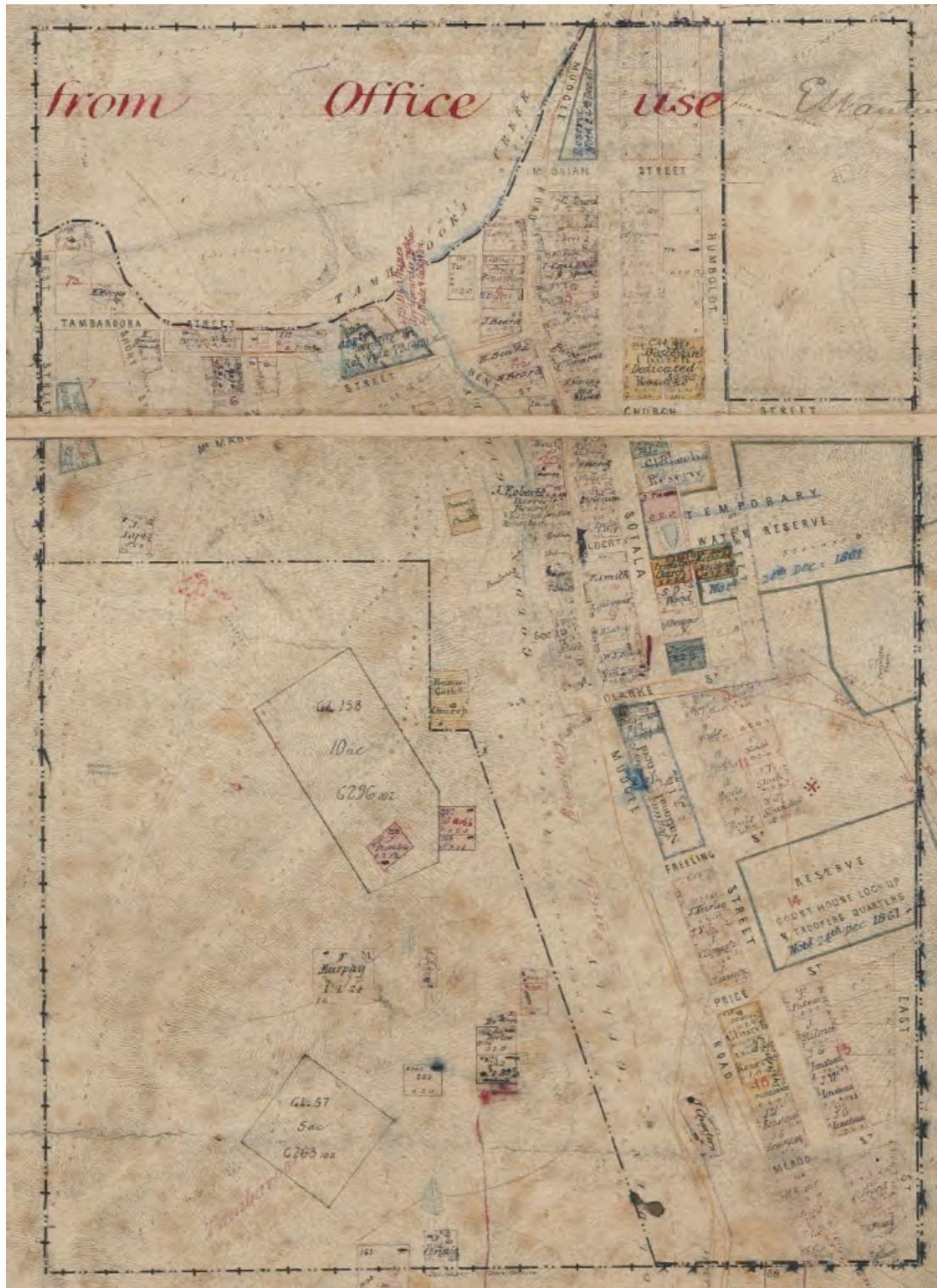
Figure Hill End – Tambaroora 8.8. Plan of the Village of Tambaroora, 1859, showing allotments, buildings and what appear to be original miners claims.
Source. State Records. AO Map 5807.

Figure Hill End – Tambaroora 8.9. Plan of the Village of Tambaroora, 1859, showing allotments, buildings and what appear to be original miners claims.
Source. State Records. AO Map 5808.

Figure Hill End – Tambaroora 8.8. Plan of the Village of Tambaroora, 1969, showing the final extent of the village.
Source. Department of Lands. Pixel. http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au/pixel.htm#

8.9   Sofala.

As with Hill End and Tambaroora, goldmining commenced at Sofala in 1851.[67] The earliest plan of the village of Sofala is an important resource, since it shows the buildings belonging to the earliest alluvial miners and is dated to 1858 (Figure Sofala 8.1).

Unlike Hill End, the Village of Sofala did not extend its boundaries to the same extent, although the adjacent gold workings spread up and down the Turon River (Figure Sofala 8.2).

---

[67] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 56, 152.

8.10 Figures – Sofala.
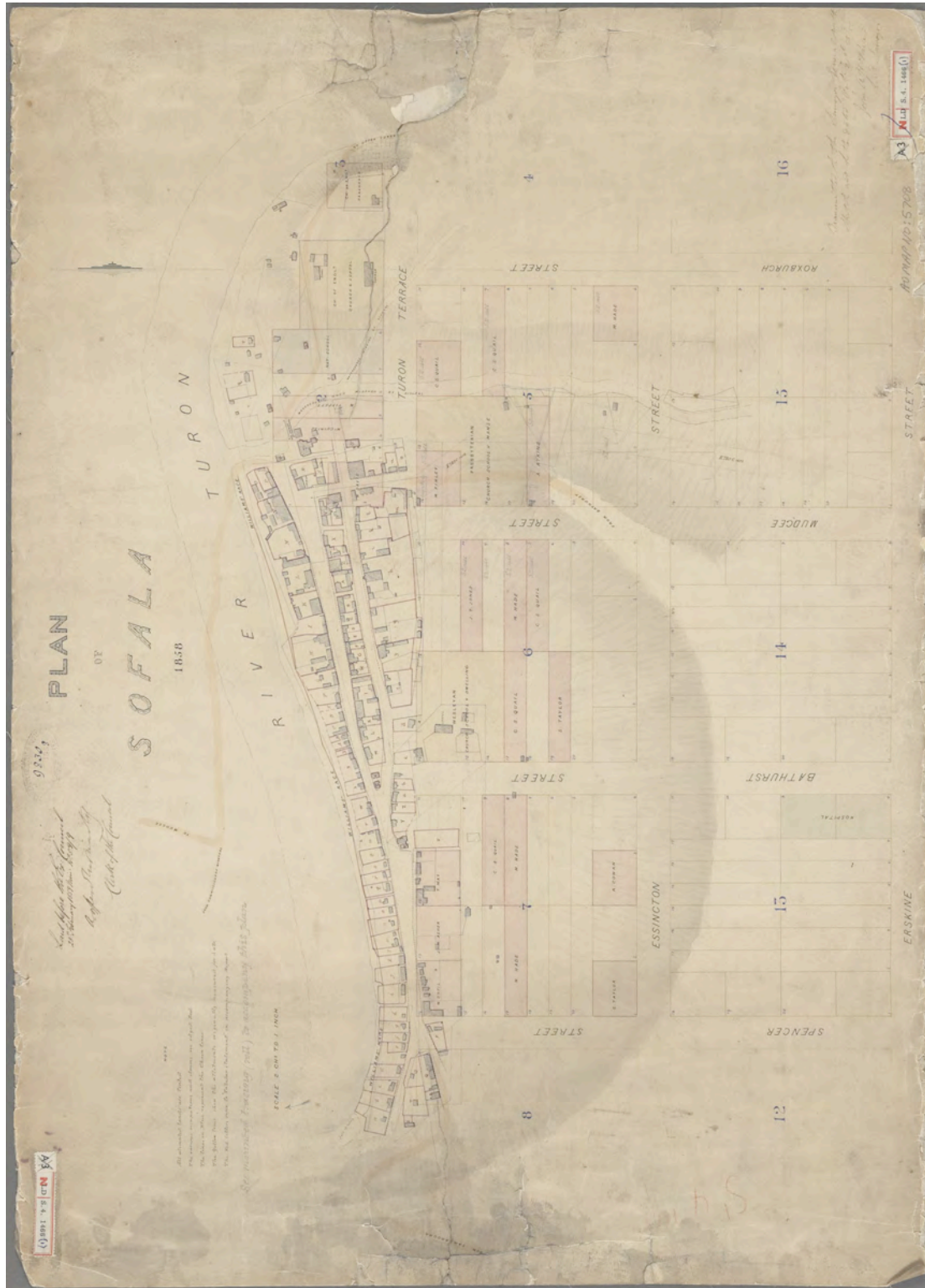
Figure Sofala 8.1. Plan of the Village of Sofala, 1858, showing the miners' cottages along the south bank of the Turon River. The more regular layout of the blocks further from the river post dated the initial gold rush.
Source. State Records SR Map 5708.

Figure Sofala 8.2. Plan of the Village of Sofala, 1970, showing the full extent of the village reserve.
The document reveals the title holders of the earliest allotments along the river bank.
Source. Department of Lands. Pixel. http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au/pixel.htm#

8.11 Rockley.

The village of Rockley was established in 1850 at the request of local landholders.[68] The plan of the village in 1851 shows its original layout (Figure Rockley 8.1).

Historical photographs by the American and Australasian Photographic Company of the village reveal it was only sparsely developed by the 1870s (Figures Rockley 8.2 – 8.3).

The recent plan of the village of Rockley, dated to 1978, shows that the extent of the village has not changed, although the number of allotments has varied (Figure Rockley 8.4).

---

[68] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 118.

8.12 Figures – Rockley.

Figure Rockley 8.1. The original plan of the Village of Rockley, 1851. Note that the plan shows part of the village site enclosed by the poundkeeper (Sections 6 and 30) as well as the hut for the poundkeeper and a blacksmith's shop (Section 2).
Source. State Records SR Map 5321.

Figure Rockley 8.2. View of Rockley, looking south, showing the dispersed settlement of the town.
Source. State Library. Holtermann Collection. Digital Order No on4_39985.

Figure Rockley 8.3. View of Budden and Stanger's Flour Mill, Rockley..
Source. State Library. Holtermann Collection. Digital Order No on4_39986.

_____
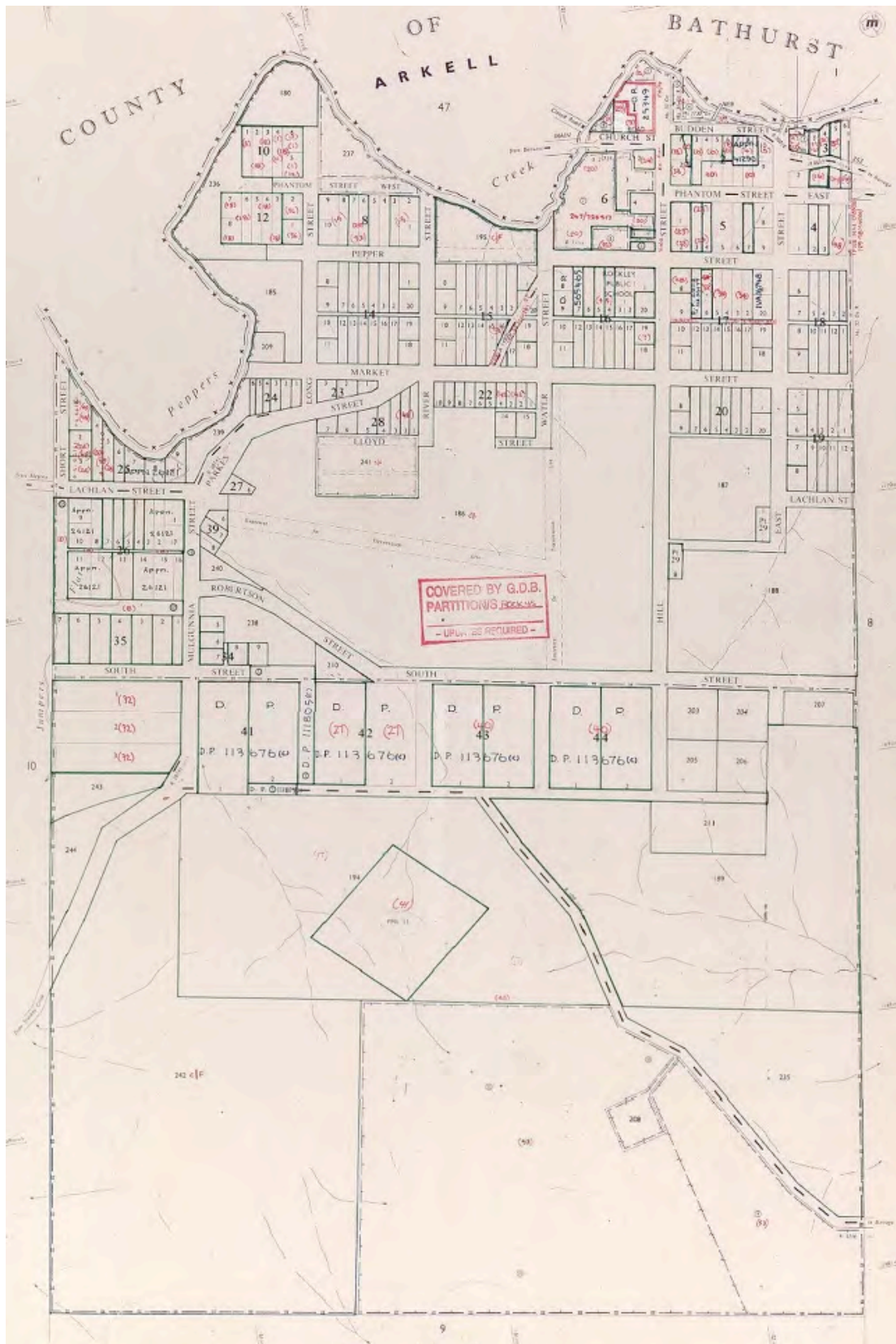
Figure Rockley 8.4. Plan of the Village of Rockley, 1969.
Source. Department of Lands. Pixel. http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au/pixel.htm#

_____

8.13 Trunkey Creek.

Originally known as the village of Arthur, Trunkey Creek was established in the late 1860s alongside the local goldfield. The village was surveyed and proclaimed in 1873 (Figure Trunkey Creek 8.1).[69]

Photographs of Trunkey Creek by the American and Australasian Photographic Company in the 1870s show the rapid development caused by the gold rush in the area , with bark roofed slab buildings and unformed muddy streets (Figure Trunkey Creek 8.2 – 8.3).

The recent plan of the Village of Trunkey indicates that the village has expanded since the 1870s to include additional sections and other small portions (Figure Trunkey Creek 8.4).

[69] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 120.

_____

8.14 Figures – Trunkey Creek.

Figure Trunkey Creek 8.1. Plan of the Village of Arthur, later renamed Trunkey Creek, 1873.
Source. State Records SR Map 1259.

_____

Figure Trunkey Creek 8.2. View of Arthur Street, looking north from the south end of the village, showing the muddy street and ramshackle buildings, 1870-1875.
Source. State Library of NSW. Holtermann Collection. Digital Order No. on4_39989.

Figure Trunkey Creek 8.3. View of Arthur Street, looking south from the Golden Age Hotel, 1870-1875. Note that some of the tree stumps have not been removed from the road.
Source. State Library of NSW. Holtermann Collection. Digital Order No. on4_39989.

Figure Trunkey Creek 8.4. Plan of the Village of Trunkey and adjoining land, 1983.
Source. Department of Lands. Pixel. http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au/pixel.htm#

_____

8.15 Other Villages.

A number of historical plans are available for other villages in the Local Government Area.

The pre and post-subdivision plans for the Village of Perth (Perthville), dated to 1863 and 1864 respectively, not only reveal the date for the village, but also show the sites of several huts, fencelines and cultivation in 1863 (Figures Other Villages 8.1 and 8.2).

The plan of the Village of Mount Pleasant (Evans Plains) reveal that the subdivision is slightly earlier, in 1857 (Figure Other Villages 8.3).

A plan of the Village of Chambers (Chambers Creek) reveals the plan of the short-lived settlement, which accompanied the nearby mine (Figure Other Villages 8.4).

For these and all other villages the relevant parish or village maps have been consulted to reveal their layout and extent (see table below – some plans not included in report).

Village name	Parish Map	Village Map	Grid Plan (sections and Allotments).
Arkell, also known as Carrawa or Long Swamp	Carrawa	Diagram on Parish Map	Yes, but only one block.
Bathurst	Bathurst	Bathurst	Yes.
Brewongle	Melrose	None	Yes
Caloola	Lowry	Diagram on Parish Map	Yes, 4 sections only.
Chambers	Coleridge	Diagram on Parish Map	Yes, but only partially shown.
Cow Flat	Ponsonby	None	No.
Dunkeld	Malmsbury Mount Pleasant	None	No

_____

_____

Village name	Parish Map	Village Map	Grid Plan (sections and Allotments).
Eglinton	Jedburgh	None	No, but streets shown as dashed lines.
Georges Plains	Grantham	None	Yes. Hand drawn subdivision plan.
Hill End	Tambaroora	Hill End	Yes.
Kelso	Kelso	None	No
Mount Pleasant, (Evans Plains).	Mount Pleasant	Diagram on Parish Map	Yes.
Napoleon Reef	Melrose	None	No
O'Connell	Melrose, Langdale	None	No
Peel	Peel	Peel	Yes
Perthville	Apsley	Perthville	Yes
Raglan	Kelso	Raglan	Yes
Rockley	Rockley	Rockley	Yes
Sofala	Sofala	Sofala	Yes
Sunny Corner	Castleton	Sunny Corner	Yes
Tambaroora	Tambaroora	Tambaroora	Yes
The Lagoon (Apsley)	Apsley	The Lagoon	Yes
Trunkey Creek (Arthur, Trunkey)	Mulgunnia	Trunkey	Yes
Turondale (Lower Wallaby)	Waterbeach	Diagram on Parish Map	No
Vittoria	Vittoria	Diagram on Parish Map	Yes, only 2 sections
Wattle Flat	Sofala, Wiagdon	Wattle Flat	Yes
Whiterock	Kelso	None	Yes
Wimbledon	Cole	None	Yes (only on current cadastral maps)
Yetholme	Yetholme	Yetholme	Yes

_____

_____

8.16 Figures – Other Villages.

Figure Other Villages 8.1. Plan of the site of the Village of Perthville before subdivision in 1863, showing huts and cultivation.
Source. State records SR Map 4937.

_____

Figure Other Villages 8.2. Plan of the Village of Perthville, 1864
Source. State records SR Map 4938.
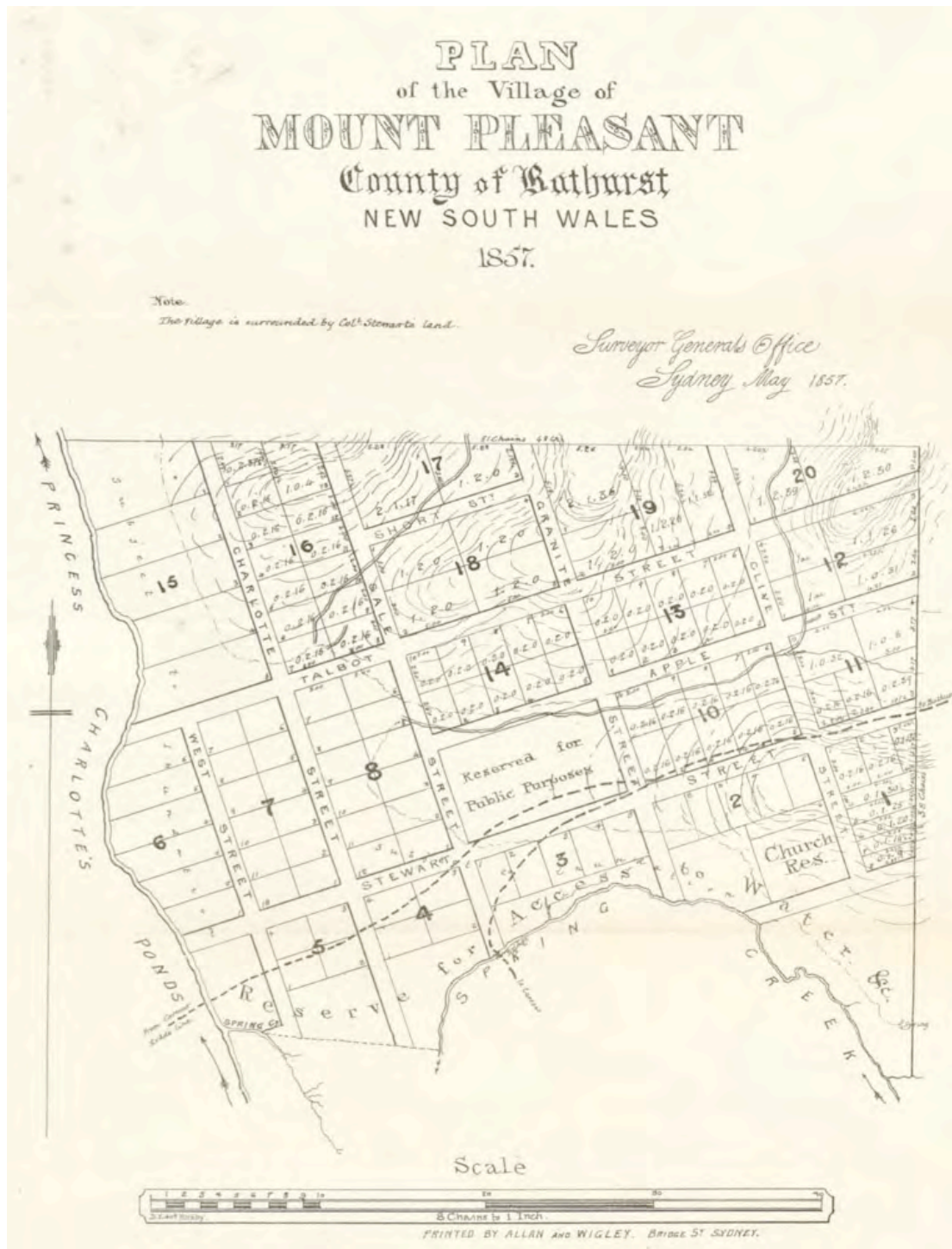
Figure Other Villages 8.3. Plan of the Village of Evans Plains (Mount Pleasant), 1857.
Source. NLA Map. http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-f33

Figure Other Villages 8.4. Plan of the Village of Chambers, dated 1872, but revoked in 1899.
Source. State Records SR Map 2463.
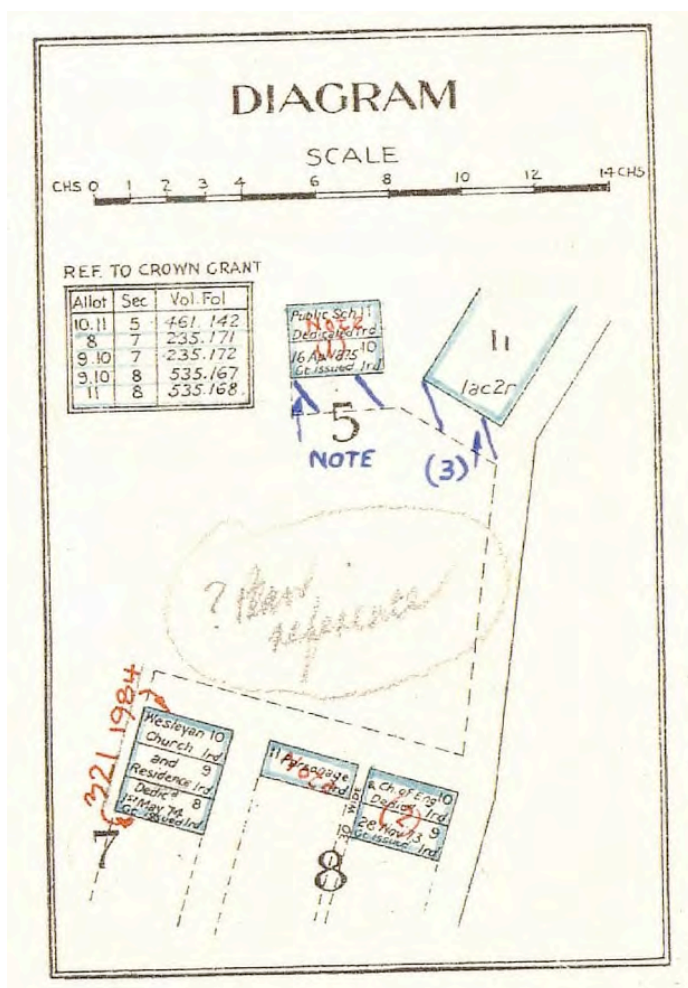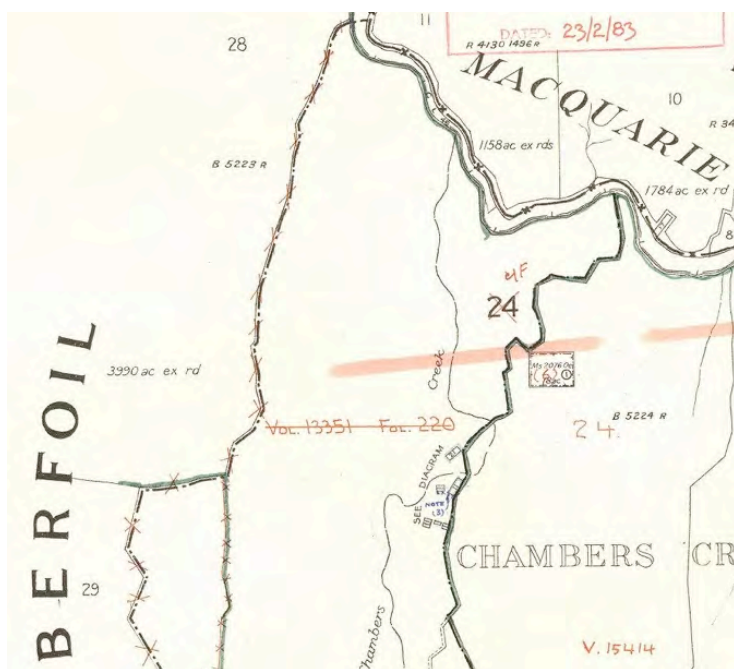
Figure Other Villages 8.5. The Parish Map of Coleridge, 1932, reveals the site of the Village of Chambers Creek had a different layout than the aschematic plan.
Source. Department of Lands. Pixel. http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au/pixel.htm#
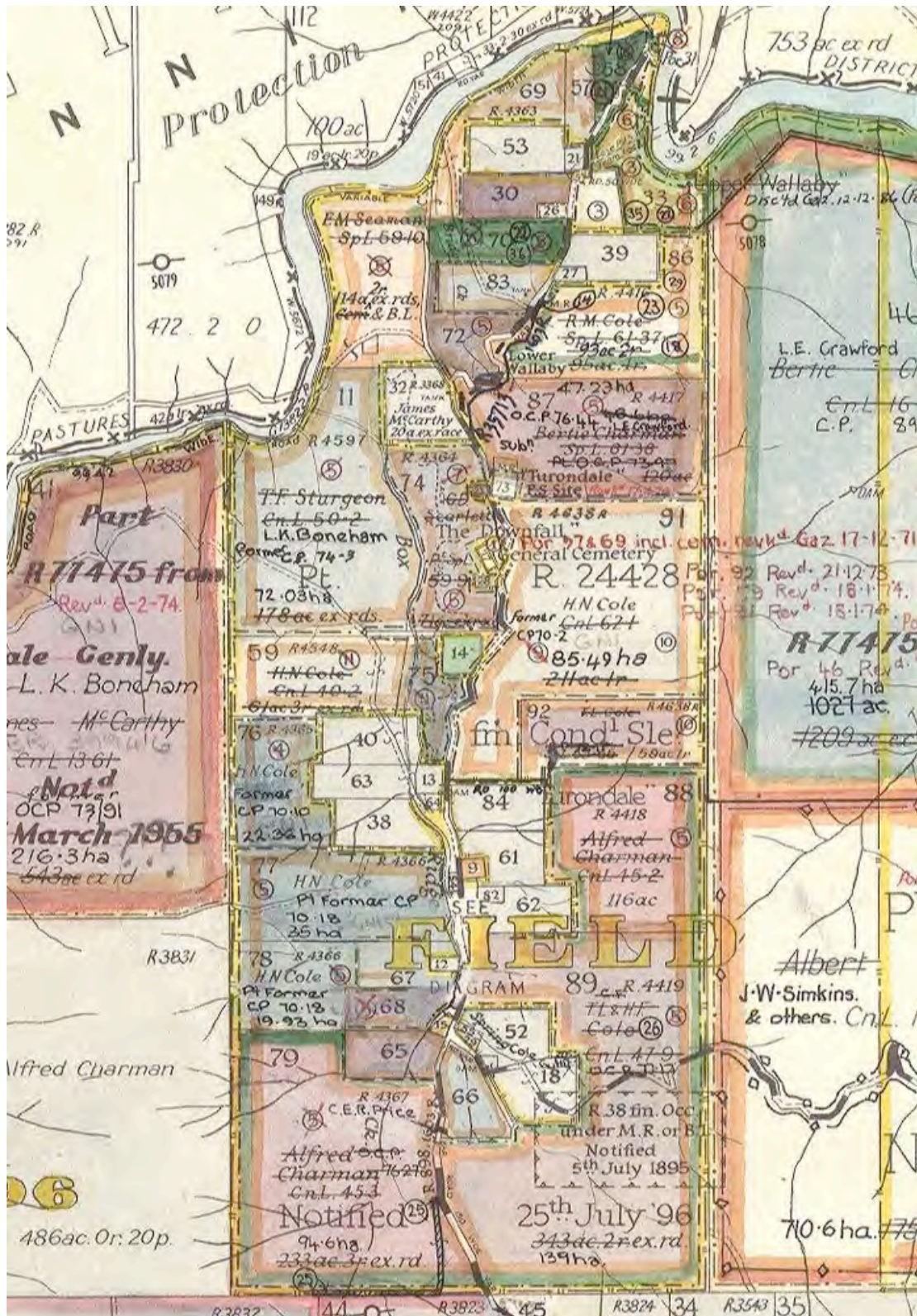
Figure Other Villages 8.6. The Parish Map of Waterbeach, 1964, reveals the complex plan of the locality of Turondale, as well as Upper and Lower Wallaby.
Source. Department of Lands. Pixel. http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au/pixel.htm#

Figure Other Villages 8.7. The Village of Wattle Flat, 1968, showing the irregular layout of the village and neighbouring small portions, characteristic of its mining heritage.
Source. Department of Lands. Pixel. http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au/pixel.htm#

Figure Other Villages 8.8. To the south of Wattle Flat, the Map of the Parish of Wiagdon reveals the concentration of small portions stretching along the road towards Bathurst.
Source. Department of Lands. Pixel. http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au/pixel.htm#

_____

Figure Other Villages 8.9. The Village of Sunny Corner, 1988, revealing the village itself and neighbouring small portions.
Source. Department of Lands. Pixel. http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au/pixel.htm#

_____

Figure Other Villages 8.10. Postmaster General NSW, Plan showing the postal stations, mail roads and telegraph lines in New South Wales in 1885. Plan produced in 1886.
Source. NLA Map. http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-rm3684.

8.17 Current listings for towns and villages.

8.17.1 Bathurst.

The 'relics provisions' of the NSW Heritage Act are likely to apply to most of the listings for Bathurst, particularly those dating to 1900 or earlier (see Section 2.2).

The purpose of the Archaeological Management Plan is also to pinpoint those areas within Bathurst where relics are likely to be found (see Section 2.2). It is intended that this process should further define the area where the 'relics provisions' are likely to apply.

The following current listings include those sites where the 'relics provisions' are likely to apply: In some cases the precise dating is unclear, but where the description is 'Victorian', rather than 'Federation', the listing has been included.

Although a cut-off date of c.1900 has been used in this table, it should be noted that the definition of 'relic' under the Heritage Act, 1977, as amended, relies on significance and not a cut-off date. (See Section 8.2 for further discussion).

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080175	Bathurst Conservation Area				Bathurst		
1080002	Shop (Bant Street, Pottery)	Commercial Premises	26	Bant Street	Bathurst		1870
1080344	St Barnabas' Anglican Church and Hall		36A	Bant Street	Bathurst	1881	1885
1080003	Victorian Cottage		68	Bant Street	Bathurst		1890
1080015	Dairy Farmers Factory	The Dairy Farmers Factory, Convict Hospital	44 - 50	Bentinck Street	Bathurst		1915
1080019	Victorian Residence & Architects Office		152	Bentinck Street	Bathurst	1873	
1080008	Ithica House	House	247	Bentinck Street	Bathurst	1897	
1080342	St Stanislaus College & Curtilage	St Stanislaus High School for boys.	220	Bentinck Street	Bathurst	1872	1873
1080011	Bentinck Terrace/Cottage/Commercial Building Group	Currently used as professional offices	71 - 73	Bentinck Street	Bathurst	1870	1880
1080004	Residence		323	Bentinck Street	Bathurst		1890
1080005	Victorian Cottage	Selkirk	204	Bentinck Street	Bathurst		1890

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080012	Terrace/Cottage/Commercial Building		67	Bentinck Street	Bathurst		1890
1080016	Commercial Centre	Le Teres Beauty Centre	90	Bentinck Street	Bathurst		1890
1080018	Cottages		134 - 138	Bentinck Street	Bathurst		1890
1080022	Victorian Cottage		202	Bentinck Street	Bathurst		1890
1080013	Terrace House		62	Bentinck Street	Bathurst	1880	1890
1080014	Gladstone Terrace		52 - 60	Bentinck Street	Bathurst	1888	1915
1080025	St Barnabas' Rectory		14	Brilliant Street	Bathurst		1890
1080027	Bathurst Gaol: Residences			Browning Street	Bathurst		1890
1080028	Terrace Houses		267-269	Browning Street	Bathurst		1890
1080026	Bathurst Gaol (Correctional Centre)	Gaol		Browning Street	Bathurst	1888	1890
1080343	St Joseph's Mount	Logan Brae		Busby Street	Bathurst	1877	1878
1080029	Ben Chifley House Museum	Chifley Residence, 'Carnwath'	10	Busby Street	Bathurst	1882	1891
1080031	Terrace Houses		45 - 63	Carlingford Street	Bathurst		1890
1080034	Walshaw Hall & former All Saint's school/residence (All Saints Cathedral Group)	Bathurst Diocesan Centre, All Saints Parochial School (Crowded House restaurant)	11	Church Street	Bathurst	1840	1924
1080032	All Saints Cathedral Group		11	Church Street	Bathurst	1845	1940
1080165	Railway Cottage			Cnr Keppel and Havannah Street	Bathurst		1876
1080039	Residence		10	Daly Street	Bathurst		1890
1080815	Cottages	Milltown cottages	1-13	Devonshire Street	Bathurst	1875	1885
1080743	Bathurst Sportsground grandstand and gates	Bathurst Cricket Ground	48	Durham Street	Bathurst	1891	1915
1080030	Cottage		36	Durham Street	Bathurst		
1080045	Terrace		134 - 140	Durham Street	Bathurst		
1080044	Corner Store - (former Pratley's Antiques)	Belle - Marie Hotel, Pratleys Antiques, The Home Patch (Patchwork shop)	156	Durham Street	Bathurst		1855
1080041	St Agnes' Hostel (former)	Salvation Army Maternity Home/St Agnes Hostel	202	Durham Street	Bathurst	1873	1874
1080042	Victorian Workers Cottage		175	Durham Street	Bathurst		1890
1080046	Cottage		101	Durham Street	Bathurst		1890
1080047	Workers Cottage (demolished)		88	Durham Street	Bathurst		1890
1080048	Victorian Residences		188 - 190	Durham Street	Bathurst		1890

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080049	Georgian Residences (demolished)		118	Durham Street	Bathurst		1890
1080050	Georgian Workers Terrace		93 - 97	Durham Street	Bathurst		1890
1080051	Georgian Residence		99	Durham Street	Bathurst		1890
1080701	Treehouse cafe, former inn	Former Inn - Cobb & Co	263	Durham Street	Bathurst	1860	1890
1080043	Houses		155 - 161	Durham Street	Bathurst		1915
1080056	Ethelton (incl. garden & outbuildings)		23	Ethelton Avenue	Bathurst	1848	
1080824	Tindall's Corner Garage		46-48	George Street	Bathurst	1928	1929
1080828	Commercial Hotel	Daniel O'Connell's Inn	135	George Street	Bathurst	1849	
1080083	Bathurst Friendly Society Pharmacy		151-153	George Street	Bathurst	1870	
1080068	House	'Tangleywood'	184	George Street	Bathurst	1896	
1080077	Bassett House		191-193	George Street	Bathurst		1850
1080090	George Street Shops	London Hotel, Salvation Army Store, Bill Sweeney, Barber and Gun dealer	64 - 68	George Street	Bathurst		1853
1080081	Webb's Store	Park Pine Furniture/Alcol Carpet Discounts	179	George Street	Bathurst		1862
1080075	Commercial Building	Bathurst Traditional Medicine Centre	221	George Street	Bathurst		1868
1080085	St Stephen's Presbyterian Church		72	George Street	Bathurst		1872
1080074	Church (former)	Congregational Church	225	George Street	Bathurst	1873	1874
1080099	Macquarie House		1	George Street	Bathurst		1875
1080076	Roman Catholic Chancery Office	Roman Catholic Chancery/Patrician Brothers Monastery	84 -100	George Street	Bathurst	1885	1886
1080078	Pair of Terraces	Bassett's terraces, Office of Vic Schembri	187 - 189	George Street	Bathurst	1885	1886
1080084	Mitchell Corner	Esmore, Bolan Centre	105 - 107	George Street	Bathurst		1887
1080066	Hatherley		198	George Street	Bathurst		1890
1080071	Victorian Residence		259	George Street	Bathurst		1890
1080072	Victorian Shop & Residence	Bathurst Antiques	253	George Street	Bathurst		1890
1080073	Commercial Building (small)	Barbers Shop, Variety Store	227	George Street	Bathurst		1890
1080079	Webb Store Building		171	George Street	Bathurst	1851	1890

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080080	Webb's Stores, Emporium and various retailer shops		169 - 181	George Street	Bathurst	1851	1890
1080087	St Stephen's Presbyterian Church Group		72	George Street	Bathurst	1890	1908
1080089	George St Plaza (former Tattersall's Hotel)	George Street Plaza, Tattersall's Hotel	60-62	George Street	Bathurst	1860	1964
1080113	Cambria Terrace		105 - 115	Havannah Street	Bathurst	1876	
1080108	Georgian Residence		38	Havannah Street	Bathurst		1840
1080105	Victorian Residence		169	Havannah Street	Bathurst		1890
1080107	Georgian Residence and Garage	House addresses Durham St. While garage/residence in Havannah	76	Havannah Street	Bathurst		1890
1080109	Terrace		52 - 60	Havannah Street	Bathurst		1890
1080110	Terrace		31 - 35	Havannah Street	Bathurst		1890
1080114	Victorian Cottage		117	Havannah Street	Bathurst		1890
1080112	Havannah Street Group		93 - 117	Havannah Street	Bathurst	1890	1900
1080106	Victorian Cottages		179 - 181	Havannah Street	Bathurst		1915
1080139	Victorian Terraces		26 - 32	Henry Street	Bathurst		1890
1080707	Cottage	Ethel cottage	29	Hope Street	Bathurst		1870
1080310	House		130	Hope Street	Bathurst		1885
1080137	Yarras	Waranang	101	Hope Street	Bathurst	1887	1889
1080238	House		194	Howick Street	Bathurst		
1080772	Caretakers Cottage			Howick Street	Bathurst		
1080130	Gift Shops		200 - 202	Howick Street	Bathurst	1850	
1080124	Residence		296	Howick Street	Bathurst		1840
1080133	Matron's Cottage (former)		170	Howick Street	Bathurst		1850
1080134	Police Cottages		168 & 172	Howick Street	Bathurst		1850
1080125	Houses		267 - 271	Howick Street	Bathurst		1870
1080135	Commercial Buildings		165 - 175	Howick Street	Bathurst	1874	1875
1080127	National School (former) and Minerals Museum	Bathurst Public School		Howick Street	Bathurst		1876
1080129	National School former Headmasters Residence - (former technical college annex)	Headmasters Residence. Formerly part of Anglican School		Howick Street	Bathurst	1876	1878
1080767	National School Group (former)	Technical College Annex, Bathurst Public School		Howick Street	Bathurst	1876	1878
1080119	Bathurst District Hospital	Bathurst District Hospital	361	Howick Street	Bathurst		1880

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080136	Victorian Workers Terrace		132 - 138	Howick Street	Bathurst		1880
1080122	Shop (former)		314	Howick Street	Bathurst		1890
1080123	Victorian Cottage		313	Howick Street	Bathurst		1890
1080131	House	Cottage	198	Howick Street	Bathurst		1890
1080132	Terraces		196	Howick Street	Bathurst		1890
1080120	Victorian Cottage		420	Howick Street	Bathurst		1915
1080126	Commercial Building	Newey's 60 Minute Cleaners, The Smithfield Hotel, Calrendron, Gladstone, Federal	195	Howick Street	Bathurst	1865	1935
1080292	Caretakers Residence - Bathurst Showground			Kendall Avenue	Bathurst		1885
1080166	Station Master's Residence			Keppel and Havannah Streets	Bathurst		1876
1080811	Terrace House (Two Storey)	'St Clair' on the left hand side.	230-232	Keppel Street	Bathurst		
1080813	Littlebourne		256	Keppel Street	Bathurst		
1080152	Lansdowne	Victorian Townhouse. Sarah Williamson's Temperance Hotel.	41	Keppel Street	Bathurst	1882	
1080167	Commercial Buildings		51 - 81	Keppel Street	Bathurst	1887	
1080309	Monteagle		268	Keppel Street	Bathurst	1897	
1080145	Bathurst Hall, The	The Bathurst Hall, Oddfellows Hall	124	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1868
1080091	Webb's Warehouse		121A	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1870
1080812	Residence - 'Frank Lynn'	Frank Lynn	254	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1870
1080141	Pentilly		218	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1880
1080155	Loxley House	Locksley	44-46	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1880
1080333	Carrington House	Masonic Hall	99	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1880
1080157	Commercial Building	Webb's Cash Store	23	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1885
1080810	Residence		210	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1885
1080158	Terraces		20 - 26	Keppel Street	Bathurst	1883	1886
1080148	Hollydene	Methodist Parsonage, Hollydene	113	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1887
1080151	Shops		51 - 59	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1887
1080156	Centennial Terrace		36 - 42	Keppel Street	Bathurst	1888	1888
1080017	Sparta Corner	Gladiator Building	81 - 85	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1890
1080143	Corner shop & residence (former)		145	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1890
1080144	Terraces	Derwent, Tamar, Esk	126 - 132	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1890

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080150	Shops		63 - 65	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1890
1080154	Tattersalls Hotel	Dominique Popolarie's Elephant & Castle (1849), Nestor Hansard's Royal Oak +	35	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1890
1080142	Blair Athol		281	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1892
1080164	Victoria Hotel	formerly part Whitefords' Raglan Hotel.	3	Keppel Street (Cnr Keppel & Havannah St)	Bathurst		1880
1080153	Shop	noted in Hughes Trueman Ludlow report as 48 Keppel Street	50	Keppel Street (Cnr Keppel & Seymour Sts)	Bathurst	1876	
1080171	Attached Residences		227 - 229	Lambert Street	Bathurst		
1080800	Residence		126	Lambert Street	Bathurst		
1080168	Georgian Cottage		21	Lambert Street	Bathurst		1890
1080724	Glendower	McPhillamy House	5	Lloyd's Road	Bathurst (South)		1885
1080428	All Hallows	Towri	42	Lloyds Road	Bathurst		1880
1080178	Residences Group		4 - 10	Logan Street	South Bathurst		1890
1080199	Bathurst General Cemetery	Bathurst Cemetery		Mitchell Highway	Bathurst	1841	2000
1080705	Assumption Convent building		174	Mitre Street	Bathurst	1875	1890
1080820	Attached Residences		70-72	Morrissett Street	Bathurst		1850
1080202	Morrissett Street Group		24 - 32	Morrissett Street	Bathurst	1862	1870
1080201	Residence		67	Morrissett Street	Bathurst		1890
1080206	Residences (attached)		20 - 22	Morrissett Street	Bathurst		1890
1080207	Residences (attached)		17 - 19	Morrissett Street	Bathurst		1890
1080208	Pickle Factory (Former)		9	Morrissett Street	Bathurst		1890
1080209	Residences (attached)		1 - 3	Morrissett Street	Bathurst	1890	1894
1080780	Residence		277	Peel Street	Bathurst		1878
1080239	Residence		273	Peel Street	Bathurst		1890
1080781	Residence		25	Piper Street	Bathurst		
1080231	Residence		85	Piper Street	Bathurst	1860	1870
1080234	Attached Residences	Railway Hotel sign on side, possible National School site.	46 - 48	Piper Street	Bathurst	1850	1873
1080235	Residence	Terminus Hotel in 1881-2, Boarding house	31	Piper Street	Bathurst		1876
1080706	Victorian House		322	Piper Street	Bathurst		1880
1080227	Terrace houses		191 - 199	Piper Street	Bathurst		1890
1080229	Residence		114	Piper Street	Bathurst		1890
1080230	Residences		87-89	Piper Street	Bathurst		1890

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080232	Corner shop & residence		82 - 84A	Piper Street	Bathurst		1890
1080233	Terrace Houses		66 - 76	Piper Street	Bathurst		1890
1080237	Victorian Residence		276	Piper Street	Bathurst		1890
1080225	Two Storey Federation Residence	Hillcrest	266	Piper Street	Bathurst	1897	1898
1080236	Residence		23	Piper Street	Bathurst		1915
1080548	Cottage		162	Rankin	Bathurst		1890
1080782	Terrace Residences		24-28	Rankin Street	Bathurst		
1080819	Shop and Residence (former)	Turramurra	228-232	Rankin Street	Bathurst		
1080268	Rankin Terraces	Terrace Residences, Rankin Cottage.	117-121	Rankin Street	Bathurst	1842	
1080266	Terrace of Cottages		164 - 168	Rankin Street	Bathurst		1860
1080818	Attached Residences		270-272	Rankin Street	Bathurst		1875
1080265	Terraces		274 - 278A	Rankin Street	Bathurst		1890
1080267	Corner shop & residence (former)		140	Rankin Street	Bathurst		1890
1080269	Terraces		34 - 42	Rankin Street	Bathurst		1890
1080313	Houses on Rankin	Lodge on Rankin	25-31	Rankin Street	Bathurst	1847	1890
1080264	Tamarisks, The	The Tamarisks	361	Rankin Street	Bathurst	1851	1890
1080776	Residence		86	Rocket Street	Bathurst		
1080777	Residence		84	Rocket Street	Bathurst		
1080779	Uniting Church (former Thompson Memorial School Church)	Thompson Memorial School Church		Rocket Street	Bathurst		
1080205	Pair of Two-Storey houses	Esmond Place	153- 155	Rocket Street	Bathurst	1873	1874
1080311	Miss Traill's House	All Saints Rectory, Entally & Wyoming Lodge	321	Russel Street	Bathurst	1845	
1080187	Machattie Park - Arts & Crafts Centre/Curators Cottage	Curators Cottage Machattie Park		Russell, George, Keppel and William Streets	Bathurst		1890
1080785	Cambewarra (former name)		391	Russell Street	Bathurst		
1080809	Attached Residences		329-331	Russell Street	Bathurst		
1080255	Attached residences		102 - 104	Russell Street	Bathurst		1840
1080254	Terrace residences		86 - 94	Russell Street	Bathurst	1874	1875
1080263	Delaware		320	Russell Street	Bathurst		1878
1080317	Bathurst Courthouse			Russell Street	Bathurst	1878	1880
1080262	Oakstead		294	Russell Street	Bathurst		1884

_____

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080246	Single Storey Terrace Houses		253 - 255	Russell Street	Bathurst		1890
1080247	Victorian brick Attached Residences		266 - 268	Russell Street	Bathurst		1890
1080248	Attached residences		270 - 272	Russell Street	Bathurst		1890
1080249	Attached residences		329 - 331	Russell Street	Bathurst		1890
1080250	Attached residences		333 - 335	Russell Street	Bathurst		1890
1080252	Fintona		163	Russell Street	Bathurst		1890
1080253	Residence		84	Russell Street	Bathurst		1890
1080783	Attached Residences		345-347	Russell Street	Bathurst		1890
1080257	Strathmore: Attached Residences	Strathmore Boarding House - 1899, Private Hospital - 1913	202	Russell Street	Bathurst	1882	1891
1080140	Kings Parade Group	Comprising Carillon/Evans Memorial/Boer War Memorial. Formerly Market Square.		Russell Street	Bathurst		1915
1080256	Bathurst Revival Centre/Salvation Army Citadel (former)	Physiotherapy and Fitness Centre	195	Russell Street	Bathurst	1890	1934
1080826	Bathurst Regional Council Chambers	Civic Centre, Council Administration Building		Russell Street and Cnr William Streets	Bathurst	1957	1958
1080180	Machattie Park Group	includes Drinking Fountain/Lamp Standard, Park Bench, Entrance Gates		Russell/George/Keppel and William Streets	Bathurst		1890
1080270	Corner Shop and Residence (former)		46	Seymour Street	Bathurst		1865
1080276	Bishop's Court		226	Seymour Street	Bathurst		1872
1080272	Terraces		48 - 54	Seymour Street	Bathurst		1886
1080273	Workers Terraces		103 - 113	Seymour Street	Bathurst		1890
1080817	Residence		56	Seymour Street	Bathurst		1890
1080274	Bathurst Upholstery Shop - former	Laycock Engineering	108	Seymour Street	Bathurst		2000
1080088	Old Government - House Group	Macquarie House, Old Government House, Miss Falloons cottage	16	Stanley Street	Bathurst	1845	1890
1080708	Cottage		81	Stanley Street	Bathurst	1870	
1080802	Residence		64	Stewart Street	Bathurst		
1080806	Mitchell Antiques	'Wyrallah'.	209	Stewart Street	Bathurst		
1080807	Residence		279	Stewart Street	Bathurst		

_____

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080808	Attached Residences		324-326	Stewart Street	Bathurst		
1080312	House		60	Stewart Street	Bathurst		1860
1080803	Residence	Yambal	157	Stewart Street	Bathurst		1900
1080823	Residence		24-26	Torch Street	Bathurst		
1080722	Farmer's Arms Hotel		27	Vale Road	South Bathurst	1856	1857
1080723	Victorian Railway Barracks	Central West Community College barracks Building		Vale Street	Bathurst (South)		1880
1080798	Bathurst Ambulance Station		36	William and cnr Durham Streets	Bathurst		1929
1080314	Bathurst Bowling Club	Original Bathurst Government site and Police Barracks	29	William Street	Bathurst		1890
1080092	Residence		209	William Street	Bathurst		
1080328	Terrace Cottages		208-214	William Street	Bathurst		
1080799	Central West Women's Health Centre	Former Residence	16	William Street	Bathurst		
1080801	Terrace Houses		169, 171, 173	William Street	Bathurst		
1080332	Brooke Moore Centre	Methodist Parsonage and Brooke Moore Residence	142	William Street	Bathurst	1852	
1080790	Commercial Building	Chemist, hairdresser, books	80-84	William Street	Bathurst	1872	
1080791	Commercial Building	Gunsmith, Barber, bookstore. Cobb & Co booking office	74-76	William Street	Bathurst	1877	
1080796	Commercial Building	Travel agent, restaurant	70-72	William Street	Bathurst	1889	
1080334	Uniting Church and Chapel group	Methodist Church, Bathurst Community Day Centre	140A	William Street	Bathurst	1837	1860
1080318	Cathedral of St Michael & St John	Catholic Cathedral	107	William Street	Bathurst	1857	1861
1080323	Lindens, The	The Lindens, Polpero	227	William Street	Bathurst	1862	1863
1080751	House (former Bishop's Court)		292	William Street	Bathurst		1865
1080329	Corner Shop	Corner Store	216	William Street	Bathurst		1870
1080821	Residence		151	William Street	Bathurst		1870
1080331	Restaurant & Residence	Cuzner's Shop, Tareena Building Consultants, The Terrace Cafe, The Burlie cafe	164-166	William Street	Bathurst	1865	1870
1080786	Edinboro's Castle Hotel	The Eddie	132-136	William Street	Bathurst	1868	1870

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080797	Thomas Kite Building		55-61	William Street	Bathurst		1871
1080795	Commercial Building	W.J. Coote & Sons	69	William Street	Bathurst		1874
1080794	Commercial Building	Peter Rogers Real Estate	63-65	William Street	Bathurst		1875
1080789	Commercial Building	92, 92A: Excelsior Hotel; Empire Hotel					
94: The Book Arcade; Chelsea Cafe	92-94	William Street	Bathurst		1880		
1080337	Royal Hotel	Nicholas Read's 'Good Woman Hotel'	108	William Street	Bathurst	1843	1880
1080322	House (formerly Morven)	Morven	219	William Street	Bathurst		1889
1080792	Bathurst TAB Office	Bathurst Times , Bathurst Daily Times and Western Times, Newspaper Office	97-99	William Street	Bathurst		1891
1080315	Commercial Buildings		91-93	William Street	Bathurst	1890	1891
1080338	Westpac Bank	Bank of NSW, former site of the Newmarket Hotel	86	William Street	Bathurst		1894
1080316	Commercial Buildings	Dental surgery and residence.	101	William Street	Bathurst		1895
1080768	TAFE college building (former)	Technical College, WWII training, TAFE, Museum.	83-85	William Street	Bathurst	1896	1898
1080335	Lamplighters Restaurant	Galloping Grape, AMP Society Building	126-130	William Street	Bathurst	1870	1908
1080336	Commonwealth Bank (former)	(122 William)	116	William Street	Bathurst		1913
1080319	House Group		121, 125, 127 , 129	William Street	Bathurst	1889	1915
1080788	Commercial Building		100-100A	William Street	Bathurst	1885	1920
1080816	St Mary's School	Dargan Residence, Bishop's Residence	109	William Street	Bathurst	1850	1936
1080787	Knickerbocker Hotel		110	William Street	Bathurst	1929	1940
1080330	Oxford Hotel	Oxford Tavern	170	William Street , Corner of Piper	Bathurst		1873
1080204	Bathurst Town Square (1833)	Town Square	Town Square (former)	William to George streets, and Howick to Russell.	Bathurst	1833	

8.17.2 Other Towns and Villages.

The following listings belong to the various towns and villages throughout the Local Government Area, excluding Bathurst itself.

The 'relics provisions' of the NSW Heritage Act are likely to apply to most of the listings, particularly those dating to 1900 or earlier (see Section 2.2).

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080825	Arkell Village, former	Long Swamp		Old Trunk Road	Arkell		
1080775	Arkell Cemetery	Carrawa Cemetery, Long Swamp cemetery	377	Old Trunk Road	Arkell	1862	1965
1080449	Arkell (former Inn)		4274	Trunkey Road	Arkell		1860
1080583	Taronga, Railway House (former)	Tregear	752	Brewongle Lane	Brewongle		1875
1080582	Carlton	House	673	Brewongle Lane	Brewongle		1905
1080584	Cheriton	Former School House and Residence	26	Brewongle School Road	Brewongle		1876
1080585	Lockleigh		607	Tarana Road	Brewongle		1890
1080383	Corrylea Cottage - (Ruin)		888	Lachlan Road	Caloola		1850
1080384	Brownlea		678	Lachlan Road	Caloola		1879
1080382	Union Church and Cemetery	Caloola Presbyterian/Methodist Cemetery		Trunkey Road	Caloola		1900
1080451	Stone Barn	Hardywood Park	3398	Trunkey Road, Hardywood Park	Caloola		1850
1080372	Cow Flat Hotel			Cow Flat Road	Cow Flat		1870
1080373	Cow Flat School		716	Cow Flat Road	Cow Flat		1879
1080374	Cow Flat Residence	Cow Flat School residence or school house.	708	Cow Flat Road	Cow Flat		1879
1080367	Braeton	former Presbytery, The Pines, Brookland Park	175	Cow Flat Road	Cow Flat		1880
1080305	Eglinton Church (former St. Luke's) building	St Luke's Anglican Church Eglinton, Muller Church,	27	Alexander Street	Eglinton		1900
1080362	Eglinton Memorial Hall	Eglinton War Memorial Hall		Alexander Street	Eglinton		1946

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080361	Margan's House	Shop	43	Wellington Street	Eglinton		
1080453	Royden Cottage		1099	Mid Western Highway	Evans Plains		1870
1080298	Presbyterian Church (former)	Presbyterian Church	849	Mid Western Highway,	Evans Plains	1841	1890
1080765	Stewart Street, Evans Plains			Stewart Street	Evans Plains	1855	
1080300	Brooklyn Homestead	Post Office, Hotel: The Miller's Arms.	48	Stewart Street	Evans Plains	1857	
1080683	The Mill		38	Stewart Street	Evans Plains	1857	
1080299	Evan's Plains House	Referred to as possible early school, or shop	65	Stewart Street	Evans Plains		1860
1080301	Glenroy	Convent, and an Inn called the Old English Gentleman.,	24	Stewart Street	Evans Plains		1860
1080381	Dennis Island Cottage		Goulburn Road		Georges Plains		1865
1080615	Georges Plains Village			alongside the Georges Plains Creek	Georges Plains	1877	
1080365	Georges Plains Railway Station			Main Western Railway	Georges Plains		1877
1080364	St John's Anglican Church and Cemetery	Georges Plains Church of England Cemetery		St Johns Road	Georges Plains	1867	1868
1080377	Georges Plains vernacular cottage		1840	Trunkey Creek Road	Georges Plains		1850
1080378	Melton		1840	Trunkey Creek Road	Georges Plains		1895
1080376	Grantham- Georges Plains		1878	Trunkey Road	Georges Plains		1870
1080380	Dennis Island Methodist Church and Cemetery	Dennis Island Methodist Cemetery (Cow Flat)	2109	Trunkey Road	Georges Plains		1874
1080375	Native Home Georges Plains	Native Home	1718	Trunkey Road.	Georges Plains		1875
1080345	Gorman's Hill Inn (former)	Gorman's Hill	2	Dees Close	Gormans Hill	1935	
1080095	St Vincent's Hospital	Hathrop, Webb Residence		Gormans Hill Road	Gormans Hill	1862	1870
1080223	Merembra Homestead	John's Farm and Barley Mow Inn	218	Gormans Hill Road	Gormans Hill	1842	1890
1080176	Pair of semi-detached residences		48	Lyal Street	Gormans Hill		1890
1080710	Cottage		9	Russell Street	Gormans Hill		
1080595	Craigmoor				Hill End		
1080679	Hill End Historic Site	Hill End Urban Conservation Area			Hill End		

_____

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080634	Hill End Showground (former)			Anderson's Road, Hill End Common	Hill End		
1080631	The Pines	Bill Bennett's	3585	Bathurst Road	Hill End	1875	1980
1080712	Royal Hotel			Beyer's Avenue	Hill End	1871	1872
1080621	Murray's Cottage	Murray's Friend cottage, Miner's Cottage		Beyers Avenue	Hill End	1855	1860
1080639	Anglican Church			Beyers Avenue	Hill End		1870
1080353	Warry's Cottage			Beyers Avenue	Hill End	1873	1930
1080625	Hill End CWA Hall			Beyers Avenue	Hill End	1900	1930
1080632	The Rectory			Beyers Avenue	Hill End	1860	1982
1080623	Carver's Cottage			Bowen Street	Hill End	1860	1990
1080629	Northey's Store	Warry's Store		Clark Street	Hill End	1873	1873
1080646	Bryant's Butcher Shop			Clark Street	Hill End	1870	1890
1080212	Beyer's Cottage			Clark Street	Hill End	1865	1930
1080759	Woolard's Cottage	Jacob Rapp's cottage		Clark Street	Hill End	1969	1965
1080733	Hill End Fire Shed			Clarke Street	Hill End	1873	2004
1080210	Hosie's Store			Cnr. Clarke and Short Streets	Hill End	1873	1873
1080752	Faraday Cottage			Cnr Tambaroora and Short Street	Hill End		
1080620	Great Western Store			Cnr Tambaroora & Havilah Streets	Hill End	1870	1975
1080649	Denison Cottage			Denison Street	Hill End		1869
1080630	The Sacred Heart Church	Primitive Methodist Church		Denison Street	Hill End	1872	1890
1080622	Haefliger's Cottage			Denison Street	Hill End	1868	1960
1080147	Hill End Visitor's Centre	Hill End Hospital, Former location of the Morgue coffee shop		High Street and Hospital Lane	Hill End		1873
1080564	Maitland Camp		2641	Hill End Road	Hill End		1890
1080760	Smythes cottage			lane off Beyer's Avenue	Hill End	1880	2003
1080732	Heaps Cottage			Off Warry's Lane	Hill End		
1080626	Fairfax House			Reef Street	Hill End	1870	1885

_____

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080624	Bleak House	Goodwins		Reef Street	Hill End	1872	1980
1080640	St Paul's Presbyterian Church			Tambaroora Street	Hill End		1872
1080753	Hill End Post Office and Residence			Tambaroora Street	Hill End		1880
1080628	Lyle's Cottage	Sydney Hotel		Tambaroora Street	Hill End	1870	1980
1080627	Hocking's Cottage			Tambaroora Street	Hill End	1890	1980
1080670	Assay Cottage	Mining Registrar's Office		Tambaroora Street	Hill End	1872	1990
1080001	Bell's Residence	currently called 'Fairview', Bell's	4	Allambie Boulevard	Kelso	1841	1890
1080062	Holy Family School	Marsden School, Hereford, Catholic Education Office		French Smith Place	Kelso		1940
1080602	Kelso Conservation Area			Gilmour, Lee St and Sydney Road	Kelso		
1080060	Holy Trinity Church and Cemetery	Anglican Church	75	Gilmour Street	Kelso	1830	1835
1080064	Holy Trinity Church School (former)	Anglican School and Parsonage		Gilmour Street	Kelso		1840
1080063	Holy Trinity Rectory		81	Gilmour Street	Kelso		1870
1080689	Woolstone		24	Gilmour Street	Kelso	1828	1870
1080061	Rosemont			Gilmour Street	Kelso		1890
1080174	King William Inn (former)	Evans Shire Council Building, Turon Shire Chambers	7	Lee Street	Kelso		1835
1080096	Former Inn	Residence, The Hunt Club	8	Lions Club Drive	Kelso		1859
1080348	Littlebourne Homestead		4031	O'Connell Road	Kelso	1830	
1080357	Leeholme	Leeholm	3669	O'Connell Road	Kelso	1871	1872
1080339	Colonial Residence		4-8	Stephens Lane	Kelso		1835
1080098	General Store/Newsagency	McMenamin's Store	54	Sydney Road	Kelso		
1080349	Kelsoville	Cheshire, Almas Cottage, Broombee, Walkenshaw's	30	Sydney Road	Kelso		
1080350	All Nations Hotel (former)	Lifeline/Kelso Community Centre, Rose and Crown Inn	138	Sydney Road	Kelso		
1080101	Post Office		58	Sydney Road	Kelso	1860	1884
1080102	Former convent building collection	Roman Catholic Church & Schoolhouse, Hereford, Chelsea, Old Colonial Antiques	67	Sydney Road	Kelso	1850	1886

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080097	Butcher's Shop		48	Sydney Road	Kelso		1890
1080100	Kelso Hotel	Terminus Hotel, Melbourne Hotel, Coach and Horses Inn	37	Sydney Road	Kelso		1890
1080351	Wolery, The	The Wolery, now Oaklands.		Wolery Close	Kelso		
1080755	Black Rock Station- ruins		3169	Limekilns Road	Limekilns		
1080573	Rosedale	Rising Sun Inn (former)	2392	Limekilns Road	Limekilns		1851
1080572	Sunnybank Cottage		1775	Limekilns Road	Limekilns		1870
1080577	Clear Vale School & residence		2642	Limekilns Road	Limekilns		1875
1080576	Dulcisvale House		2656	Limekilns Road	Limekilns	1850	1876
1080578	Sunshine Cottage		2419	Limekilns Road	Limekilns		1885
1080771	House at Mount Horrible		398	Mount Horrible Road	Limekilns		
1080579	Roxborough, House and Marble Quarry		281	Mount Horrible Road	Limekilns	1880	1940
1080681	Napoleon Reef Miner's Hut 1 "Curraweena"	Walang area	62	Cave Gully Road	Napoleon Reef		1850
1080682	Napoleon Reef Miner's Hut 2	Walang area	2	Cave Gully Road	Napoleon Reef		1850
1080680	Bimbenang	Napoleon Reef Residence	53	Littles Access Road	Napoleon Reef	1850	1870
1080534	Littleton Barn and former residence		213	Napoleon Reef Road	Napoleon Reef		1860
1080532	Little Acres, Walang Public School (former)	Little Acres Residence, Former Walang School,	390	Napoleon Reef Road	Napoleon Reef		1875
1080684	Napoleon Reef (site of former Post Office & General Store)	Post Office & General Store		Napoleon Reef Road	Napoleon Reef		1930
1080533	Green Swamp Inn (former)	The Green Man Inn, Green Swamp Inn	281	Walang Drive	Walang		1830
1080685	Walang Hall (former)	Walang Community Hall	281	Walang Drive	Walang		1925
1080596	Mill Cottage		21	Blacks Mill Lane	O'Connell	1826	1837
1080598	O'Connell Public School		15	Blacks Mill Lane	O'Connell		1876
1080597	Kanangra		23	Blacks Mill Lane	O'Connell		1880
1080575	Police Station (former) and Residence	O'Connell Police residence, Police Station	17	Blacks Mill Lane	O'Connell		1895
1080747	Peel Village Conservation Area				Peel		

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080466	Eloura	former Hotel and Convent	112	Church Street	Peel		1860
1080468	Shalom		134	Church Street	Peel		1860
1080467	Peel Cottage		112	Church Street	Peel		1870
1080461	The Golden Pippen Inn (former)	Peel Inn, Beullah, Golden Pippen Hotel	31	Dempsey Street	Peel		1852
1080462	Kooralong Post Office (former)		39	Dempsey Street	Peel		1890
1080457	Cottage			Duramana Road	Peel		1860
1080460	Carinya House		10	Grey Street	Peel		1880
1080729	Peel General Cemetery			Sofala Road	Peel		
1080456	Cottage and Barn - site only	Beverley Park	1695	Sofala Road	Peel		1845
1080459	Roman Catholic Church (former) Peel	The Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary,	1584	Sofala Road	Peel		1859
1080470	Lindisfarne House		2141	Sofala Road	Peel		1900
1080465	St John the Evangelist Church			Wellington Street	Peel		1865
1080464	Peel House		5	West Street	Peel		1853
1080463	Peel (former) School and Community Hall		8	West Street	Peel		1870
1080222	Chatsworth	Northwood		Apsley Street	Perthville		1840
1080221	St Joseph's Convent			Bathurst Street	Perthville	1872	
1080677	St John's Catholic Church			Bathurst Street	Perthville		1886
1080678	Perthville Village Conservation Area			Bridge and Vale Road	Perthville		
1080220	Bridge Hotel, The	Bridge Hotel, Charlottes Vale Hotel, Perthville Hotel	1	Bridge Street	Perthville		1861
1080688	Share Farm Cottage	Former Inn	280	Hen and Chicken Lane	Perthville		
1080354	Hen and Chicken Inn	Butler's Inn		Hen & Chicken Lane & Vale Road	Perthville		1855
1080370	Sutherwood		435	Rockley Road	Perthville		1850
1080293	Inter-War Gothic Church	Anglican Church.	22	Rockley Street	Perthville		1923
1080294	Roselands		829	Vale Road	Perthville		
1080687	The Pines	possible Former Inn	930	Vale Road	Perthville		1860
1080219	Perthville Church (Uniting Church)	The Perthville Church	838	Vale Road	Perthville		1863
1080363	Raglan Village				Raglan		

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080358	Raglan Hall (and former school)	school building		Christie Street	Raglan		
1080359	Raglan Anglican Church	St James Anglican Church		Christie Street	Raglan		1959
1080103	Violet Hill	Springdale, Abbortsford, Victoria Cottage,	5350	Great Western Highway	Raglan	1826	1840
1080423	Rockley Village Urban Conservation Area				Rockley		
1080425	Rockley Memorials			Budden Street	Rockley	1931	
1080648	Rockley Sports Ground			Budden Street	Rockley	1945	
1080405	Rockley Mill (Museum)	Stanger's Mill	12	Budden Street	Rockley	1862	1864
1080403	Braeside - ruin			Budden Street	Rockley		1865
1080401	Club House Hotel		2	Budden Street	Rockley		1872
1080407	Rockley Former NSW/AJS Bank & Residence	Budden's Guest house, Budden's Store, Australian Joint Stock Bank.	18	Budden Street	Rockley		1878
1080408	Rockley Stables assoc. with former NSW/AJS bank		18	Budden Street	Rockley		1880
1080395	Rockley Coach House and Shelter		18	Budden Street	Rockley		1890
1080402	Rockley terrace of Shops		6	Budden Street	Rockley		1890
1080404	Rockley Shop	A. Gentle Merchant	10	Budden Street	Rockley		1930
1080406	Banksia Cottage		16	Budden Street	Rockley		1955
1080609	Stevens Park and Weir			Budden Street and Peppers Creek	Rockley	1932	
1080409	Rockley Police Station, Residence and Lock-up		6	Church Street	Rockley		1867
1080410	Mayfield Cottage		5	Church Street	Rockley		1872
1080411	Rockley Bakery (former)		7	Church Street	Rockley		1934
1080394	Howarth		11	East Street	Rockley		1890
1080414	School Residence (former)			Hill Street	Rockley		1860
1080400	Post Office and Residence		12	Hill Street	Rockley		1879
1080391	St Peter's Rectory		21	Hill Street	Rockley		1880
1080388	Rockley School of Arts	Mechanics Institute	28	Hill Street	Rockley		1890
1080387	Rockley School (former)		30	Hill Street	Rockley		1900

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080399	Abercrombie Shire Chambers House (former)		22	Hill Street	Rockley		1912
1080412	Rockley Store (former)		10	Hill Street	Rockley		1934
1080413	Residence		6	Hill Street	Rockley		1935
1080420	Brewer's Cottage		3278	Lagoon Road	Rockley		1870
1080416	Cottage			Market Street	Rockley		1880
1080645	Victorian Residence		84	Pepper Street	Rockley		
1080386	Cottage			Pepper Street	Rockley		1860
1080389	Curunna		78	Pepper Street	Rockley		1860
1080392	Ghistlehurst	Ghistlehurst	100	Pepper Street	Rockley		1861
1080417	Rockley Cottage		50	Pepper Street	Rockley		1870
1080390	St Peter's Anglican Church		79	Pepper Street	Rockley	1867	1872
1080396	St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church		12	Phantom Street	Rockley		1870
1080397	Roman Catholic Presbytery		14	Phantom Street	Rockley		1880
1080398	Calais Villa		9	Phantom Street	Rockley		1895
1080393	Wesleyan Chapel - Rockley			Pine Hill Crescent	Rockley		1858
1080415	Eldan		2419	Rockley Road	Rockley		1860
1080614	Rockley Cemetery	Rockely General Cemetery (Long Swamp)		Triangle Flat Road	Rockley		
1080355	Sofala Village Urban Conservation area	Part of the Turon River goldfields			Sofala	1850	
1080517	Sofala Police Station (former)	former Gaol	7	Barkley Street	Sofala	1995	1900
1080515	Cottage		25	Bowen Street	Sofala		1870
1080516	Cottage		21	Bowen Street	Sofala		1870
1080514	Sofala Stable		15	Bowen Street	Sofala		1880
1080496	Sofala, Old Inn	former Gas Hotel	4	Davis Street	Sofala	1851	
1080513	Sofala Courthouse (former)	Sofala Hospital, Medical centre	1	Davis Street	Sofala	1857	1866
1080518	Cottage		6	Davis Street	Sofala		1880
1080356	Gold Commissioners House (Former),Sofala		11	Denison Street	Sofala		
1080501	Sofala General Store		25	Denison Street	Sofala	1862	

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080498	Commercial Premises	former Bank of NSW	13	Denison Street	Sofala		1860
1080504	Sofala Cottage		31	Denison Street	Sofala		1860
1080507	Sofala Cottage		47	Denison Street	Sofala		1860
1080508	Sofala House		34	Denison Street	Sofala		1860
1080511	Sofala Hyland Hotel (former)		16	Denison Street	Sofala	1851	1860
1080510	Sofala Royal Hotel		26	Denison Street	Sofala		1862
1080505	Sofala small brick cottage		35	Denison Street	Sofala		1865
1080503	Sofala small store		29	Denison Street	Sofala		1870
1080512	Sofala Cafe	Cafe Sofala	12	Denison Street	Sofala		1870
1080506	Sofala Post Office (former)		37	Denison Street	Sofala	1879	1880
1080509	Sofala Oddfellows Hall		32	Denison Street	Sofala		1892
1080499	Community Hall (former)		19	Denison Street	Sofala		1952
1080500	Sofala Community Hall		21	Denison Street	Sofala		1963
1080497	Cottage		11	Denison Street	Sofala	1860	1970
1080427	Sofala Heritage Wall			Denison Street	Sofala		2002
1080502	Sofala shop	'Starlight Inn'	27	Dension Street	Sofala		1870
1080654	Christ Church Anglican Church Burial Ground	Church of England and grave yard	10	Hargraves Street	Sofala	1851	
1080527	Tanwarna Glen		105	Hill End Road	Sofala		1860
1080526	Lone Pine Cottage		4	Hill End Road	Sofala		1870
1080565	Kentucky Cottage		468	Hill End Road	Sofala	1866	1941
1080619	Sofala General Cemetery			Sofala Road (Main Road)	Sofala	1862	
1080520	Sofala School (former) and Residence		3	Turon Terrace	Sofala	1881	
1080519	Sofala St Josephs School and Convent	St Josephs Convent		Turon Terrace	Sofala	1868	1872
1080521	Sofala Anglican Rectory (former)			Upper Turon Road	Sofala		
1080653	Sofala Catholic Cemetery	Erskine Flat Burial Ground		Upper Turon Road	Sofala	1866	
1080523	The Old Cottage- Miner's Cottage		234	Upper Turon Road	Sofala		1850

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080522	Old Inn	former hospital (2nd hospital in Sofala) from 1916-1932	23	Upper Turon Road	Sofala		1860
1080524	Lavender Cottage	Goldings Rest	141	Upper Turon Road	Sofala		1900
1080525	Pennyweight Cottage	cottage near Pennyweight Flat	374	Upper Turon Road	Sofala	1885	1909
1080544	Cottage, Sunny Corner		993	Bathurst Street	Sunny Corner		1880
1080827	Sunny Corner Cemetery			Dark Corner Road	Sunny Corner	1870	1950
1080763	Tambaroora Catholic Cemetery				Tambaroora	1855	1970
1080642	Tambaroora Remnants of Hargraves Hotel			Hill End Road	Tambaroora		
1080636	Tambaroora/Hill End General Cemetery	Church of England Cemetery, Anglican Cemetery		Hill End Road	Tambaroora	1855	
1080686	Chinese Cemetery, Tambaroora			Tambaroora Road	Tambaroora	1858	1897
1080604	St Stephen's Church of England (former)				The Lagoon		1931
1080769	Oakway Park (former Post Office)	The Old Post Office	1042	Lagoon Road	The Lagoon		
1080675	The Lagoon Settlement	Lake Burra Burra		Lagoon Road	The Lagoon	1850	
1080603	The Lagoon Inn, The (former)	Apsley House	874	Lagoon Road	The Lagoon	1857	
1080606	Lagoon Farm Cottage		1063	Lagoon Road	The Lagoon		1890
1080605	School of Arts Hall, The Lagoon		1011	Lagoon Road	The Lagoon		1902
1080676	The Lagoon Public School		71	Young Street	The Lagoon		1895
1080430	Trunkey Creek Village - Conservation Area	Arthur Town, Trunkey			Trunkey Creek		
1080439	Shop		31	Arthur Street	Trunkey Creek		
1080436	Golden Age Hotel (former)	Alma House, Bank of NSW, school, dance Hall, Hunters General Store	47	Arthur Street	Trunkey Creek	1858	1868
1080438	Cottage - wattle and daub		33	Arthur Street	Trunkey Creek		1870
1080440	Didyabrangagrogalong Cottage	Didyabrangagrogalong	29	Arthur Street	Trunkey Creek		1870
1080437	Cottage		18	Arthur Street	Trunkey Creek		1875
1080442	Post Office (former)		23	Arthur Street	Trunkey Creek		1875
1080434	Trunkey Creek General Store		19	Arthur Street	Trunkey Creek		1879
1080443	Cottage - Victorian	Shortland	21	Arthur Street	Trunkey Creek		1890

_____

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080432	House	"Merrylands"	56	Arthur Street	Trunkey Creek		1900
1080444	Kwityabeliaken		17	Arthur Street	Trunkey Creek		1900
1080433	Trunkey Creek Anglican Church	Church of the Holy Spirit, Anglican Church	40	Arthur Street	Trunkey Creek		1924
1080441	Black Stump Hotel	The Commercial Hotel,		Arthur Street	Trunkey Creek		1928
1080446	Roman Catholic Church	St Josephs Church	32	Church Street	Trunkey Creek	1870	
1080447	Trunkey Creek Police Station	Police Station and Courthouse	27	Church Street	Trunkey Creek		1880
1080445	Presbyterian Church	Presbyterian Church	11-19	Church Street	Trunkey Creek		1895
1080612	Trunkey Creek Cemetery	Trunkey Cemetery		Trunkey Cemetery Road (Hobby's Yards Rd)	Trunkey Creek		
1080647	Wattle Flat Village - Conservation Area				Wattle Flat		
1080475	Tin Lined Hut		44	Brae Lane	Wattle Flat		1900
1080474	Wattle Flat - Roselands		3767	Limekilns Road	Wattle Flat		1860
1080495	Swain House		3879	Limekilns Road	Wattle Flat		1870
1080484	Wattle Flat - Hobart		3866	Limekilns Road	Wattle Flat	1890	1900
1080720	Wattle Flat Old General Cemetery			Limekilns Road	Wattle Flat	1900	1940
1080481	Cottage			Peel Road (East)	Wattle Flat		1890
1080480	Cottage- site only			Peel Road (East)	Wattle Flat		1900
1080482	Mona's Cottage		3759	Pymonts Lane	Wattle Flat		1880
1080660	Building assoc. with Blacksmith shop		3822	Sofala (Peel) Road	Wattle Flat		
1080661	The Coach House		3823	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		
1080668	Wattle Flat - Cottage		3773	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		
1080486	Wattle Flat - Hawthorne Villa	Pittendrigh House	3813	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		1845
1080489	Wattle Flat - Adams House		3816	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		1860
1080491	The Willows	Cottage	3834	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		1860
1080477	Ireland Store			Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		1864
1080483	Storey Cottage		3771	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		1870
1080493	Wattle Flat - Kentucky House		3872	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat	1866	1872

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080492	Wattle Flat Holy Trinity Anglican Church and Cemetery	Holy Trinity Anglican Church	2855	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat	1874	1879
1080485	Wattle Flat Public School		3807	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat	1858	1883
1080473	Wyagdon Hill		3504	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		1890
1080488	Brodie House	Former police station	3819	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		1890
1080528	Wattle Flat Cottage			Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		1890
1080666	Wattle Flat -House			Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		1890
1080478	Brooklyn			Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		1895
1080479	Wattle Flat - Wattle Cottage		3715	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		1895
1080490	Courthouse & Post Office (former)	Warden's Court, Post Office & Telegraph Office & Residence	3818	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		1896
1080494	Wattle Flat Roman Catholic Cemetery		3787	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		1900
1080667	Wattle Flat -Butcher's shop (former)		3832	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat	1870	1900
1080487	Rose Cottage with General Store		3817	Sofala Street	Wattle Flat		1860
1080476	Wattle Flat Hut		28	Solitary Lane	Wattle Flat		1900
1080535	Macabee Cottage		187	Macabees Road	Yetholme	1856	
1080537	Brookland Park	Bellevue, Brooklands, Frying Pan Hut Inn, The Australian Inn	4	Porters Lane	Yetholme		1835
1080536	St Paul's Church & Cemetery, Yetholme	Anglican Church and graveyard		Porters Lane	Yetholme	1868	1870
1080538	The Old Schoolhouse, Yetholme	former National School,	16	Stafford Street	Yetholme		1858

_____

8.17.3 Hotels and Inns.

There are a large number of current listings for hotels and inns. Again, the 'relics provisions' will apply to those sites dating to 1900 or earlier (see Section 2.2).

Although a cut-off date of c.1900 has been used in this table, it should be noted that the definition of 'relic' under the Heritage Act, 1977, as amended, relies on significance and not a cut-off date. (See Section 8.2 for further discussion).

Other significant hotels and inns or the sites of these establishments should be added to the Archaeological Management Plan.

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080449	Arkell (former Inn)		4274	Trunkey Road	Arkell		1860
1080044	Corner Store - (former Pratley's Antiques)	Belle - Marie Hotel, Pratleys Antiques, The Home Patch (Patchwork shop)	156	Durham Street	Bathurst		1855
1080701	Treehouse cafe, former inn	Former Inn - Cobb & Co	263	Durham Street	Bathurst	1860	1890
1080828	Commercial Hotel	Daniel O'Connell's Inn	135	George Street	Bathurst	1849	
1080090	George Street Shops	London Hotel, Salvation Army Store, Bill Sweeney, Barber and Gun dealer	64 - 68	George Street	Bathurst		1853
1080089	George St Plaza (former Tattersall's Hotel)	George Street Plaza, Tattersall's Hotel	60-62	George Street	Bathurst	1860	1964
1080118	Railway Hotel		157	Havannah Street	Bathurst		1927
1080108	Georgian Residence		38	Havannah Street	Bathurst		1840
1080126	Commercial Building	Newey's 60 Minute Cleaners, The Smithfield Hotel, Calrendron, Gladstone, Federal	195	Howick Street	Bathurst	1865	1935

_____

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080152	Lansdowne	Victorian Townhouse. Sarah Williamson's Temperance Hotel.	41	Keppel Street	Bathurst	1882	
1080154	Tattersalls Hotel	Dominique Popolarie's Elephant & Castle (1849), Nestor Hansard's Royal Oak +	35	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1890
1080164	Victoria Hotel	formerly part Whitefords' Raglan Hotel.	3	Keppel Street (Cnr Keppel & Havannah St)	Bathurst		1880
1080234	Attached Residences	Railway Hotel sign on side, possible National School site.	46 - 48	Piper Street	Bathurst	1850	1873
1080235	Residence	Terminus Hotel in 1881-2, Boarding house	31	Piper Street	Bathurst		1876
1080786	Edinboro's Castle Hotel	The Eddie	132-136	William Street	Bathurst	1868	1870
1080789	Commercial Building	92, 92A: Excelsior Hotel; Empire Hotel					
94: The Book Arcade; Chelsea Cafe	92-94	William Street	Bathurst		1880		
1080337	Royal Hotel	Nicholas Read's 'Good Woman Hotel'	108	William Street	Bathurst	1843	1880
1080338	Westpac Bank	Bank of NSW, former site of the Newmarket Hotel	86	William Street	Bathurst		1894
1080787	Knickerbocker Hotel		110	William Street	Bathurst	1929	1940
1080330	Oxford Hotel	Oxford Tavern	170	William Street , Corner of Piper	Bathurst		1873
1080592	Mayfield		3390	O'Connell Road	Brewongle		1840
1080372	Cow Flat Hotel			Cow Flat Road	Cow Flat		1870
1080563	Sallys Flat Inn - former	Lorinya	1069	Hill End Road	Crudine		1860

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080557	Riverview Barn and the Travellers Rest	Travellers Rest	791	Turondale Road (west)	Duramana		1840
1080300	Brooklyn Homestead	Post Office, Hotel: The Miller's Arms.	48	Stewart Street	Evans Plains	1857	
1080301	Glenroy	Convent, and an Inn called the Old English Gentleman.,	24	Stewart Street	Evans Plains		1860
1080529	Woodside	Former Woodside Inn, Highland House	4823	Great Western Highway	Glanmire		1850
1080345	Gorman's Hill Inn (former)	Gorman's Hill	2	Dees Close	Gormans Hill	1935	
1080223	Merembra Homestead	John's Farm and Barley Mow Inn	218	Gormans Hill Road	Gormans Hill	1842	1890
1080567	Gowan Homestead	part of the Former Gowan Inn, Mt Coolambalo	28	Gowan Road	Gowan	1837	1875
1080712	Royal Hotel			Beyer's Avenue	Hill End	1871	1872
1080628	Lyle's Cottage	Sydney Hotel		Tambaroora Street	Hill End	1870	1980
1080174	King William Inn (former)	Evans Shire Council Building, Turon Shire Chambers	7	Lee Street	Kelso		1835
1080096	Former Inn	Residence, The Hunt Club	8	Lions Club Drive	Kelso		1859
1080350	All Nations Hotel (former)	Lifeline/Kelso Community Centre, Rose and Crown Inn	138	Sydney Road	Kelso		
1080100	Kelso Hotel	Terminus Hotel, Melbourne Hotel, Coach and Horses Inn	37	Sydney Road	Kelso		1890
1080573	Rosedale	Rising Sun Inn (former)	2392	Limekilns Road	Limekilns		1851
1080215	All Saint's School Building		70	Eglinton Road	Llanarth		1890
1080594	Clifton		1371	Tarana Road	Locksley		1870
1080466	Eloura	former Hotel and Convent	112	Church Street	Peel		1860
1080461	The Golden Pippen Inn (former)	Peel Inn, Beullah, Golden Pippen Hotel	31	Dempsey Street	Peel		1852
1080220	Bridge Hotel, The	Bridge Hotel, Charlottes Vale Hotel, Perthville Hotel	1	Bridge Street	Perthville		1861

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080688	Share Farm Cottage	Former Inn	280	Hen and Chicken Lane	Perthville		
1080354	Hen and Chicken Inn	Butler's Inn		Hen & Chicken Lane & Vale Road	Perthville		1855
1080295	Rainham	Rainville, Rainham Inn	720	Vale Road	Perthville	1833	
1080687	The Pines	possible Former Inn	930	Vale Road	Perthville		1860
1080401	Club House Hotel		2	Budden Street	Rockley		1872
1080496	Sofala, Old Inn	former Gas Hotel	4	Davis Street	Sofala	1851	
1080511	Sofala Hyland Hotel (former)		16	Denison Street	Sofala	1851	1860
1080510	Sofala Royal Hotel		26	Denison Street	Sofala		1862
1080502	Sofala shop	'Starlight Inn'	27	Dension Street	Sofala		1870
1080526	Lone Pine Cottage		4	Hill End Road	Sofala		1870
1080522	Old Inn	former hospital (2nd hospital in Sofala) from 1916-1932	23	Upper Turon Road	Sofala		1860
1080722	Farmer's Arms Hotel		27	Vale Road	South Bathurst	1856	1857
1080642	Tambaroora Remnants of Hargraves Hotel			Hill End Road	Tambaroora		
1080603	The Lagoon Inn, The (former)	Apsley House	874	Lagoon Road	The Lagoon	1857	
1080829	Robin Hood and Little John Inn (former)		1821	Mitchell Highway	The Rocks		
1080588	The Rocks		1944	Mitchell Highway	The Rocks		1865
1080436	Golden Age Hotel (former)	Alma House, Bank of NSW, school, dance Hall, Hunters General Store	47	Arthur Street	Trunkey Creek	1858	1868
1080441	Black Stump Hotel	The Commercial Hotel,		Arthur Street	Trunkey Creek		1928
1080692	Bee Keeper's Inn	The Half Way House, Vittoria Inn	2319	Mitchell Highway	Vittoria	1858	
1080533	Green Swamp Inn (former)	The Green Man Inn, Green Swamp Inn	281	Walang Drive	Walang		1830

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080474	Wattle Flat - Roselands		3767	Limekilns Road	Wattle Flat		1860
1080482	Mona's Cottage		3759	Pymonts Lane	Wattle Flat		1880
1080472	Wyagdon		2868	Sofala (Peel) Road	Wiagdon		1880
1080537	Brookland Park	Bellevue, Brooklands, Frying Pan Hut Inn, The Australian Inn	4	Porters Lane	Yetholme		1835

9   INDUSTRIAL SITES.

From the beginnings of settlement, primary production was the main concern of the landholders. Most activities were completed on the pastoral stations themselves at this early period. The self-sufficiency of each establishment was a necessity, due to their distance from supply. The diversity of trades and occupations is revealed particularly well by the returns of the 1828 Census.[70] The returns of Mines, Mills & Manufactories for the Bathurst District from 1830 to 1841 also provide an insight into the early industries associated with the large landholdings, as well as Bathurst itself (see Section 7.3).

The commandants of the Penal Settlement at Bathurst also ensured that the convicts were involved in a number of industrial activities (see Section 5.1). These included lime production, brick manufacture and tanning of leather.

When the wool price collapsed in the 1841 Depression, landholders turned to boiling down the carcases for tallow used in soap and candles. From this time onwards, boiling down and woolscouring works would have been common on both the large pastoral holdings as well as at Bathurst. The locations of these works are not at present precisely known, except for Waddell's woolscouring works at the river end of Rankin Street, Bathurst.[71]

Although extractive industries were present before 1851, the discovery of gold at Lewis Ponds Creek in February 1851 had a major impact on the Bathurst Region and the Central West as a whole, bringing much larger populations into the area. Once the initial rush had subsided, these people turned to more common employment and many settled on the land.

The greater population led to the further development of Bathurst, but also the foundation and growth of towns and villages in the Bathurst Region. Primary industries continued to be located on the farms, including the shearing sheds associated with wool production. The larger population also led to the development of many industries centred on these towns and villages.

---

[70] Higginbotham, E. 1994. 'The historical archaeology of rural settlement in the South Western Districts of New South Wales', Ph.D. Thesis, University of Sydney.
[71] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 49.

_____

This chapter describes the archaeological sites associated with industry in the Bathurst Area. The industrial archaeological sites are divided up into a number of principal categories:

1. Industry associated with the Penal Settlement at Bathurst (see Section 5.1).
2. Industry associated with Pastoral Settlement to the 1840s (see Section 7.3).
3. Mining and mineral extraction (see Section 9.1).
4. Primary Production, post 1850s (see Section 10.1).
5. Other industrial production (see Sections 10.1 – 10.2).
6. Public infrastructure (see Sections 10.3 – 10.6).

9.1   Mining and Mineral Extraction.

The following Sections 9.1.1 - 9.1.6 were written by Dr. Ian Jack.[72]

9.1.1   Gold

Although gold was not the first mineral to be commercially exploited in the Bathurst Region, it was the principal extractive industry there for over half a century. Alluvial mining for gold in the Turon River and in its side-creeks began in mid-1851, with an initial concentration on the Turon at Sofala and up Big Oaky Creek to the south. Heavy rains in 1852 made the Turon hard to work and encouraged the development of dry diggings around Wattle Flat to the south. At the same time the creeks around Tambaroora and Hill End to the west attracted alluvial miners who had been flooded out at Sofala.

Although alluvial mining continued along many parts of the Turon system for decades, reef mining began as an alternative very early in the 1850s. This called for investment capital both for mining and for processing the ore. The most dramatic surviving feature of this initial phase of hard-rock mining is the Roasting Pits near Hill End, though this, like many of the reef ventures in the north-west, temporarily went out of business around 1856.

_____

[72] See also Robin McLachlan, Historian. Bathurst Regional Heritage Study. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007 for a useful review of mining industry. Page 55.66.

_____

After 1858, reef-mining recovered and, in a quite disorganised way dependent on the whim of investors, transformed first Tambaroora and Hill End and then in the 1870s Wattle Flat. Hill End became in the 1870s the glamorous focal point of a widespread extractive industry in the northern part of Bathurst Region and was captured in the photographic lens of Beaufroy Merlin. The remains of mine-shafts, stamper batteries, steam boilers and other aspects of plant are extensive throughout a wide area, on the northern part of the Bridle Track and the Macquarie River, all around the Hill End district, to the south at Chalmers Creek (which lies in rugged country to the west of the Bridle Track), on the Turon around Sofala and on the plateau around Wattle Flat. Because private companies came and went, machinery was moved from site to site and new equipment was brought in up to the 1890s and beyond in some places. Although the total amount of gold extracted from the northern fields declined after 1877 when 25,000 ounces were won in a single year, it remained substantial: over 7,000 ounces a year for the rest of the nineteenth century and over 3,000 ounces a year up to the First World War. As late as 1950, current workings excluded, there was an attempt to revive Hawkins Hill at Hill End, and Wattle Flat mines were reopened or explored in the 1980s. As a result the archaeological record is diverse in date and, as often happens, some less successful ventures in out-of-the-way places such as Chambers Creek have left superior physical remains.

In the south, the large area between Trunkey Creek and the Abercrombie River was also an important source of gold, both alluvial, from 1851, and subsequently reef. Serious reef mining did not start until 1868, but by 1875 there were five major deep shafts close to Trunkey Creek village. Problems over supplying fuel for the steam-engines in inhospitable locations created recurrent problems between 1876 and 1886, but there was a major recovery between 1894 and 1899. The only mining plant which survives in a substantially legible condition is at Pine Ridge down on Copperhannia Creek, where James Rutherford in 1876 tried to harness water-power with a wheel 13 metres in diameter as an alternative to the steam engine which had already been brought down a particularly difficult access road. Although attempts were still made to extract gold profitably around Trunkey in the early twentieth century, the total quantity never exceeded 700 ounces a year, dramatically less than at Hill End or Sofala in that period.

There was a good deal of gold reef-mining around Sunny Corner and Mitchells Creek after 1865, but capital was not forthcoming to install large stamper batteries and although some alluvial mining continued in the 1880s, the whole area was transformed when the silver rush began at Sunny Corner in 1883.

Materials have been removed from many mine sites for scrap, for reuse and for display in museums at Bathurst and Sofala, but the evidences of past mining are still very rich, but more subtle in the case of alluvial sites, such as the Turon at Sofala, than around the deep mines of Nuggetty Gully or Wattle Flat.

9.1.2   Copper.

The presence of copper deposits in the Central West had been known from the mid-1820s but they were not exploited until the 1840s. The earliest copper lode to be mined in the Bathurst area was in 1848 at Gilmandyke Creek close to its confluence with Campbells River, right on the present border between Bathurst Region and Oberon Shire, where the Bathurst Copper-mining Co. built a reverberatory furnace, replaced by a new furnace in 1854 and again in 1902, but the mine operated only intermittently and was not a financial success.

The significant copper ventures within Bathurst Region were both created in the 1870s. Cow Flat was run in 1872 by a public company, which erected six furnaces within three years. The furnaces reduced the copper ore to regulus, which had then to be hauled to Lithgow to be smelted by Lewis Lloyd's company, which gained control of Cow Flat in 1880. Productivity varied, but in 1878 there were thirty workmen raising over 1,000 tonnes of raw ore and converting it to regulus, which yielded about 80 tonnes of pure copper. With a decline in the world price of copper in the 1880s, Cow Flat became less viable, Lloyd sold the enterprise in 1900 and Cow Flat effectively died.

Its local rival was at Apsley, to the east, between the Rockley Road and The Lagoon. Its history is very similar to that of Cow Flat, starting in the early 1870s, building a reverberatory furnace in 1874, sending regulus to Lithgow and being purchased by Lloyd in 1880. After a decade of closure, it reopened in 1898 and was bought by a new syndicate in 1907. It does not seem to have produced copper thereafter.

Both Apsley and Cow Flat were overshadowed throughout their existence by the more spectacular mine and plant at Burraga, also a Lloyd venture, but Burraga is now in Oberon Shire.

9.1.3   Silver and complex ores.

The silver, gold, copper, zinc and lead ores at Sunny Corner in the extreme east of the Bathurst Region were exploited after 1883, superseding the interest in alluvial and independent reef gold in the area. The rise of Sunny Corner is analogous to that of Hill End. With massive investment by up to ten companies in sophisticated plant to deal with the problems of the highly complex ores, the population became 1,500 in 1884 and 3,500 in the following year. The village of Sunny Corner provided banks, hotels, stores and housing.

The nature of the ores released lead and arsenic into the environment, which is still barren and polluted today. The heyday of Sunny Corner was short. Only one company was functioning by 1887 and the huge and diverse plant was largely silent after 1896.

Gold continued to be won in the first decades of the twentieth century, but a sudden interest in zinc reawakened interest in the complex ores, unsuccessfully in 1905 to 1908 and again in 1913 to 1915, but a new smelter was built in 1919. Although this closed in 1920, ores were still mined and sent to the Cockle Creek smelters in Sydney. When the main mine closed in 1922 it had raised over 100,000 ounces of silver in five years, but the price of silver was too low to make this economic.

Despite the usual later attempts to reopen workings, by open-cut in 1937, by tunnel in 1952, by shafts in the 1960s, Sunny Corner reverted to being a rural community in the twentieth century.

9.1.4   Limestone

Limestone is basic to building, fertilising and ore-smelting and there are large deposits around Limekilns, mainly to the east of the Mount Horrible Road. Although quarries were in operation there from the 1830s onwards, the kilns fell into disuse and extraction had largely ceased by the 1890s.

The other major lime deposit was to the south-west of Cow Flat adjacent to Mountain Run Creek. Lime was burnt there from at least the 1890s and the surviving limekiln is likely to be nineteenth-century. There are massive modern open quarries in the vicinity of the kiln, spread over some three kilometres, which were still in operation in the 1980s.

9.1.5   Marble

There are two significant sources for fine marble in the Region, one in each of the limestone areas.

The older of these is in the north, near Limekilns, where Fernbrook marble quarry was opened in 1894. It had a high reputation for the beauty of its colours, as can still be seen in the main staircase of the Art Gallery of New South Wales.

More spectacular today than Fernbrook quarry is Caloola, west of Cow Flat, opened commercially in 1913 by the Commonwealth Marble Co, which also owned Fernbrook. Examples can be seen in Sydney on the vestibule floor of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and at Challis House in Martin Place, while the memorial to Queen Victoria in Melbourne is entirely carved from Caloola marble. A magnificent white marble was found under the grained marble first exposed and great white blocks still litter the base of the quarry. The main quarry has been disused for many years, but a smaller quarry adjacent was in operation in the 1980s.

9.1.6   Molybdenum

There is a deposit of the rare mineral molybdenum on a property called Mount Tennyson in the far east of the Bathurst Region, south of Yetholme, approached by a track still shown on the map as Molybdonite Road. An open quarry was established to exploit the deposit around 1900. Some distance away to the east a smelter was erected in 1918, with a hope of finding defence uses of the mineral during wartime. The smelter never operated and the remains are of exceptional interest, since no other molybdenum smelter of the period is known to exist in Australia. They include three levels of concrete foundations, with equipment for a flying fox, engine footings, tank posts and a Lancashire boiler. Nothing has happened at either the mine or the smelter since 1918.

9.2   Current and proposed site listings for mining sites.

The following list of sites was prepared by Dr. Ian Jack.

The listings have been partly updated from the sites proposed to be listed under the Bathurst Region Heritage Planning Proposal (see Section 1.4).[73] Dr. Ian Jack has provided notes on those sites included in the Bathurst Regional Heritage Study 2007 (see Appendix 4).[74]

Material	Place	Item	Bathurst Region Interim LEP 2005	State Heritage Register	Bathurst Region Heritage Study 2007	Evans Shire Heritage Study 1985
Gold	Bridle Track	Stamper battery			x	x
	Chambers Creek	Mines and plant				x
	Gowan	Mines & plant			x	
	Hill End	Historic Site	X	x	x	
		Golden Gully and archway	X	x		
		Nuggetty Gully, Consolidated mine				x
		Roasting pits			x	
		Hawkins Hill, flying fox	X		x	
	Hill End roads	Bridle Track	X		x	
		Sofala-Hill End	X		x	
		Stone arched bridges				x
		Wooden bridge				x
	Pine Ridge	Mine and plant				x
	Sofala	Urban Conservation Area	X		x	
		Ration Point diggings	X		x	
		Spring Creek alluvial & cottage				x
	Trunkey	Gold diggings	X		x	x
		Village Conservation Area	X		x	
		Cemeteries	X		x	
	Turondale	Gold Miners			x	
		Cemetery	X		x	

---

[73] For further information on the Bathurst Region Heritage Planning Proposal, see: www.bathurst.nsw.gov.au/planning/development/776-bathurst-region-heritage.html

[74] Barbara Hickson, in association with the Planning Section of Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Robin McLachlan, Historian. Bathurst Regional Heritage Study. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 52-53.

Material	Place	Item	Bathurst Region Interim LEP 2005	State Heritage Register	Bathurst Region Heritage Study 2007	Evans Shire Heritage Study 1985
	Upper Turon	Alluvial diggings				x
	Unlocated	Chinese mines	X		x	
	Wattle Flat	Heritage Lands	X		x	
		Big Oaky mine & plant			x	x
		Little Oaky mine & plant	X		x	x
		Queenslander 1 mine			x	x
		Queenslander 2 mine			x	x
		Solitary mine site	X		x	x
		Surface Hill site				x
		Mine shaft	X		x	
		Boiler				x
	Wiagdon	Portable steam engine				x
	Wisemans Creek	Mountain View store and homestead	X	x		
Copper	Apsley	Mine and reverberatory furnace				x
	Cow Flat	Mine, houses and school	X		x	x
Silver	Sunny Corner	Mines and plant	X		x	x
Marble	Bringellet	Quarry and crushing plant				x
	Caloola	Quarry and pise hut	X			x
		Rockley quarry	X		x	
	Limekilns	Fernbrook quarry	X		x	x
Limestone	Cow Flat	Mountain Run Creek lime kiln				x
	Limekilns	Roasting pit	X		x	
		Portable steam engine				x
Barytes	Unlocated	Mine			x	
Molybdenum	Mount Tennyson	Mine				x
		Smelter				x

9.3   Current listings.

The current listings for mining and mineral extraction include:

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080730	Mount Gray Goldfield Heritage Site	Mount Gray Gold Workings, Mount Gray Goldfield	Abercrombie Caves	Bald Ridge Road	Abercrombie		
1080371	Cow Flat Copper Mine	Copperhill Park	737	Cow Flat Road	Cow Flat		1870
1080773	Water Race and Diggings at St Anthony's Creek		Near 'Ananta'	along Saint Anthony's Creek	Glanmire	1870	1888
1080641	Flying Fox			Hawkins Hill	Hill End		
1080610	Bald Hill Mine	Hill End Gold Mine		off Warry's Road	Hill End	1872	1874
1080635	Golden Gully and Archway			Tambaroora Road	Hill End		
1080746	Wallaby Rocks		557	Hill End Road	Sofala		
1080618	Sofala Diggings - Ration Point			Upper Turon Road	Sofala	1855	
1080764	Isle of Dreams - Chinese mining village			Upper Turon Road	Sofala	1852	1870
1080543	Sunny Corner Mine	Boiler Ruin and former mine landscape		Austral Street	Sunny Corner		1880
1080613	Trunkey Creek Gold Diggings			Fire Trail from Trunkey Creek oval	Trunkey Creek		
1080149	Wambool Nature Reserve			Timber Ridge Road	Wambool		1880
1080664	Wattle Flat - Solitary Mine			Heritage Lands	Wattle Flat		
1080665	Wattle Flat - Mine Shaft			Heritage Lands	Wattle Flat		

_____

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080659	Wattle Flat Heritage Lands			Reserve	Wattle Flat		
1080657	Little Oakey Creek Weir	Wattle Flat weir		Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		1860
1080658	Little Oaky Mine remnants			Sofala Road	Wattle Flat	1903	1935

The current listings for quarrying sites include:

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080421	Rockley Marble Quarry			Lachlan Road	Caloola		
1080728	Fernbrook Marble Quarry		369	Mount Horrible Road	Limekilns		
1080735	Limekiln Roasting Pit			Mount Horrible Road	Limekilns		
1080662	Wattle Flat - Reservoir			Heritage Lands	Wattle Flat		
1080663	Wattle Flat - Weir			Heritage Lands	Wattle Flat		
1080651	Sofala Dredging Monument			Denison Street	Sofala		

The current listings for mine related sites include:

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080662	Wattle Flat - Reservoir			Heritage Lands	Wattle Flat		
1080663	Wattle Flat - Weir			Heritage Lands	Wattle Flat		
1080651	Sofala Dredging Monument			Denison Street	Sofala		

9.4   Other archaeological issues relating to mining sites.

While mining and quarrying for materials other than gold was localised, the extent of goldmining in all its forms was more widespread than the above listings reveal. The widespread nature of goldmining is demonstrated by various historical and cartographic sources, including:

1. Mine sites shown on topographic mapping.
2. Mining leases shown on Parish and County maps.
3. Department of Mines, Annual Reports.

_____

_____

4. Mine Records, Department of Mines.

Cook and Garvey, *The Glint of Gold*, 1999, also provides a useful history and guide to goldmining sites in the Bathurst Region.[75]

The above analysis of mining sites has attempted to cover not just the mining sites themselves, but also the associated towns and villages and related infrastructure (roads and bridges). Towns and villages that sprang up as a result of goldmining and other mining activities have also been discussed in Chapter 8. Roads and bridges are included in Chapter 10.

In Volume 2, the Archaeological Management Plan assesses the widespread evidence of mining activities throughout the Bathurst Region to determine the appropriate levels of listing and management of these archaeological resources.

_____

[75] Kerrin Cook and Daniel Garvey, *The Glint of Gold. A History and Tourist Guide of the Gold Fields of the Central West of New South Wales*. Pymble. 1999.

_____

_____

9.5   Figures – Mining.

Figure 9.1. Robert Marsh Westmacott, 1851-1852, 'The Road to the Diggings at Bathurst".
Source. State Library of NSW. Digital Order No. a1143021h.

_____
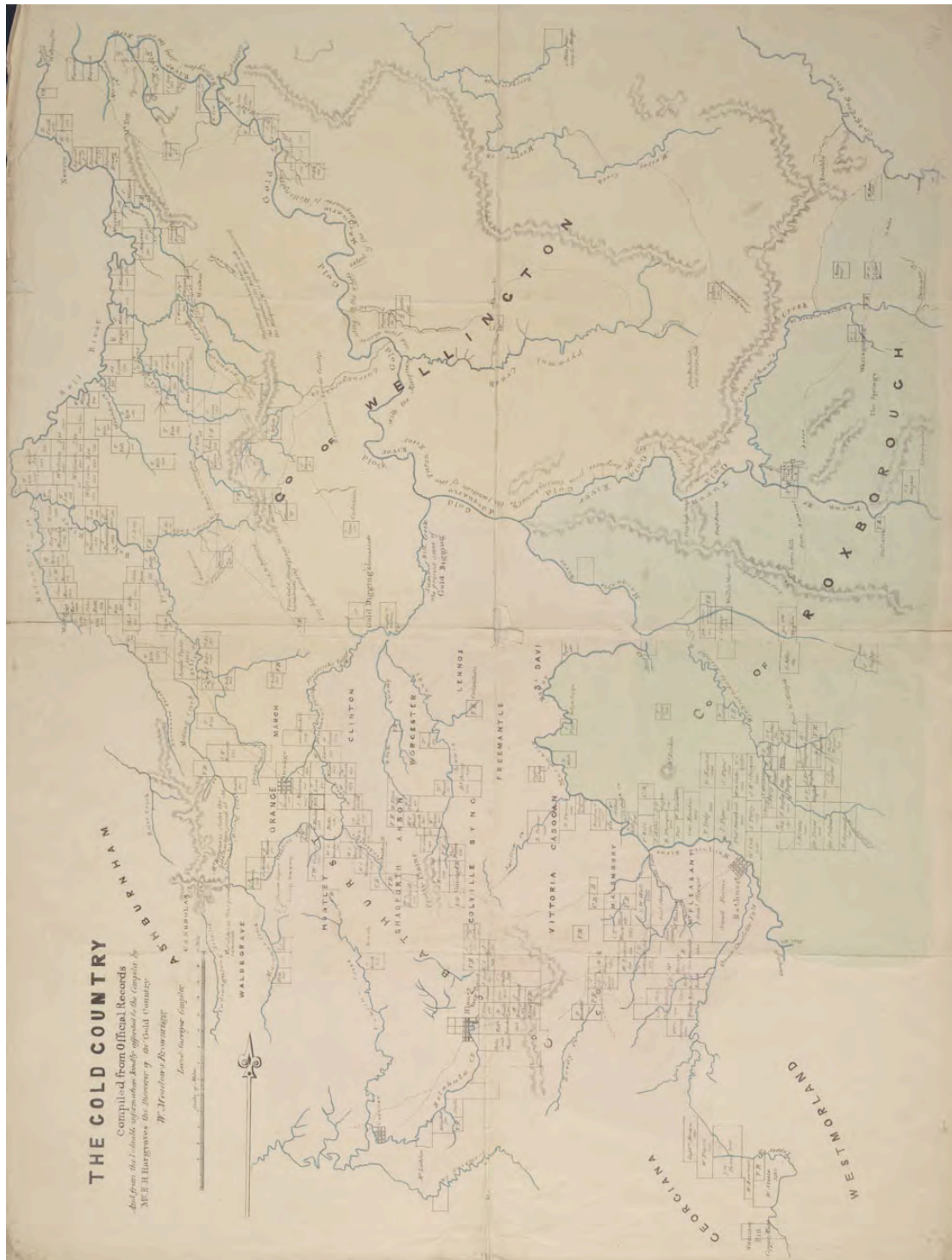
Figure 9.2. This map by William Meadows Brownrigg, dated 1851, was one of the earliest maps of the goldfields, showing the gold findings on Summer Hill Creek, below its junction with Lewis Ponds Creek at Ophir, as well as the findings on the Turon and Macquarie Rivers. The map also shows the Summer Hill Copper Mine, south of Rockley and just outside the study area.
Source. NLA. http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-t247.

Figure 9.3. One of the earliest views of the gold diggings on the River Turon at Sofala.
Source. Baron Montagu of Beaulieu (Henry John Douglas-Montagu-Scott, 1853. NLA. nla.pic-an3099160-v.

Figure 9.4. This photograph of Chappell's Gold Battery, under Bald Hill, Hill End, dated from 1870-1875, is just one example of the incredibly rich set of detailed photographs of the goldfields, taken by the American and Australasian Photographic Company (Holtermann Collection).
Source. State Library of NSW. Digital Order No. on4_39592.

Figure 9.5. A view of the goldmines on Central Hawkins Hill at Hill End, showing the exploitation of a single reef along the hillside. American and Australasian Photographic Company (Holtermann Collection), 1870-1875.
Source. State Library of NSW. Digital Order No. on4_40507.

Figure 9.6. A general view of the goldmine at Wilson's Reef, Trunkey, showing a donkey steam engine on rails, powering the poppet head and a whim.
American and Australasian Photographic Company (Holtermann Collection), 1870-1875.
Source. State Library of NSW. Digital Order No. on4_40023.

_____

10   OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEMES.

In addition to the major themes already described and discussed in previous chapters, there are a number of other archaeological themes relating to the Bathurst Region. These include:

1. Closer settlement and primary production.
2. Primary production and associated industries.
3. Other industries.
4. Public infrastructure – roads and bridges.
5. Public infrastructure – railways.
6. Public infrastructure – utilities.
7. Defence.
8. Building materials.
9. Cemeteries.

10.1   Closer settlement and primary production.

The increasing population of the Bathurst Region, caused by higher levels of migration, the gold rush and the influx of capital, led to the development of towns and villages, but also to closer settlement.

The 1861 Crown Lands Alienation Act (one of the two Robertson Land Acts) provided a means whereby persons of limited means could get on the land, by paying for their land purchases through making improvements and by instalment payments. However in many cases small acreages were generally not viable, resulting in amalgamation into larger holdings and displacement of the original occupants.

Historical archaeology has not yet fully recognised or developed this research theme. What were the various alternative life paths and careers open to subsistence farmers and small settlers from the 1850s onwards? How did the 1890s Depression and how did the increasing mechanisation of farming in the twentieth century affect the viability of their lifestyles?

The listings for the Bathurst Region have picked up a number of sites associated with closer settlement (and / or mining settlement), but this selection of sites has not

_____

_____

picked up the much larger number of houses, farmsteads, ruins and house sites that could answer the above research questions.

The Steering Committee for the Archaeological Management Plan has not given this research theme a high priority. Most of the sites would be of local significance and are common throughout the Local Government Area. The task of site survey would be beyond the scope of this project.

Listings relating to closer (and possibly mining) settlement include:

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080450	Arkell Shearing Shed (site only)		4274	Trunkey Road	Arkell		
1080571	Feltimber		998	Freemantle Road	Billywillinga		1870
1080580	Clear Creek House		281	Clear Creek Road	Clear Creek		1890
1080581	Berrimbulla Cottage	part of Berrimbula Stud	280	Clear Creek Road	Clear Creek		1900
1080555	Box Hill Cottage and outbuildings		70	Dingers Lane	Duramana		1870
1080556	Pine Cottage		53	Dingers Lane	Duramana		1895
1080549	Duramana Church		7	Glen Outram Lane	Duramana		1918
1080551	Hilton Cottage		378	The Bridle Track	Duramana		1855
1080552	Leagar Cottage		375	The Bridle Track	Duramana		1855
1080553	Bondura	"Mountain View".	250 (portion 66)	The Bridle Track (East)	Duramana		1855
1080643	Stony Creek Shearer's Oven and Chimney		183	Turondale Rd	Duramana		1860
1080550	Stony Creek Station- Ruin		183	Turondale Road	Duramana		1860
1080557	Riverview Barn and the Travellers Rest	Travellers Rest	791	Turondale Road (west)	Duramana		1840
1080554	Boxwood Cottage		280	Whalans Lane	Duramana		1860

_____

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080379	St Stephen's Church & Cemetery, Fitzgeralds Valley	Fitzgeralds Valley Church of England Cemetery, now Anglican		Fitzgeralds Valley Road	Fitzgeralds Valley		1880
1080455	Shearer's Quarters			Limekilns Road	Forest Grove		1880
1080569	Freemantle Woolshed & Meathouse		2216	Freemantle Road	Freemantle		1902
1080541	House at Kirkconnell	The Meadows Gallery.	141	Sunny Corner Road	Kirkconnell		1900
1080297	Soldier Settlers cottage, Karabee Fields	Soldiers Settlers' Cottage	289	White Rock Road	Macquarie Vale		
1080758	Hill Crest		12	Diamond Swamp Road	Meadow Flat		
1080545	Byalla		420	Diamond Swamp Road	Meadow Flat		1890
1080714	Milker's Flat School		1882	Freemantle Road	Milker's Flat		
1080570	Hillside	Milker's Flat	1882	Freemantle Road	Milker's Flat		1858
1080719	Paling Yards Woolshed	Wyoming	3226	Limekilns Road	Paling Yards		
1080574	Ulabri			Paling Yards Road	Paling Yards		1875
1080360	Raglan Well and Windmill		71	Harris Road	Raglan		
1080038	Sally's Flat Catholic Cemetery		2038	Hill End Road and Slattery's Road	Sallys Flat		1964
1080674	Sylvia Vale Shearing Shed		67	Chifley Dam Road	The Lagoon		1914
1080591	Huntleigh		348	Black Swamp Road	The Rocks		1875
1080589	Lorada		1322	Mitchell Highway	The Rocks		1880
1080694	Turondale Cemetery	Box Ridge cemetery		Turondale Road	Turondale	1900	
1080559	Kurrajong		2650	Turondale Road	Turondale		1880
1080561	Turondale Public School (former)		2872	Turondale Road (east)	Turondale		1874

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080558	Costalot Cottage		2628	Turondale Road (east)	Turondale		1880
1080560	Turondale Church	Anglican Church	2831	Turondale Road (west)	Turondale		1920
1080562	Phoenix Station cottage	Name for short period 1980 - 2005 :Teintean	2969	Turondale Road	Turondale, Lower Wallaby		1880
1080587	Macquarie Woods Cottage		100	Cashens Lane	Vittoria		1890
1080566	Woolshed-site only			Wattle Flat and Limekilns Road	Wattle Flat		1870
1080726	White Rock Church Cemetery		567	White Rock Road	White Rock	1866	
1080727	White Rock Church		567	White Rock Road	White Rock		1858
1080471	Wyuna Homestead		2529	Sofala (Peel) Road	Wiagdon		1890
1080749	Mountain View Homestead and General Store		269	Todds Road	Wisemans Creek	1880	1894

10.1.1 Primary production and associated industries - Woolsheds and Shearing Sheds.

Various processing industries were associated with primary production. The annual shearing of the sheep was located on the farms themselves, but other processing industries were more centrally located.

Although shearing has undergone mechanisation, it is one of the only rural industries that still requires a large number of employees. In many other farming processes, the levels of employment are now much lower owing to mechanisation during the twentieth century.

Current listings also include a number of woolsheds or shearing sheds, not only associated with closer settlement, but also on land occupied by large scale pastoral settlement prior to the 1840s.

The Bathurst Agricultural Research Station or Experiment Farm, was an educational institution associated with primary production. It was established in 1895.[76] The listing is included below.

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080450	Arkell Shearing Shed (site only)		4274	Trunkey Road	Arkell		
1080035	Bathurst Ag. Research Station: Original Farm and Farm School Buildings	Experiment Farm/Teacher's College/College of Advanced Education		Browning Street	Bathurst		
1080643	Stony Creek Shearer's Oven and Chimney		183	Turondale Rd	Duramana		1860
1080455	Shearer's Quarters			Limekilns Road	Forest Grove		1880
1080568	Killongbutta Homestead and Woolshed		762	Killongbutta Road	Killongbutta		1848
1080719	Paling Yards Woolshed	Wyoming	3226	Limekilns Road	Paling Yards		
1080422	Rockley Farm - Barn / Shearing Shed			Lagoon Road	Rockley		1838
1080674	Sylvia Vale Shearing Shed		67	Chifley Dam Road	The Lagoon		1914
1080448	Mulgunnia Station	Mulgonnia ruins	267	Grove Creek Road	Trunkey Creek	1837	1857
1080566	Woolshed-site only			Wattle Flat and Limekilns Road	Wattle Flat		1870

---

[76] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 16, 20, 139.

10.1.2 Primary production and associated industries - Butter factories.

Current listings do not include any examples of butter factories, processing the produce of local dairy farming. Examples survive at O'Connell, Evans Plains and Perthville.[77]

10.1.3 Primary production and associated industries – Flourmills.

The Returns on Mines, Mills and Manufactories, 1830 – 1841, reveal that a number of large pastoral stations had flourmills (see Section 7.3). During the second half of the nineteenth century, flourmills tended to become more centralised on towns and villages.

Current listings include a number of flourmills and also a former bakery.

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080162	Tremain's Mill & Silo's	Tremain's Mill: Silo's,, Victoria Mill, site of Bedwell's Feed Barn	7-11	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1858
1080352	Crago Mill			Piper Street	Bathurst		1906
1080055	Blackdown Mill (Former)		158	Eleven Mile Drive	Eglinton		1890
1080699	Kellosheil water race		19 & 49	Logan Street	Eglinton		1840
1080683	The Mill		38	Stewart Street	Evans Plains	1857	
1080596	Mill Cottage		21	Blacks Mill Lane	O'Connell	1826	1837
1080405	Rockley Mill (Museum)	Stanger's Mill	12	Budden Street	Rockley	1862	1864
1080411	Rockley Bakery (former)		7	Church Street	Rockley		1934
1080454	Yarras Homestead and former Flour Mill	the Yarrows	97	Yarras Lane	Yarras	1825	1845

---

[77] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 51.

_____

See Section 10.2. Other Industries for a list of Flourmills in Bathurst in 1890.

10.1.4 Primary production and associated industries – Sawmills.

The felling and processing of timber at sawmills was a common activity in the timbered areas of the Bathurst Region. Only one sawmill is currently listed.

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080435	Trunkey Creek Sawmill (former)	Trunkey Museum	123	Trunkey Road	Trunkey Creek		1910

10.2 Industrial, retail and commercial enterprise.

Current listings include a wide range of retail and commercial enterprises in Bathurst and other towns and villages. Those sites dating to 1900 or earlier will be subject to the 'relics provisions' of the NSW Heritage Act. (Although a cut-off date of c.1900 has been used, it should be noted that the definition of 'relic' under the Heritage Act, 1977, as amended, relies on significance and not a cut-off date. (See Section 8.2 for further discussion)).

The Archaeological Management Plan seeks to list the majority of sites associated with industry, retail and commercial enterprise, not already listed, through the establishment of archaeological conservation areas, to complement the existing or proposed conservation areas in several towns and villages (see Chapter 8).

Hotels and Inns have already been considered in Chapter 8.

Theo Barker provides a select list of industries in Bathurst and surrounds in 1890.[78]

 Flour milling.

_____

[78] Theo Barker. A History of Bathurst. Volume 2. From Settlement to City. Crawford House Press in association with Bathurst City Council, Bathurst. 1992: 200-201. Referenced by Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 49 and 129.

_____

(a) Acme Mill, off Howick Street; H. C. Matthew s, proprietor ; formerly the Western City Mill; built by T. Mockett, 1847.

(b) National Flour Mill, Lambert Street, Milltown; Francis Crago, proprietor since 1881; established c.1857 as the Hibernian Mill, by Alexander Crilly.

(c) Victoria Mill, Keppel Street , William Tremain, proprietor; built by Smith Brothers, 1875.

(d) Britannia Mill, William Street [not working in 1890]; William Tremain, owner; built by James Cock in 1863.

Brewing.

(a) Great Western Brewery, corner Morrisset and Peel Streets; established by Haythorne and Price, c.1848; C. T. Mullins, proprietor with F. McKenny since 1875, and sole proprietor since 1882.

(b) Crown Brewery, Durham Street; D. J. Fitzpatrick, proprietor. Established c.1883.

Iron Foundries.

(a) Denison Foundry, banks of the Macquarie River; established 1866 by Denny and Becket; proprietor since 1879, R. R. Blair.

(b) George Fish Pty Ltd, corner Russell and Bentinck Streets; established 1863; this firm was famous for its ploughs.

Tanneries.

(a) Grant 's Tannery, lower Rankin Street; proprietor, W. Grant junior; established 1848 by W. Grant senior.

(b) Railway Tannery, Russell Street ; proprietor, F. Halliday; established 1869.

(c) Great Western Steam Tannery, Kelso; proprietor G. A. Thompson & Sons; established c.1865.

(d) Kelso Tannery, proprietor George Hayward; established c.1883.

Boot and Shoe Factory, William Street; proprietor George Skardon; established 1877.

Fellmongering and Wool Scouring.

(a) Waddell's Wool Scouring Works, river bank at the foot of Rankin Street ; proprietors Waddell Brothers, James Waddell managing partner; scour originally established lower down the Macquarie River in 1861 but moved to Bathurst site in 1875.

Coach Builders.

(a) Premier Steam Coach and Buggy Factory, lower William Street ; proprietor, Cobb & Co, manager H. M. S. Brown; established 1862 for the repair of Cobb & Co.'s own vehicles but later began coachbuilding for the general public.

(b) M. Treanor, Russell Street :blacksmith and coachbuilder; established c.l872.

Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists.

(a) Premier Drug Store s, corner Keppel 'and William Streets; proprietor , A. W. Avery; established c.1865 by H. Butterworth.

(b) Williams Brothers Howick Street ; this Sydney firm bought the Bathurst business s of J. R. Laughton in 1884; the Bathurst manager in 1890 was G. E. Evans.

Timber Merchants.

(a) Alexander Kethel & Co.'s Steam Saw, Moulding and Joinery Works, corner of Rankin and Russell Streets; manager-Morley (nephew of Alexander Kethel); in 1890 this firm was new in Bathurst.

(b) W. H. Hudson & Co., timber merchants, ironmongers and machinery agents, Keppel Street; proprietor, W. H. Hudson; business established by Sebastian Hodge In 1868, bought by Hudson Brothers Ltd of Sydney in 1882, and by W. H. Hudson in 1888; famous for its ' portable houses' (prefabricated homes).

Booksellers and Stationers.

_____

Book and Stationery Warehouse, William Street ; proprietors, J. R.& A. Jones; business established by Charles James at unknown date, bought by J. R. Jones, senior, in 1849, and passed to his sons in 1886; Jones , senior, organised the first circulating library in Bathurst.

Theo Barker also mentions cordial manufacturers.[79]

Current listings relating to industry, retail and commerce include:

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080002	Shop (Bant Street, Pottery)	Commercial Premises	26	Bant Street	Bathurst		1870
1080015	Dairy Farmers Factory	The Dairy Farmers Factory, Convict Hospital	44 - 50	Bentinck Street	Bathurst		1915
1080011	Bentinck Terrace/Cottage/Commercial Building Group	Currently used as professional offices	71 - 73	Bentinck Street	Bathurst	1870	1880
1080012	Terrace/Cottage/Commercial Building		67	Bentinck Street	Bathurst		1890
1080016	Commercial Centre	Le Teres Beauty Centre	90	Bentinck Street	Bathurst		1890
1080044	Corner Store - (former Pratley's Antiques)	Belle - Marie Hotel, Pratleys Antiques, The Home Patch (Patchwork shop)	156	Durham Street	Bathurst		1855
1080824	Tindall's Corner Garage		46-48	George Street	Bathurst	1928	1929
1080083	Bathurst Friendly Society Pharmacy		151-153	George Street	Bathurst	1870	
1080090	George Street Shops	London Hotel, Salvation Army Store, Bill Sweeney, Barber and Gun dealer	64 - 68	George Street	Bathurst		1853
1080081	Webb's Store	Park Pine Furniture/Alcol Carpet Discounts	179	George Street	Bathurst		1862

_____

[79] Theo Barker. A History of Bathurst. Volume 2. From Settlement to City. Crawford House Press in association with Bathurst City Council, Bathurst. 1992: 201. Referenced by Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 49 and 129.
_____

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080075	Commercial Building	Bathurst Traditional Medicine Centre	221	George Street	Bathurst		1868
1080084	Mitchell Corner	Esmore, Bolan Centre	105 - 107	George Street	Bathurst		1887
1080072	Victorian Shop & Residence	Bathurst Antiques	253	George Street	Bathurst		1890
1080073	Commercial Building (small)	Barbers Shop, Variety Store	227	George Street	Bathurst		1890
1080079	Webb Store Building		171	George Street	Bathurst	1851	1890
1080080	Webb's Stores, Emporium and various retailer shops		169 - 181	George Street	Bathurst	1851	1890
1080117	Healy's General Store (Former)		153A	Havannah Street	Bathurst		1915
1080130	Gift Shops		200 - 202	Howick Street	Bathurst	1850	
1080135	Commercial Buildings		165 - 175	Howick Street	Bathurst	1874	1875
1080122	Shop (former)		314	Howick Street	Bathurst		1890
1080132	Terraces		196	Howick Street	Bathurst		1890
1080126	Commercial Building	Newey's 60 Minute Cleaners, The Smithfield Hotel, Calrendron, Gladstone, Federal	195	Howick Street	Bathurst	1865	1935
1080167	Commercial Buildings		51 - 81	Keppel Street	Bathurst	1887	
1080091	Webb's Warehouse		121A	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1870
1080157	Commerical Building	Webb's Cash Store	23	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1885
1080151	Shops		51 - 59	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1887
1080143	Corner shop & residence (former)		145	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1890
1080150	Shops		63 - 65	Keppel Street	Bathurst		1890
1080153	Shop	noted in Hughes Trueman Ludlow report as 48 Keppel Street	50	Keppel Street (Cnr Keppel & Seymour Sts)	Bathurst	1876	
1080208	Pickle Factory (Former)		9	Morrissett Street	Bathurst		1890
1080232	Corner shop & residence		82 - 84A	Piper Street	Bathurst		1890
1080819	Shop and Residence (former)	Turramurra	228-232	Rankin Street	Bathurst		

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080267	Corner shop & residence (former)		140	Rankin Street	Bathurst		1890
1080270	Corner Shop and Residence (former)		46	Seymour Street	Bathurst		1865
1080274	Bathurst Upholstery Shop - former	Laycock Engineering	108	Seymour Street	Bathurst		2000
1080793	Commercial Building	Mechanics Institute (Annex), former bank, school of arts.	75-81	William Street	Bathurst		1900
1080790	Commercial Building	Chemist, hairdresser, books	80-84	William Street	Bathurst	1872	
1080791	Commercial Building	Gunsmith, Barber, bookstore. Cobb & Co booking office	74-76	William Street	Bathurst	1877	
1080796	Commercial Building	Travel agent, restaurant	70-72	William Street	Bathurst	1889	
1080329	Corner Shop	Corner Store	216	William Street	Bathurst		1870
1080331	Restaurant & Residence	Cuzner's Shop, Tareena Building Consultants, The Terrace Cafe, The Burlie cafe	164-166	William Street	Bathurst	1865	1870
1080797	Thomas Kite Building		55-61	William Street	Bathurst		1871
1080795	Commercial Building	W.J. Coote & Sons	69	William Street	Bathurst		1874
1080794	Commercial Building	Peter Rogers Real Estate	63-65	William Street	Bathurst		1875
1080789	Commercial Building	92, 92A: Excelsior Hotel; Empire Hotel					
94: The Book Arcade; Chelsea Cafe	92-94	William Street	Bathurst		1880		
1080792	Bathurst TAB Office	Bathurst Times , Bathurst Daily Times and Western Times, Newspaper Office	97-99	William Street	Bathurst		1891
1080315	Commercial Buildings		91-93	William Street	Bathurst	1890	1891

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080338	Westpac Bank	Bank of NSW, former site of the Newmarket Hotel	86	William Street	Bathurst		1894
1080316	Commercial Buildings	Dental surgery and residence.	101	William Street	Bathurst		1895
1080335	Lamplighters Restaurant	Galloping Grape, AMP Society Building	126-130	William Street	Bathurst	1870	1908
1080336	Commonwealth Bank (former)	(122 William)	116	William Street	Bathurst		1913
1080788	Commercial Building		100-100A	William Street	Bathurst	1885	1920
1080646	Bryant's Butcher Shop			Clark Street	Hill End	1870	1890
1080098	General Store/Newsagency	McMenamin's Store	54	Sydney Road	Kelso		
1080101	Post Office		58	Sydney Road	Kelso	1860	1884
1080097	Butcher's Shop		48	Sydney Road	Kelso		1890
1080737	Simplot (Edgells) original factory			Eglinton Road	Llanarth		
1080402	Rockley terrace of Shops		6	Budden Street	Rockley		1890
1080412	Rockley Store (former)		10	Hill Street	Rockley		1934
1080498	Commercial Premises	former Bank of NSW	13	Denison Street	Sofala		1860
1080503	Sofala small store		29	Denison Street	Sofala		1870
1080502	Sofala shop	'Starlight Inn'	27	Denison Street	Sofala		1870
1080477	Ireland Store			Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		1864

10.3 Public infrastructure – roads and bridges.

The early convict built roads from Sydney to Bathurst and beyond have already been described in Chapter 6.

A number of later roads and bridges have been listed in the Bathurst Region. Bathurst Regional Council is currently undertaking a study of road bridges. The Archaeological Management Plan has therefore not listed any additional bridges.

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080429	Abercrombie River Timber Bridge	Abercrombie Bridge over the Abercrombie River		Goulbourn Road	Bald Ridge		1919
1080211	Railway Bridge	Bathurst/Kelso Railway Bridge		Macquarie River	Bathurst	1871	1876
1080340	Denison Bridge			Macquarie River, Great Western Hwy	Bathurst	1869	1870
1080744	Vehicular Bridge over Rail			Rocket Street	Bathurst	1888	
1080160	Brewongle Road Bridges over rail			Tarana Road	Brewongle	1876	
1080054	Ranken's Bridge- site			Eglinton Road	Eglinton	1856	1940
1080700	Kellosheil Creek Stone Bridge	Kellosheil Creek Stone bridge		Freemantle Road	Eglinton		
1080715	Freemantle Timber and Concrete Bridge			Macquarie River	Freemantle		
1080718	Limekilns Road Bridge			Limekilns Road	Limekilns		
1080161	Brewongle Stone Bridge over creek			Tarana Road.	O'Connell		1872
1080766	Bridges on Ophir Road, over Sawpit Creek			Ophir Road	Ophir		
1080633	Rockley Culvert Bridge			Rockley Road	Rockley		
1080731	Rocks Creek Bridge	Bridge over Rocks Creek, (at old Toll Bar).		alongside Mitchell Highway	Rocks Hill		1885
1080652	Sofala Foot Bridge			Denison Street	Sofala		
1080426	Sofala Turon River Foot Bridge relic		Riverside Park	Denison Street	Sofala		1882
1080655	Sofala Stone Road Bridges (3)		Bathurst Point and Sheep Station Point	Hill End Road (Main Road 216)	Sofala	1881	
1080669	Bridge over Turon River at Wallaby Rocks	Bridge over the Turon River at Wallaby Rocks		Main Road 216 Hill End Road	Sofala	1897	1897

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080672	Stone Road Bridge		Davyís Creek crossing	Lagoon Road	The Lagoon		

10.4 Public infrastructure – railways.

The railway reached Bathurst in April 1876. The major railway items in the Bathurst region have been listed. The Archaeological Management Plan has therefore not recorded any additional items.

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080165	Railway Cottage			Cnr Keppel and Havannah Street	Bathurst		1876
1080695	Bathurst Railway Station and yard group			Havannah Street	Bathurst	1876	
1080211	Railway Bridge	Bathurst/Kelso Railway Bridge		Macquarie River	Bathurst	1871	1876
1080744	Vehicular Bridge over Rail			Rocket Street	Bathurst	1888	
1080723	Victorian Railway Barracks	Central West Community College barracks Building		Vale Street	Bathurst (South)		1880
1080583	Taronga, Railway House (former)	Tregear	752	Brewongle Lane	Brewongle		1875
1080160	Brewongle Road Bridges over rail			Tarana Road	Brewongle	1876	
1080365	Georges Plains Railway Station			Main Western Railway	Georges Plains		1877
1080020	Ben Chifley Engine	Locomotive 5112		Temporarily at the State Mine Heritage Park	Lithgow	1908	1915
1080242	Raglan Railway Station			Main Western Railway	Raglan		1890

10.5 Public infrastructure – utilities.

A number of major public utilities have been listed in the Bathurst Region, including water supply and sewerage, gasworks and electricity.

The original Wark Brothers Gasworks, at the corner of Charlotte and Durham Streets, Bathurst, is not included in this list, but is included within the existing conservation area.[80]

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080104	Electrical Sub Station		66	Bentinck Street	Bathurst		1915
1080696	Bathurst Street Lamps	Central Lamp Standards		George, William, Howick & Keppel Streets	Bathurst	1872	1924
1080741	Wastewater Treatment Works	Treatment Works		Morrissett Street	Bathurst		
1080226	Water Supply Reservoir- (Now Residence)		249	Piper Street	Bathurst	1915	1990
1080190	Machattie Park - Lamp Standard			Russell, George, Keppel and William Streets	Bathurst		1940
1080245	Bathurst Municipal Gasworks	Wark Bros. Gasworks, Corporation Gasworks		Russell Street	Bathurst	1887	1888
1080346	Waterworks			Waterworks Lane	Gormans Hill		1887
1080673	Ben Chifley Dam			Chifley Dam Road	The Lagoon	1948	1956
1080662	Wattle Flat - Reservoir			Heritage Lands	Wattle Flat		
1080663	Wattle Flat - Weir			Heritage Lands	Wattle Flat		
1080657	Little Oakey Creek Weir	Wattle Flat weir		Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		1860
1080756	Winburndale Dam	Winburndale Nature Reserve		Sibleys Road	Yetholme		

---

[80] Dr. Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions. The New Country. A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 124.

10.6 Public Infrastructure – defence.

There are a small number of sites in the Bathurst Region associated with Defence. Although these sites are of heritage significance, they possess minimal scientific (archaeological) significance.

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080748	Bunker & ADI site	Munitions Factory, Australian Defence Industry (ADI)		Stewart Street	Bathurst		1939
1080761	RAAF Building Bathurst Airport	Moodie building		PJ Moodie Drive	Raglan	1940	
1080721	Army Ordnance Buildings			Lloyd's Road	South Bathurst		

10.7 Building materials.

A wide range of traditional building materials were used in the Bathurst Region, including slab, bark, wattle and daub, pise and rough stone construction. The development of building technology in regional New South Wales is an important archaeological theme.

The range of traditional building materials is reflected in current listings. A number of sites include a range of these building materials and are listed under more than one category.

This Archaeological Management Plan has listed a number of sites and buildings exhibiting these building materials, but they are listed under other archaeological themes including pastoral settlement or mining.

10.7.1 Pise (also including bush concrete, wattle and daub or rendered rubble).

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080601	Westham		3118	O'Connell Road	Brewongle		1830
1080581	Berrimbulla Cottage	part of Berrimbula Stud	280	Clear Creek Road	Clear Creek		1900

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080549	Duramana Church		7	Glen Outram Lane	Duramana		1918
1080453	Royden Cottage		1099	Mid Western Highway	Evans Plains		1870
1080377	Georges Plains vernacular cottage		1840	Trunkey Creek Road	Georges Plains		1850
1080573	Rosedale	Rising Sun Inn (former)	2392	Limekilns Road	Limekilns		1851
1080771	House at Mount Horrible		398	Mount Horrible Road	Limekilns		
1080599	Milford House		80	Wambool Road	O'Connell	1825	
1080457	Cottage			Duramana Road	Peel		1860
1080370	Sutherwood		435	Rockley Road	Perthville		1850
1080386	Cottage			Pepper Street	Rockley		1860
1080385	Northolme & garden		128	Triangle Flat Road	Rockley	1835	1875
1080523	The Old Cottage-Miner's Cottage		234	Upper Turon Road	Sofala		1850
1080591	Huntleigh		348	Black Swamp Road	The Rocks		1875

10.7.2 Slab.

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080450	Arkell Shearing Shed (site only)		4274	Trunkey Road	Arkell		
1080551	Hilton Cottage		378	The Bridle Track	Duramana		1855
1080552	Leagar Cottage		375	The Bridle Track	Duramana		1855
1080632	The Rectory			Beyers Avenue	Hill End	1860	1982
1080102	Former convent building collection	Roman Catholic Church & Schoolhouse, Hereford, Chelsea, Old Colonial Antiques	67	Sydney Road	Kelso	1850	1886

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080568	Killongbutta Homestead and Woolshed		762	Killongbutta Road	Killongbutta		1848
1080579	Roxborough, House and Marble Quarry		281	Mount Horrible Road	Limekilns	1880	1940
1080534	Littleton Barn and former residence		213	Napoleon Reef Road	Napoleon Reef		1860
1080574	Ulabri			Paling Yards Road	Paling Yards		1875
1080456	Cottage and Barn - site only	Beverley Park	1695	Sofala Road	Peel		1845
1080354	Hen and Chicken Inn	Butler's Inn		Hen & Chicken Lane & Vale Road	Perthville		1855
1080514	Sofala Stable		15	Bowen Street	Sofala		1880
1080565	Kentucky Cottage		468	Hill End Road	Sofala	1866	1941
1080674	Sylvia Vale Shearing Shed		67	Chifley Dam Road	The Lagoon		1914
1080437	Cottage		18	Arthur Street	Trunkey Creek		1875
1080448	Mulgunnia Station	Mulgonnia ruins	267	Grove Creek Road	Trunkey Creek	1837	1857
1080587	Macquarie Woods Cottage		100	Cashens Lane	Vittoria		1890

10.7.3 Stone rubble or similar.

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080449	Arkell (former Inn)		4274	Trunkey Road	Arkell		1860
1080383	Corrylea Cottage - (Ruin)		888	Lachlan Road	Caloola		1850
1080451	Stone Barn	Hardywood Park	3398	Trunkey Road, Hardywood Park	Caloola		1850
1080643	Stony Creek Shearer's Oven and Chimney		183	Turondale Rd	Duramana		1860

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080557	Riverview Barn and the Travellers Rest	Travellers Rest	791	Turondale Road (west)	Duramana		1840
1080418	Fosters Valley	Foster's	1811	Rockley Road	Fosters Valley		1832
1080569	Freemantle Woolshed & Meathouse		2216	Freemantle Road	Freemantle		1902
1080381	Dennis Island Cottage		Goulburn Road		Georges Plains		1865
1080366	Mildura	Mildura stud	128	Cow Flat Road	Georges Plains	1840	1845
1080639	Anglican Church			Beyers Avenue	Hill End		1870
1080755	Black Rock Station-ruins		3169	Limekilns Road	Limekilns		
1080577	Clear Vale School & residence		2642	Limekilns Road	Limekilns		1875
1080545	Byalla		420	Diamond Swamp Road	Meadow Flat		1890
1080570	Hillside	Milker's Flat	1882	Freemantle Road	Milker's Flat		1858
1080596	Mill Cottage		21	Blacks Mill Lane	O'Connell	1826	1837
1080599	Milford House		80	Wambool Road	O'Connell	1825	
1080222	Chatsworth	Northwood		Apsley Street	Perthville		1840
1080220	Bridge Hotel, The	Bridge Hotel, Charlottes Vale Hotel, Perthville Hotel	1	Bridge Street	Perthville		1861
1080368	Gestingthorpe		122	Gestingthorpe Road (formerly Cow Flat Road)	Perthville		1840
1080687	The Pines	possible Former Inn	930	Vale Road	Perthville		1860
1080422	Rockley Farm - Barn / Shearing Shed			Lagoon Road	Rockley		1838
1080417	Rockley Cottage		50	Pepper Street	Rockley		1870
1080393	Wesleyan Chapel - Rockley			Pine Hill Crescent	Rockley		1858
1080722	Farmer's Arms Hotel		27	Vale Road	South Bathurst	1856	1857
1080588	The Rocks		1944	Mitchell Highway	The Rocks		1865

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080492	Wattle Flat Holy Trinity Anglican Church and Cemetery	Holy Trinity Anglican Church	2855	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat	1874	1879
1080476	Wattle Flat Hut		28	Solitary Lane	Wattle Flat		1900
1080535	Macabee Cottage		187	Macabees Road	Yetholme	1856	

10.7.4 Wattle and Daub.

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080453	Royden Cottage		1099	Mid Western Highway	Evans Plains		1870
1080377	Georges Plains vernacular cottage		1840	Trunkey Creek Road	Georges Plains		1850
1080567	Gowan Homestead	part of the Former Gowan Inn, Mt Coolambalo	28	Gowan Road	Gowan	1837	1875
1080631	The Pines	Bill Bennett's	3585	Bathurst Road	Hill End	1875	1980
1080621	Murray's Cottage	Murray's Friend cottage, Miner's Cottage		Beyers Avenue	Hill End	1855	1860
1080353	Warry's Cottage			Beyers Avenue	Hill End	1873	1930
1080622	Haefliger's Cottage			Denison Street	Hill End	1868	1960
1080760	Smythes cottage			lane off Beyer's Avenue	Hill End	1880	2003
1080732	Heaps Cottage			Off Warry's Lane	Hill End		
1080568	Killongbutta Homestead and Woolshed		762	Killongbutta Road	Killongbutta		1848
1080755	Black Rock Station- ruins		3169	Limekilns Road	Limekilns		
1080577	Clear Vale School & residence		2642	Limekilns Road	Limekilns		1875
1080579	Roxborough, House and Marble Quarry		281	Mount Horrible Road	Limekilns	1880	1940
1080758	Hill Crest		12	Diamond Swamp Road	Meadow Flat		
1080682	Napoleon Reef Miner's Hut 2	Walang area	2	Cave Gully Road	Napoleon Reef		1850
1080534	Littleton Barn and former residence		213	Napoleon Reef Road	Napoleon Reef		1860

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080416	Cottage			Market Street	Rockley		1880
1080386	Cottage			Pepper Street	Rockley		1860
1080518	Cottage		6	Davis Street	Sofala		1880
1080525	Pennyweight Cottage	cottage near Pennyweight Flat	374	Upper Turon Road	Sofala	1885	1909
1080606	Lagoon Farm Cottage		1063	Lagoon Road	The Lagoon		1890
1080439	Shop		31	Arthur Street	Trunkey Creek		
1080438	Cottage - wattle and daub		33	Arthur Street	Trunkey Creek		1870
1080440	Didyabrangagrogalong Cottage	Didyabrangagrogalong	29	Arthur Street	Trunkey Creek		1870
1080437	Cottage		18	Arthur Street	Trunkey Creek		1875
1080442	Post Office (former)		23	Arthur Street	Trunkey Creek		1875
1080559	Kurrajong		2650	Turondale Road	Turondale		1880
1080558	Costalot Cottage		2628	Turondale Road (east)	Turondale		1880
1080562	Phoenix Station cottage	Name for short period 1980 - 2005 :Teintean	2969	Turondale Road	Turondale, Lower Wallaby		1880
1080474	Wattle Flat - Roselands		3767	Limekilns Road	Wattle Flat		1860
1080481	Cottage			Peel Road (East)	Wattle Flat		1890
1080486	Wattle Flat - Hawthorne Villa	Pittendrigh House	3813	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		1845
1080489	Wattle Flat - Adams House		3816	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		1860
1080493	Wattle Flat - Kentucky House		3872	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat	1866	1872
1080488	Brodie House	Former police station	3819	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		1890
1080487	Rose Cottage with General Store		3817	Sofala Street	Wattle Flat		1860
1080476	Wattle Flat Hut		28	Solitary Lane	Wattle Flat		1900
1080471	Wyuna Homestead		2529	Sofala (Peel) Road	Wiagdon		1890
1080749	Mountain View Homestead and General Store		269	Todds Road	Wisemans Creek	1880	1894

10.8 Cemeteries.

There are a large number of cemeteries in the Bathurst Region, some private, others public.

From the historical and archaeological standpoint, these cemeteries are significant for:
1. Family history records.
2. Monumental masonry.
3. Forensic archaeology and burial practices.

The majority of these cemeteries are already listed. Any gaps in this list should be filled in and the remaining cemeteries listed. There may be a number of former cemeteries in Bathurst (see town maps in Section 8.4). These latter are included in the existing conservation area and are also included in the archaeological conservation area proposed by this Archaeological management Plan.

10.8.1 Public cemeteries.

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080775	Arkell Cemetery	Carrawa Cemetery, Long Swamp cemetery	377	Old Trunk Road	Arkell	1862	1965
1080199	Bathurst General Cemetery	Bathurst Cemetery		Mitchell Highway	Bathurst	1841	2000
1080382	Union Church and Cemetery	Caloola Presbyterian/Methodist Cemetery		Trunkey Road	Caloola		1900
1080379	St Stephen's Church & Cemetery, Fitzgeralds Valley	Fitzgeralds Valley Church of England Cemetery, now Anglican		Fitzgeralds Valley Road	Fitzgeralds Valley		1880
1080364	St John's Anglican Church and Cemetery	Georges Plains Church of England Cemetery		St Johns Road	Georges Plains	1867	1868
1080380	Dennis Island Methodist Church and Cemetery	Dennis Island Methodist Cemetery (Cow Flat)	2109	Trunkey Road	Georges Plains		1874
1080060	Holy Trinity Church and Cemetery	Anglican Church	75	Gilmour Street	Kelso	1830	1835
1080540	St Mary's Church & Cemetery, Kirkconnell	Yetholme Catholic Church	184	Sherwood Road	Kirkconnell		1864
1080729	Peel General Cemetery			Sofala Road	Peel		
1080614	Rockley Cemetery	Rockely General Cemetery (Long Swamp)		Triangle Flat Road	Rockley		

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080038	Sally's Flat Catholic Cemetery		2038	Hill End Road and Slattery's Road	Sallys Flat		1964
1080619	Sofala General Cemetery			Sofala Road (Main Road)	Sofala	1862	
1080653	Sofala Catholic Cemetery	Erskine Flat Burial Ground		Upper Turon Road	Sofala	1866	
1080827	Sunny Corner Cemetery			Dark Corner Road	Sunny Corner	1870	1950
1080763	Tambaroora Catholic Cemetery				Tambaroora	1855	1970
1080636	Tambaroora/Hill End General Cemetery	Church of England Cemetery, Anglican Cemetery		Hill End Road	Tambaroora	1855	
1080686	Chinese Cemetery, Tambaroora			Tambaroora Road	Tambaroora	1858	1897
1080612	Trunkey Creek Cemetery	Trunkey Cemetery		Trunkey Cemetery Road (Hobby's Yards Rd)	Trunkey Creek		
1080694	Turondale Cemetery	Box Ridge cemetery		Turondale Road	Turondale	1900	
1080720	Wattle Flat Old General Cemetery			Limekilns Road	Wattle Flat	1900	1940
1080492	Wattle Flat Holy Trinity Anglican Church and Cemetery	Holy Trinity Anglican Church	2855	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat	1874	1879
1080494	Wattle Flat Roman Catholic Cemetery		3787	Sofala Road	Wattle Flat		1900
1080726	White Rock Church Cemetery		567	White Rock Road	White Rock	1866	
1080536	St Paul's Church & Cemetery, Yetholme	Anglican Church and graveyard		Porters Lane	Yetholme	1868	1870

10.8.2 Private cemeteries.

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080163	Private cemetery on the Grange		3249	O'Connell Road	Brewongle	1837	1900

SHI ID	Name	Other Names	No.	Street	Place name	Date from	Date to
1080716	Killongbutta Family Cemetery		762	Killongbutta Road	Killongbutta	1866	
1080040	Windradyne's Grave	Windradyne's Grave	Brucedale, 1361	Sofala Road	Peel	1835	1835
1080717	Mount Stewart Private Cemetery			Ophir Road	Stewarts Mount		

_____

10.9 Figures.

Figure 10.1. Tremain' Flour Mill and complex, Bathurst, 1948.
Source. State Library of NSW. Digital order no. d1_45423.

Figure 10.2. The Denison Bridge at Bathurst, viewed in 1872.
Source. State Library of Victoria. Digital order no. mp001753.

_____

_____

Figure 10.3. The Rankin Bridge over the Macquarie River at Eglinton, photographed in 1924.
Source. State Library of NSW. Digital order no. d1_18377.

Figure 10.4. The Bathurst Waterworks, photographed in 1926.
Source. State Library of NSW. Digital order no. d1_02152.

_____

Figure 10.5. This unusual building at Bathurst was photographed in c.1888 and illustrates the range of building materials used in the region. The house has slab walls, a dry stone chimney and a thatched roof. One of the men is on a penny-farthing bicycle, while there seem to have been a large number of women in the household. The trees in the background suggest it was located in the Bathurst Region, rather than in Bathurst itself.
Source. State Library of NSW. Digital order no. bcp_04394.

11 A COMPREHENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

11.1 Introduction.

The study brief requires the preparation of a comprehensive Archaeological Management Plan. However, even with unlimited funding, it would be almost impossible to identify, survey, assess and list every single item in the Local Government Area of scientific (archaeological) significance or every location that might produce 'relics'. Clearly there needs to be some selection of sites.

One of the important factors in initiating this study was the recognition by Bathurst Regional Council that sites associated with its major historical themes may be under represented in the current listings. The Bathurst Regional Heritage Study 2007 in particular noted that only a small number of cultural landscapes and mining sites were listed and so recommended the preparation of this Archaeological Management Plan.[81] The brief for the Archaeological Management Plan noted that both pastoral settlement and mining were principal themes for investigation.

With the recognition that priorities do in fact exist, the selection process should begin with assessing likely significance of the various themes as well as the potential threats to the survival of sites from various forms of development.

The Archaeological Management Plan has investigated major themes, partly on a chronological basis. These have included:
1. Penal Settlement.
2. Road construction using convict labour.
3. Pastoral Settlement, to the end of Transportation in 1840.
4. Cities, towns and villages.
5. Industrial Sites – Mining and Mineral Extraction.
6. Closer Settlement, 1850s onwards, and Primary Production.
7. Industrial, retail and commercial enterprise.
8. Public Infrastructure.
9. Building Materials.
10. Cemeteries.

---

[81] Barbara Hickson, in association with the Planning Section of Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Robin McLachlan, Historian. Bathurst Regional Heritage Study. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007: 9.

The first three themes all relate to the Penal System in New South Wales. While the connection is obvious for the Penal Settlement at Bathurst and for convict road construction, the assignment of convicts was an important and all permeating part of the pastoral settlement of New South Wales. Most sites associated with these three themes are likely to be of State, if not National significance, a fact reflected in the recent World Heritage Listing of Convict Sites.[82] They are a priority for listing.

The gold rush that commenced in 1851 caused major changes to the economy and social fabric of New South Wales. The mining landscapes and villages associated with the initial rush, like Hill End and Sofala, are likely to be of National or state significance. They are comparable with similar sites in Victoria, including Ballarat, Castlemaine and Bendigo. Likewise the subsequent development of mining and mining communities throughout the remainder of the nineteenth and into the twentieth century is likely to include a large number of sites of state significance.

Apart from these mines and mining communities, the later development of the Bathurst Region from the 1850s onwards shares much in common with other regions of New South Wales. While there may be sites of state significance in these later themes, most archaeological sites are likely to be of local significance, simply because of the number of comparative sites elsewhere in New South Wales. This also applies to later villages associated with closer settlement, closer settlement itself, as well as the range of industrial sites.

The previous heritage studies, culminating in the most recent Bathurst Regional Heritage Study 2007, have also resulted in a broad and sometimes comprehensive coverage of sites[83]

For the above reasons the Archaeological Management Plan concentrates on the more important archaeological themes to provide a more comprehensive overview, rather than attempt to provide an even more complete list of sites in some of the other themes, for example, cemeteries or road bridges, both of which have been given extensive attention by Bathurst Regional Council in recent years.

---

[82] See Commonwealth Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities website:
http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/world/index.html
[83] Barbara Hickson, in association with the Planning Section of Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Robin McLachlan, Historian. Bathurst Regional Heritage Study. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007.

The development processes occurring in the Bathurst Region are also likely to place archaeological sites under threat. These threats can be summarised as follows:

1. New subdivisions close to urban, town and village centres.
2. Mining exploration and construction.
3. Agricultural practices, including afforestation.
4. Available capital to owners.

While the physical threats may seem obvious and cause the Archaeological Management Plan to concentrate on areas close to urban development or mining exploration, the other significant threats should also be considered. The depopulation of rural areas, partly the result of mechanisation and other labour saving improvements to farming practices, has also made redundant the extensive outbuildings or establishments associated with larger farms, with the possible exception of sheep shearing facilities. Coupled with the need to remain competitive, farmers are in many cases unable to set aside the capital necessary to maintain historical buildings that are now redundant, in spite of the fact they may be highly significant. The same situation applies to many owners of historical buildings and other properties.

11.2 The primary goals of the Archaeological Management Plan.

Taking these issues into consideration, the primary tasks of the Archaeological Management Plan are to locate, identify, assess and list sites relating to:

1. The Bathurst Penal Establishment and its outlying stations.
2. The convict built road system.
3. The range of sites associated with pastoral settlement up to the end of transportation in 1840, together with their later development. The predictive model as described in Chapter 7 is used to identify gaps in the existing listings.
4. The principal towns and villages of the Bathurst Region, applying a priority to Bathurst, Kelso, other mining settlements or villages, but giving less priority to villages of the later nineteenth century, related to closer settlement.
5. The mines and mining communities of the gold rush, from 1851 onwards. In addition to the proposed listings, the Archaeological Management Plan also assesses the broader distribution of mining sites within the Local Council Area to determine the appropriate levels of conservation and management for these widespread sites.
6. Other mining and quarrying sites.

A lower priority is given to sites and themes discussed in Chapter 10 for the several reasons already discussed, including:

1. Predominantly local significance.
2. Many sites already listed as part of the Bathurst Regional Heritage Study 2007 and Bathurst Region Heritage Planning Proposal.[84]

While there is an emphasis on the most significant sites, nonetheless the Archaeological Management Plan makes recommendations for the conservation and management of all types of site, whether local or state significant. In this way the Archaeological Management Plan provides a comprehensive document to assist Bathurst Regional Council in the conservation and management of its significant historical archaeological and industrial archaeological sites.

---

[84] For further information on the Bathurst Region Heritage Planning Proposal, see: www.bathurst.nsw.gov.au/planning/development/776-bathurst-region-heritage.html Barbara Hickson, in association with the Planning Section of Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Robin McLachlan, Historian. Bathurst Regional Heritage Study. Bathurst Regional Council. 2007.

BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Consultant's Brief for the preparation of a Comprehensive
Archaeological Management Plan for the Bathurst Regional Local
Government Area

Council and the NSW Department of Planning, Heritage Branch, have agreed to jointly fund an Archaeological Management Plan, (AMP), for the Bathurst Regional Council, (BRC), Local Government Area, (LGA). You are invited to submit an expression of interest for the above project addressing the project brief requirements set out in this brief and the Heritage Branch publications, including *Guidelines for Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics*, (2009), *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Management Plans*, (2009), the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*, (1996) and other documents, (refer to attachments).

Project purpose

The Comprehensive AMP will assist Council in the identification, assessment and management of the archaeological resources within the study area based on its significance and statutory requirements. From this assessment, the heritage schedule of the Bathurst Regional (Interim) Local Environmental Plan 2005, (LEP), will be amended to include any archaeological items recommended to be listed as heritage items. Council's State Heritage Inventory database will also be updated accordingly.

Study area and history

The study area for the project is inclusive of the whole BRC LGA. A map of the study area is at **Attachment 1**.

Bathurst is well known as Australia's oldest inland settlement and has many historic buildings, parks and villages which are assets to the region's heritage tourism industry. Rural pursuits such as the raising of cattle, sheep and horses have been practiced since the earliest European occupation of the land, and are still carried out today. Education is now the largest single industry with farming, food processing and industry also contributing to the local economy.

Mining is an important theme in the history of the region following the discovery of gold in 1851. The mining activities associated with the gold rush contributed significantly to the shaping of the present day character of the area. The search for gold led to both a rapid growth in population and the development of local commerce and industry. Many of the area's villages owe their origin to the gold rush. While gold mining is arguably the most economically and historically important form of mining, other minerals, including stones and earths, have also been mined.

Bathurst City is a fast growing regional centre and is the main population centre for the LGA. Major attractions in the region are the Mount Panorama Racing Circuit, Australian Fossil and Mineral Museum, the historic city centre of Bathurst and villages such as Hill End, Rockley and Sofala.

Project scope

The scope of the project focuses on post contact archaeological sites and remains within the identified study area. The history of the local area may suggest that some aspects should be favoured over others.

The Project Scope will include the following tasks:

Volume 1:

- Introduction
- Plan Structure and Format

- Record of Project Process

  Stage 1:

  - Legal framework
  - Data Collection and Review
  - Study Area History
  - Previous Study Area Archaeology

  Stage 2:

  - Physical Assessment
  - Character of the Resource

  Stage 3:

  - Research Framework
  - Cultural Significance Assessment
  - Management Strategy
  - Policy Implementation Strategy
  - Issues for Consideration

  - Bibliography
  - Report Terminology
  - Central Research Archive
  - Appendices

Volume 2:

  Stage 4:

  - GIS / Maps

Volume 3:

  - CD-ROM

For a more detailed description of the requirements of the above mentioned components, refer to **Attachments 2 and 3**.

Background materials

A list of reference documents, reports and software to be used in the preparation of the AMP is included in **Attachment 4**.

Consultant team

The consultant team will have demonstrable professional qualifications and expertise in the preparation of AMPs with appropriate experience to undertake this project and be able to provide recent examples of similar projects.

The consultant team will include and not be limited to the following skills:
- Historical Archaeologist
- Project management

The following professionals will be provided independently by Bathurst Regional Council to the consultant, but are to work in conjunction and assist the consultant.

Historian:

Council will engage a local historian to undertake the historical research component for the AMP in conjunction with the successful consultant.

Planner:

Council's Senior Strategic Planner, (Heritage), will be made available to assist the consultant team with translating the AMP into statutory planning requirements for the local environmental planning process and for other areas of assistance, such as the preparation of the initial list of sites, correspondence with property owners, assistance with site visits, assessment of significance of sites, arranging community meetings, entry of information into Council's State Heritage Inventory, etc.

Both the historian and strategic planner will be available to attend site visits to ensure that a sound working relationship is formed with the consultant, historian and Council. From past experience Council finds this method to be beneficial with the knowledge transfer between the consultant and Council staff regarding the region's history.

Project management and progress meetings

The AMP will be project managed by Council's Senior Strategic Planner, Mr Sinclair Croft, who can be contacted on (02) 6333 6130. Project oversight will be provided by a project steering group and will consist of Council's Manager, Strategic Planning, Ms Janet Bingham, Heritage Advisor, Ms Barbara Hickson, the historian and the Senior Strategic Planner, Mr Sinclair Croft.

The consultant team must attend a project establishment meeting with the Council project manager, and members of the steering group, at the Civic Centre on a mutually agreed date, as soon as practical after a letter of offer has been received by the consultant.

The consultant team must attend project progress meetings, as required, with the Council project manager and steering group at the Civic Centre or on site, if required.

Consultation and training

The consultant team will attend and facilitate community consultation workshops and/or discussions with specific stakeholder groups as required to facilitate the AMP preparation.

Relevant stakeholders to be consulted include:

- Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, (Hill End)
- The National Trust, (Bathurst Branch)
- Bathurst District Historical Society
- Village Progress Associations
- Owners of land where archaeological sites are identified

The consultant is to include training sessions for the steering group at the Civic Centre to instruct in the use of the AMP and mapping and data provided and web-related aspects of the AMP, as required.

Project deliverables

The consultant team will provide the following:

- 2 copies of the progress report both when Stages 2 and 3 are nearing completion
- 4 bound copies of the draft report
- 10 bound copes of the final report, 1 unbound copy and 1 electronic copy on disk, (PDF format)
- Report to be provided in Microsoft Word 6.0 format or text file which is 1BM compatible
- Heritage Branch SHI database software completed data sheets for individual sites
- Mapping and database information in a format compatible with Heritage Branch SHI software
- Training sessions for use of AMP, mapping and databases and web-related AMP information

Note: Copyright of the completed AMP is to be vested in Bathurst Regional Council unless Council resolves otherwise.

Project budget and payment schedule

Please advise Council of your project costs to complete the AMP. Council has a budget of up to $60,000. This fee is to be inclusive of all costs including project disbursements. The fee for the historian is not inclusive of the above budget.

Council resources will be made available to the consultant team for the preparation of the AMP, including the assistance of the Senior Strategic Planner who can arrange meeting times, venues and required correspondence to interest groups or individuals, etc.

When the consultant team is visiting the LGA, telephone, office space, computer and digital camera can be made available upon request. A vehicle will also be available with the Senior Strategic Planner when assisting with the AMP, e.g. site inspections or meetings.

Project timeframe and payments

It is anticipated that the AMP will take 84 weeks, (19 months), to prepare and will meet the following project timetable.

- Week 1: Monday 26 April 2010; Establishment meeting and submission of project work program
- Week 16: Monday 9 August 2010; Progress meeting No. 1 and submission of progress report on completion of research and site evaluation
- Week 47: Monday 14 March 2011; Progress meeting No. 2
- Week 72: Monday 5 September 2011; Submission of draft AMP for comment and feedback from Council

- The draft AMP will be circulated for comment and public exhibition by Council for 4 weeks commencing on Monday 3 October 2011. The consultants will have 4 weeks from the closure of the public exhibition and receiving feedback to incorporate comments into the final report
- Week 78: 17 October 2011; Progress meeting No. 3
- Week 84: 28 November 2011; submission of AMP final report

Progress payments will be provided in accordance with the project stages included in Attachment 2 as follows.

- 5% on project establishment
- 35% on submission of 1st progress report
- 40% on submission of draft report, mapping and database
- 20% on submission of final report

Terms of engagement of consultant team

The proposed terms of engagement for this project and Council's contract for services are at **Attachment 5**.

Expressions for interest submissions and closing date

All expressions of interest must address the following:

- Proposed project scope and plan with timeframes for stages
- Description of proposed method for undertaking each project stage
- The proposed consultant team including project manager and sub-consultants
- A brief statement outlining the consultant's team appropriateness for this project with reference to the skills and tasks outlined above
- Proposed project fee and fee breakdown into stages
- Indication of, and justification for, any additional consulting tasks and/or fees that may be applicable, e.g. attendance at additional meetings
- Acceptance of proposed project terms of engagement
- Indicate earliest available starting date, required notice of commencement or any other constraints on availability
- Curriculum vitas for all team members, including formal heritage qualifications and experience
- Two referees for successfully completed previous local government AMPS or similar recent projects

Please send your expression of interest to the General Manager at Bathurst Regional Council, PMB 17, BATHURST NSW 2795, prior to the closing time of 4.00pm, by **Monday 15 March 2010**.

The lowest or any quotation will not necessarily be accepted by Council. Late or incomplete submissions may not be considered.

To discuss this project further, or if you have any questions, please contact the project manager Mr Sinclair Croft at Council on (02) 6333 6130 or email sinclair.croft@bathurst.nsw.gov.au

Closing Date: **Monday 15 March 2010**

- A brief statement outlining the consultant's team appropriateness for this project with reference to the skills and tasks outlined above
- Proposed project fee and fee breakdown into stages

Attachments:

1. Study area location plan
2. Summary table: AMP project scope, stages and processes
3. Guide to Mapping for inclusion in AMPs
4. Background reference materials
5. Terms of Engagement for Consultancy

Attachment 1: Study Area
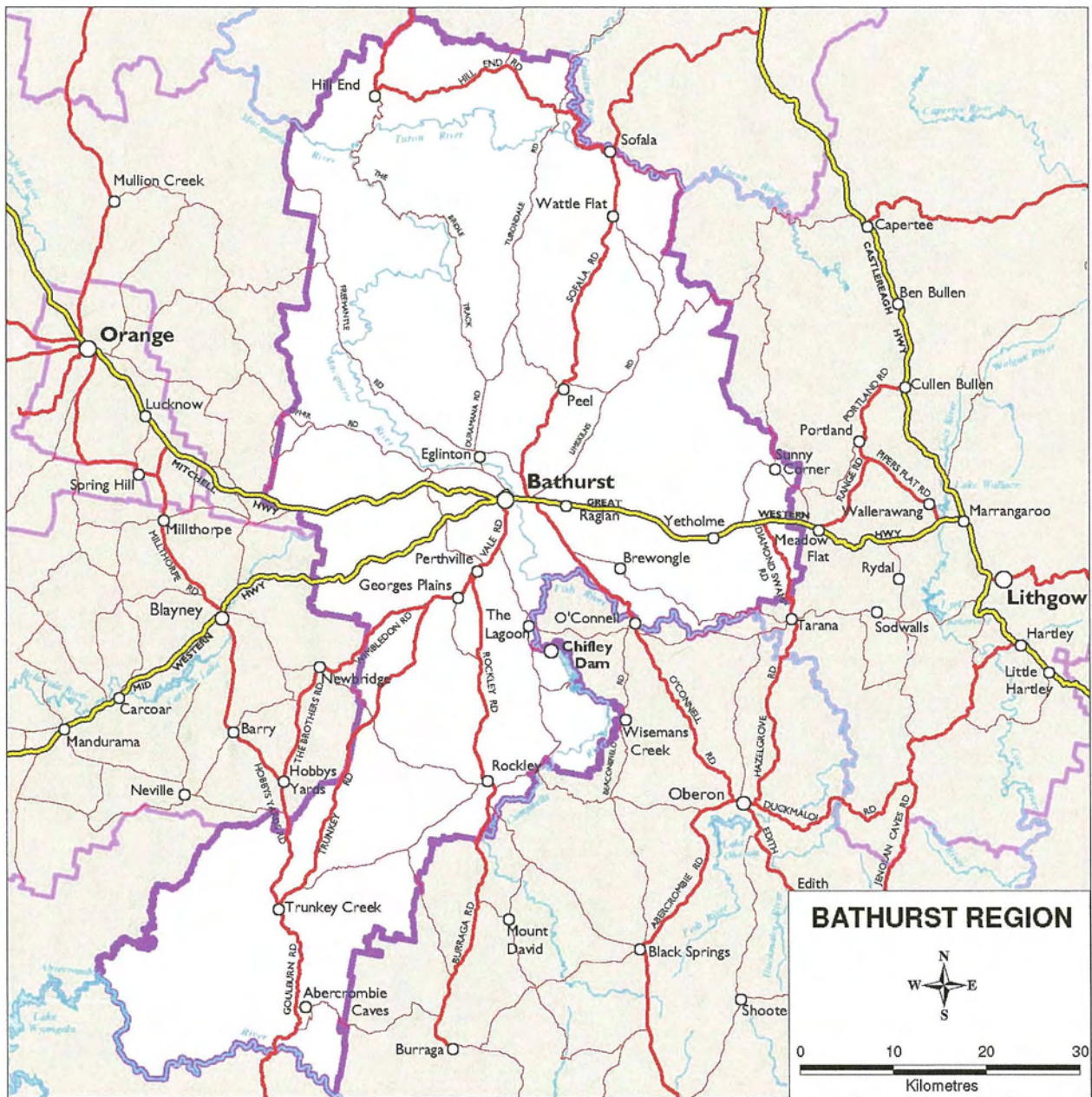
Bathurst Regional Council expressly disclaims all liability for errors or omissions of any kind whatsoever, or any loss, damage or other consequence which may arise from any person relying on information in this Plan.

Attachment 2: Summary table: AMP project scope, stages and processes

---

VOLUME 1

Introduction	Volume Identification Background Study Area Location Study Aims Project Constraints Project Participants, Author Identification Acknowledgements AMP Use Guide Statement of Benefits	
Plan Structure & Format		
Record of Project Process		

Stage 1		
Legislative Framework	Relevant Statutory & Planning Controls	
	Heritage Act 1977 National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974 Bathurst Regional (Interim) Local Environmental Plan 2005	Ensure the AMP will comply with and meet the archaeological requirements of all of the legislation applicable to archaeology within the BRC LGA
Data Collection & Review	Previous reports & studies Existing Databases & Inventories Borehole Data	Develop an account of the study area resource
Study Area History	Research - Primary sources Secondary sources Previous reports & studies	Develop an area history to assist identification of relevant research framework enquiries
Previous Study Area Archaeology	Research - Previous reports & studies	Analyse physical condition, research potential, results & interpretation from previously investigated sites to develop draft Research Framework

Stage 2		
Physical Assessment	Research - Previous reports & studies Geomorphology Geology Soil Borehole Data	Analyse study area landform evolution to determine archaeological, (surviving condition of archaeological sites), describe influence of topographic features on human activity & settlement patterns, & inform research questions
Character of the Resource	Undertake – Site survey Synthesises physical assessment, historical research and previous studies	Develop a character profile of the study area and quantitative data about the surviving resource

Stage 3		
Research Framework[1]	Research - Heritage Study themes Develop understanding of - Previous archaeological work Historic Phases Land use & development	Guide archaeological investigations and produce maximum research benefit from the resource for the community
Cultural Significance Assessment[1]	Prepare - General Area Statement of significance Individual site assessments in each AMP database entry	Identify the cultural significance of the study area To be entered in the SHI format. Council will regularly upload consultant updates to its SHI database.
Management Strategy	Prepare recommendations for – Appropriate levels of archaeological investigation. Conservation and management. Interpretation and display. Review of study. Other items (as needed).	Identify archaeological site requirements, methods to interpret & disseminate investigation results & upkeep and review processes
Policy Implementation Strategy **Issues for Consideration**	Research - Statutory Requirements. Integrate AMP conservation and management processes into planning framework. Further research required. Obligations of owners/developers/local council/archaeologist	Integrate archaeological management requirements into planning policy

Bibliography		
Report Terminology	Glossary	

---

[1] Council will arrange a local historian to undertake the "Data Collection & Review" and the "Study Area History" separate to, but in conjunction with, the AMP process undertaken by the consultant.

Central Research Archive	Relevant generated documentation	Create extensive, publicly accessible centralised research source
Appendices	Project Brief Accepted Proposal List of Potential Sites Relevant Brochures/LGA Website text Glossary of AMP terminology	

VOLUME 2

Stage 4

GIS/Maps   Prepare mapping for AMP –   Create graphic aids to
                    Refer to list of maps at   understanding the archaeological
                    Attachment 3.   resource, its surviving condition,
                                                    significance, conservation and
                                                    management.

VOLUME 3

CD-ROM   GIS: relational AMP database and maps

Attachment 3: Guide to Mapping for inclusion in AMPs

Map 1: Study Area (Location)

This map forms the base plan on which other maps overlay to extract required information. It identifies the study area boundary, individual allotment boundaries and potential archaeological sites and areas according to their AMP database Inventory number. Additional base plans may be required to provide closer detail, e.g. Bathurst CBD, Hill End and other concentrations of archaeological sites, if necessary.

Map 2: Historic maps and aerial photos

A series of available historic maps and aerial photographs can be utilised to illustrate historical land use with the study area.

Map 3: Physical Condition of the Archaeological Resource

These maps illustrate sites identified as having archaeological potential, based on the assessed physical condition of the archaeological resource of the area. The potential physical condition of sites, (intactness level), is indicated via a grade range provided in the map's key. The grades may include descriptions such as:

- Undisturbed
- Minor Disturbance
- Partly Disturbed
- Mostly Disturbed
- Mixed Disturbance
- Destroyed and
- Archaeologically Removed

This information is to correlate with data in the AMP database, (inventory sheets).

Map 4: Integrity of the Archaeological Resource

This map is similar to the above, but indicates the assessed presence/absence of, (known), in-situ archaeology. The depth of archaeological deposits below current ground surfaces may also be determined at given points across the study area using data collected from previous site investigations and underground services and infrastructure studies.

Indicating this information graphically, as archaeological deposits between 1 to 2 metres below current ground surfaces, those 2 to 4 metres below, etc, can provide useful information, for example, about where low lying areas around drainage lines have been subject to landfill, effectively burying archaeological landscapes, sites and relics.

Indicating deposit depths can inform decisions regarding appropriate building and footing designs that need not impact *in situ* archaeological deposits located below. Alternatively, when those sites require excavation or exposure of archaeological remains providing deposit depths assists development projects by advising where bulk landfill removal may be able to be undertaken, saving time and resources.

Map 5: Sites According to Historic Phases

A series of maps may be generated that identify different thematic archaeological landscapes within the study area and the sites associated with these to distinguish natural and cultural landscapes, patterns and the elements that define these.

Such maps demonstrate graphically how sites across a landscape connect to one another through association. They suggest prevailing themes that arise from studying the overall archaeological landscape of the area, identifying particular types of remains that have the potential to answer questions related to those themes. Although peripheral to the management aspect of an AMP, the maps present an interpretative component, each one telling a story, through a theme, about the connection between different archaeological elements, with its context based in historic map evidence.

Map 6: Archaeological Research Potential

The archaeological research potential of each site is determined by combining evidence of physical condition and significance. This graphic data correlates with the "Archaeological Research Potential Level" field in each database record. The levels of potential are indicated as:

- Exceptional
- High
- Moderate
- Little, or
- None

This map provides an instant, early indication of where sites of exceptional research potential are located. Concentrations of these sites can denote "priority" areas to indicate where resources may best be focused, to determine research and management requirements before development is proposed. The Heritage Branch documents *Guidelines for Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics*, (2009), *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Management Plans*, (2009), will assist in the preparation of the above maps.

Map 7: Archaeological Significance of Sites

This map identifies the heritage significance level, (State, local or none), accorded to each site based on its cultural significance assessment and correlates with the "Assessed Significance" field in each AMP database record, (site inventory). In addition to the importance of the archaeology, significance assessment should also consider any standing structures and the site in its landscape setting where these aspects are relevant for other significance assessment criteria, (refer to Map 12 below).

Map 8: Site Requirements

This map illustrates the recommended archaeological actions identified for each site. These may include archaeological assessment, test trenching, monitoring, sampling of evidence, open area excavation, no further archaeological action and *in situ* conservation.

Map 9: Previously Investigated Sites (including Bore Logs if available)

This identifies the location of archaeologically investigated sites and the extent of previous examination, (whether assessed only, fully excavated, monitored or tested, etc). The map key is to explain whether the whole allotment or site area is indicated, and/or the precise location of test trenches or other archaeological excavation when known. The explanation would also note that the "Previous Study Area Archaeology" section of the AMP discusses

some of these locations, but that original reports need to be read for precise details which are referenced in the bibliography.

Where information is available, the map should also indicate bore log locations to provide useful data relating to the area's stratigraphy. As geotechnical reports can be difficult to access, this graphic data also saves valuable research time for site specific projects, by alerting researchers to the existence of reports for particular areas. Existing reports would be sought during the AMP data collection and review phase, (occasionally they are included or referenced in investigation reports).

Map 10: Descriptive Geology/Geomorphology/Soils/ Landscape Development

Information about the underlying geology, geomorphic processes and soil types that characterise the physical landscape of study areas may be included here as overlays to provide details for relative stratigraphic chronologies and natural raw material sources as graphic data.

Additional maps may indicate the natural and modified landforms and vegetation species typical of the study area. These maps provide graphic details relating to research themes about how the study area has looked at different times, how its topographic features have influenced human activity and settlement patterns and how these features have been exploited, altered or retained.

Map 11: Infrastructure & Below-Street Features (including Basements)

A map identifying underground services, utilities and related structures provides the location and depth of these below-street features. However, this graphic should only be included if it is regularly updated to reflect ongoing changes to below street features and services, as street works are regular undertakings. Depending on the extent of available records, this map may be able to indicate the extent of disturbance to archaeological remains by underground structures.

Government and private agencies sometimes undertake surveys for insurance and other purposes that record property descriptions, including the existence of basements. The AMP project team should search for such surveys and incorporate this data where possible.

Map 12: Identified Heritage Items and/or Other Values

Identifying heritage items, (sourced from heritage studies, local planning schedules, etc), can provide a helpful trigger for end-users, particularly planners. Overlaying these with maps indicating potential archaeological remains can show whether the landscape surrounding a heritage item may include associated archaeological remains. It may be appropriate to include other values, (if known), for example Aboriginal heritage values.

Attachment 4: Background reference materials

The following is a list of documents, reports and software to be used in the preparation of the AMP.

Publications:

- *Mining Sites in NSW: History and Heritage* by Dr Michael Pearson and Dr Barry McGowan, 2009, Industry & Investment NSW Government.
- *The Glint of Gold* by Kerrin Cook and Daniel Darvey, 1999, Genlin Investments.

Relevant heritage documents:

- *The Burra Charter and Guidelines*
- *Guideline documents, such as:*
  - *Guidelines for Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics, (2009)*
  - *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Management Plans, (2009)*
  - *Historical Archaeological Sites: Investigation and Conservation Guidelines, (1993)*
  - *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice, (second edition, 2006)*
  - *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines, (1996)*
  - *Skeletal Remains Guidelines, (1998)*
  - *Assessing Heritage Significance, (2001)*
  - *Guidelines for Nominations to the State Heritage Register, (2006)*
  - *Statement of Heritage Impact, (2002)*

Relevant Bathurst Regional Council documents:

- Work Method Statement for the Tar Storage Tank Area, Former Bathurst Gasworks Site, Russell Street, Bathurst, NSW, (2008)
- *Bathurst Regional Heritage Study, (2007)*
- *The New Country – A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area, (2007)*
- Hill End Historic Site – Historical Archaeological Survey, 1993
- Historical Archaeological Inventory: Former Bathurst City Heritage Study, (1990)
- Industrial Archaeology Inventory: Evans Shire Heritage Study, (1987)

Software:

- Report to be provided in Microsoft Word 2003 or text file which is 1BM compatible
- SHI forms for individual archaeological sites to be compatible with the Heritage Database Software Version 4.0.248f – 26th June, 2008
- GIS Maps to be compatible with Exponare Version 3.5.165 (English)

Attachment 5: Terms of engagement for consultancy

The AMP will be in the form of a written report including appropriate maps, tables, etc.

The results of the AMP are to remain confidential until otherwise authorised by Council. Public release of the AMP will be at Council's discretion.

Copyright of the completed AMP is to be vested in Bathurst Regional Council unless Council resolves otherwise.

The consultant is to provide a curriculum vitae for all persons involved in the AMP.

The consultant is to provide 2 copies of the progress report both when Stages 2 and 3 are nearing completion and 4 bound copies of the draft report.

Upon acceptance of the final report by Council, the consultant is to provide 10 bound copies, 1 unbound copy and 1 electronic copy on disk, (PDF format), of the report.

Any expression of interest to this brief must include the following:

a) cost of the proposed AMP

b) a time schedule for completion, and

c) preferred method of payment

_____

APPENDIX 2. LIST OF REPORTS ON HERITAGE ITEMS IN THE BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA.

Author	Title	Client	Date
Bathurst Agricultural, Horticultural and Pastoral Association.;	100 Bathurst shows : A history of the Bathurst show / 1968.	Bathurst: Western Advocate,	1968.
Christo Aitken & Associates.;	Anglican Diocese of Bathurst Holy Trinity church Glimour Street, Kelso : outline conservation management plan / prepared for the parish of Kelso by Christo Aitken & Associates.	Bathurst: Christo Aitken & Associates,	2005.
JCIS Consultants.;	Archaeological and heritage assessment to support a section 139(4) application for remediation works at Sunny Corner mine site / prepared for the Derelict Mines program, Minerals and Energy Division Industry & Investment NSW by JCIS Consultants.	Sydney :: JCIS Consultants,	2009.
Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd.;	Archaeological assessment of the Royal Hotel Bathurst / prepared by Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd for Maurice Brown & Associates Pty Ltd.	Stanmore, NSW: The Firm,	1998.
Bairstow, Damaris.; McIntyre, S.; Telecom Australia.; Australian Archaeological Resources.; Thorp, Wendy.;	Archaeological report : survey of Telecom line at Sofala and Windeyer / W. Thorp, S. McIntyre, D. Bairstow ; prepared for Telecom by Australian Archaeological Resources.	Sydney: A.A.R.,	1984.
Williams, Doug.;	Archaeological survey of the proposed realignment of the bridge over Spring Creek, Mid Western Highway, Evans Plains, near Bathurst, NSW / by Doug Williams.	Weston Creek, ACT: Williams Barber Archaeological Services,	1996 11.
NSW Electricity Commission.; Pickering, Michael P.;	Archaeological survey of the proposed Electricity Commission transmission line between Bathurst-Raglan-Mount Panorama / by Micheal P. Pickering.	:	198007.
Higginbotham, Edward.;	Archival recording of "Somerton" and Mcqueens Island, Ben Chifley Dam, Near Bathurst, N.S.W. : With report on archaeological investigation of stables at "Somerton" / Prepared for NSW Department of Public Works and Services.	Summer Hill: Edward Higginbotham & Associates,	2000.
Suters Architects.; New South Wales. National Parks and Wildlife Service.;	Athol, Hill End, NSW : conservation management plan / 2002	: Newcastle; Suters Architects,	2002

_____

Author	Title	Client	Date
Middleton, Alex.; Manning, Francis Beresford.;	Bathurst and Western District Directory and Tourist's Guide and Gazetteer 1886-7 containing alphabetical directory for Bathurst, Orange, Dubbo, Blayney, Wellington and Molong also classified trade and professional directory for Bathurst, Orange and Dubbo / Compiled by Alex Middleton and Francis Beresford Manning. Orig. Pub. Bathurst J. Virtue and Co., 1886. First facsimile reprint pub. 1978.	North Sydney: Library of Australian History,	1978.
Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions.; Leslie, Fiona.; Douglas, Peter.;	Bathurst base hospital 361 Howick Street Bathurst, NSW : historical archaeological impact assessment & research design / prepared for NSW Department of Commerce by AHMS.	Annandale: Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions,	2005.
Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions.; Leslie, Fiona.;	Bathurst base hospital 361 Howick Street Bathurst, NSW : historical archaeological impact assessment / prepared for John Holland Pty Ltd by AHMS.	Annandale: Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions,	2007.
Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions.; Leslie, Fiona.; Douglas, Peter.;	Bathurst base hospital 361 Howick Street Bathurst, NSW : historical archaeological test excavation report / prepared for NSW Department of Commerce by AHMS.	Annandale: Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions,	2006
Hubert Architects.; Jack, R. Ian.;	Bathurst City Uniting Church, 140 William Street, Bathurst : conservation management plan / 22 May 2002	: [Blackheath]; Hubert Architects,	2002
New South Wales. Government Architects Branch; Lester Firth Associates;	Bathurst Court House conservation plan	[S.l.]: Lester Firth,	1986
New South Wales. Government Architect's Office.;	Bathurst district hospital : preliminary heritage assessment / prepared for Mid Western Area Health Service by Government Architect's Office.	Sydney :: Govt Architect's Office,	2004.
Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions.; Pullar, Sophie.;	Bathurst hospital cistern interpretation strategy / prepared for John Holland Pty Ltd by AHMS.	Annandale: Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions,	2007.
New South Wales. Government Architect's Office.;	Bathurst hospital conservation management plan / prepared for Mid-Western Area Health Service by the NSW Government Architect's Office.	Sydney: Government Architect's office,	2005.
Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions.; Kelly, Matthew.; Pullar, Sophie.;	Bathurst Hospital, Bathurst : archival recording / prepared for John Holland Pty Ltd by AHMS.	Annandale :: Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions,	2009.
State Rail Authority of New South Wales.; David Sheedy Pty Ltd.;	Bathurst railway station: conservation and management plan / by David Sheedy Pty. Ltd. for the State Rail Authority of NSW.	:	

Author	Title	Client	Date
Hickson, Barbara.; Bathurst (N.S.W.) Council.;	Bathurst regional heritage study / prepared by Barbara Hickson in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr Rob McLachlan.	: The authors,	2007.
McGregor Projects Architects & Builders.;	Bathurst showground : conservation and management plan : volume 1 / McGregor Projects Architects & Builders et al.	: The Authors,	1995 11.
McGregor Projects Architects & Builders.;	Bathurst showground : conservation and management plan : volume 2 / McGregor Projects Architects & Builders et al.	: The Authors,	1995 11.
Bathurst Showground Trust.;	Bathurst showground : Howard Pavilion clerestory window restoration / Bathurst Showground Trust.	: The Authors,	1996.
Bathurst (N.S.W.) Council.;	Bathurst war memorial carillion conservation and refurbishment / Bathurst City Council.	Bathurst: Bathurst City Council,	2004.
Hubert Architects.;	Bathurst waterworks : conservation management plan / prepared for Bathurst Regional Council by Hubert Architects.	Blackheath: Hubert Architects,	2006.
National Trust of Australia (NSW).;	Bathurst; townscape survey and city block studies / Prepared under the National Estate Programme for NSW by National Trust of Australia (NSW)	:	1977.
Eco Images.;	Bridge over Turon River at Wallaby Rocks, west of Sofala : archival photographic recording of heritage item / prepared for RTA Western Region by Eco Images.	Maroubra: Eco Images,	2007.
Hickson, Barbara.;	Bridle track CMP [conservation management plan] / Barbara Hickson, Robin McLachlan and The Bathurst Regional Council	Bathurst: Bathurst Regional Council,	2009.
Jill Sheppard Heritage Consultants;	Bryant's butcher shop, Hill End historic site : draft conservation management plan / February 2001	: Jill Sheppard heritage consultants	2001
Morgan, Christopher.;	Castle, kit bag and cattle truck : the Australia Women's Land Army at Abercrombie House, Bathurst / Christopher Morgan.	Manly, NSW: The Runciman Press,	2001.
Smith, William E.; Bowie, I. J. S. (Ian James Stirling); NSW Agriculture. Communications Unit;	Celebrating 100 harvests : a centenary history of the Bathurst Agricultural Research Station, 1895-1995 / Ian Bowie ... [et al.]. [Variant title: Celebrating one hundred harvests : a centenary history of the Bathurst Agricultural Research Station, 1895-1995]	[Bathurst, N.S.W.?]: Communications Unit, NSW Agriculture,	1995.
McLachlan, R.;	Chifley home : the home of Ben and Elizabeth Chifley.	Bathurst: Bathurst City Council,	n.d.
Hughes Trueman Ludlow Engineers Pty Ltd.;	City of Bathurst heritage study : volume 1 report / Hughes Trueman Ludlow.	Newcastle, NSW: The Authors,	1995 c.
Hughes Trueman Ludlow Engineers Pty Ltd.;	City of Bathurst heritage study : volume 2A : inventory / Hughes Trueman Ludlow.	Newcastle, NSW: The Authors,	1995 c.
Hughes Trueman Ludlow Engineers Pty Ltd.;	City of Bathurst heritage study : volume 2B : inventory / Hughes Trueman Ludlow.	Newcastle, NSW: The Authors,	1995 c.
Simmonds, Diane de St. Hilaire.;	Cobb & Co Heritage Trail : Bathurst to Bourke / Diane de St. Hilaire Simmonds.	[Mudgee, N.S.W.]: Cobb & Co. Heritage Trail,	1999.

Author	Title	Client	Date
	Cobb & Co Heritage Trail : from Bathurst to Bourke / [Electronic Resource]	[Mudgee, N.S.W.]: Cobb & Co. Heritage Trail,	1999.
Hickson, Barbara.;	Conservation management for small rural cemeteries / Barbara J Hickson in association with Bathurst Regional Council. [Variant title:Conservation management plan for small rural cemeteries.]	Mudgee: B. Hickson,	2008.
	Conservation management plan for the property owned by Edward Jones ; The Grange 3249 O'Connell Road Bathurst.	:	2007.
Trevor-Jones, Small and Associates.; St. Mary's Convent (Bathurst, N.S.W.).;	Conservation study of St. Mary's Convent, William Street, Bathurst / prepared for the Department of Environment and Planning.	Bathurst: Trevor-Jones, Small and Associates,	198210.
Christo Aitken & Associates.; Broadley, John; Beaver, David.; International Conservation Services.;	Craigmoor, Marshall house, Beyer's Avenue Hill End historic site, NSW : conservation management plan / October 1999	: Rylstone, NSW, Christo Aitken & Asociates,	1999.
Evans (N.S.W.) Council.; McKenzie Smith, Zoe.;	Curator advice Rockley Mill Museum: final report / Zoe McKenzie Smith for Evans Shire Council.	Rockley, NSW: The Author,	1992.
Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions.;	Dairy Farmer's co-op, Bathurst, NSW : Archaeological and development impact assessment / prepared for Henry Kendall Group by AHMS.	Annandale: Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions,	2007.
Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions.;	Dairy Farmer's co-op, Bathurst, NSW : Research design / prepared for Henry Kendall Group by AHMS.	Annandale: Archaeological & heritage management solutions,	2007.
John Armes and Associates.; Nicholls, Heather.;	Dairy Farmers Depot Bentinck Street, Bathurst : conservation management plan / prepared for Dairy Farmers by John Armes and Associates.	Yass: John Armes & Associates,	2004.
Christo Aitken & Associates.; Beaver, David.; Broadley, John; Donald Ellsmore Pty Ltd;	Denman's Cottage : Hill End Historic Site draft conservation management plan. Prepared for NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service / October 2001	: Bathurst; Christo Aitken & Associates,	2001
New South Wales. National Parks and Wildlife Service. Heritage Office.; New South Wales. National Parks and Wildlife Service. Heritage Office. National Parks and Wildlife Service.; Sheppard, Jill.;	Dennington Cottage : conservation management plan / prepared for NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service Cultural Heritage Services Division, Central West District by Jill Sheppard.	Sydney: The Author,	1999.
Robert A. Moore Pty Ltd.; Pike, Penelope.; Evans (N.S.W.) Council.;	Draft development control plan for Hill End / prepared for Evans Shire Council by Robert A. Moore Pty Ltd and Penelope Pike.	[s.l.]: Robert A. Moore Pty Ltd,	1990.
Evans (N.S.W.) Council.;	Duramana to Hill End bridle track restoration / Evans Shire Council.	Bathurst, NSW: The council,	1994.

Author	Title	Client	Date
Evans (N.S.W.) Council.; Hughes Trueman Ludlow.;	Evans Shire heritage study / by Hughes Trueman Ludlow for Evans Shire Council and Department of Environment and Planning.	n.p.: n.p.,	198704.
Robertson, Anita.;	Exploring our heritage : part 1 : the gold rush at Hill End / Anita Robertson.	Hill End, NSW: The Author,	1992.
Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd;	Former Bank of New South Wales. Corner of 485 George Street & 107-109 Bathurst Street, Sydney : Conservation management plan / prepared for Tileska Pty Ltd by Graham Brooks and Associates.	Sydney: Graham Brooks & Associates,	2005.
The Architecture Company Pty Ltd.;	Gasworks building Bathurst, NSW : Archival recording / prepared by The Architecture Company.	: The Architecture Company,	2002.
Jill Sheppard Heritage Consultants; New South Wales. National Parks and Wildlife Service.;	General Store and Bakery, Hill End Historic Site : conservation management plan / November 2001	: Coogee; Jill Sheppard Heritage Consultants,	2001
Burke, Keast.;	Gold and silver: an album of Hill End and Gulgong photographs from the Holtermann Collection / by Keast Burke. [Variant title:Gold and silver]	Melbourne: Heinemann,	1973.
R.W. Corkery and Co. Pty. Ltd.; Silver Orchid Pty. Ltd.; Don Godden and Associates Pty. Ltd.;	Hawkins Hill, Hill End : assessment of mining relics / prepared for R.W.Corkery and Co. Pty. Ltd. on behalf of Silver Orchid Pty. Ltd. by Don Godden and Associates Pty. Ltd.	Sydney: Don Godden & Associates,	1989.
Bathurst (N.S.W.) Council.;	Heritage asset register / Bathurst City Council.	Bathurst: Bathurst City Council,	2004.
Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd.;	Heritage impact statement for the Royal Hotel Bathurst / prepared by Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd for Maurice Brown & Associates Pty Ltd.	Stanmore, NSW: The Firm,	1999.
Mayne, A. J. C.(Alan James Christian),1955-;	Hill End : an historic Australian goldfields landscape / Alan Mayne.	Carlton, Vic.: Melbourne University Press,	2003.
Mayne, Alan.;	Hill End : Reading an historic Australian goldfields landscape / Prepared for the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service.	Sydney: The author,	n.d.
Evans (N.S.W.) Council.;	Hill End draft development control plan / Evans Shire Council.	[s.l.]: Evans Shire Council,	[1990?].
NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.; Burton, Craig.; Lester Tropman and Associates Pty Ltd.;	Hill End historic landscapes and gardens study / prepared by Lester Tropman & Associates Pty Ltd & Craig Burton [for NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service. [Variant title:April 1991]	[Sydney?]: [The Authors],	1991 March.
New South Wales. National Parks and Wildlife Service.;	Hill End historic site / [Brochure] National Parks and Wildlife Service.	Sydney, NSW: NPWS,	2004.
Nelsen, I.;	Hill end historic site / by I. Nelsen.	:	1979.

Author	Title	Client	Date
Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd; Rodney Jensen and Associates.; Taylor Brammer.; New South Wales. National Parks and Wildlife Service.;	Hill End Historic Site : Draft Master Plan for public exhibition / September 2003	: [Sydney]; Graham Brooks and Associates,	2003
New South Wales. National Parks and Wildlife Service.;	Hill End historic site : draft plan of management / National Parks and Wildlife Service.	Sydney, NSW: NPWS,	1988.
Bairstow, Damaris.; Evans (N.S.W.) Council.;	Hill End historic site : historical archaeological survey / Damaris Bairstow.	Sydney: The Author,	1993 05.
Jill Sheppard Heritage Consultants;	Hill End historic site English Cottage draft conservation management plan / prepared by Jill Sheppard Heritage Consultants for NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service Cultural Heritage Division	: Jill Sheppard Heritage Consultants;	2000
Suters Architects Snell.; NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service;	Hill End Hospital, Hill End historic site, NSW : conservation management plan / Suters Architects Snell Pty Limited.	Newcastle, NSW: The Author,	1999.
New South Wales. National Parks and Wildlife Service. Cultural Heritage Services Division.;	Hill End photos digitally scanned on CD-Rom / [images] [Variant title: Holtermann Hill End photographs]	:	
	Hill End residential and commerical buildings / heritage properties restoration program. [Variant title: Athol and Craigmoor, Hill End.]	Hurstville: National parks & wildlife service,	1993.
Hodge, Harry.;	Hill End Story, Book 2 / by Harry Hodge.	Forrestville: Hill End Publications,	1974.
Hodge, Harry.;	Hill End story, Book 3: memories and vignettes / by Harry Hodge.	Forestville: Hill End Publications,	1975.
Hodge, Erroll.; Hodge, Harry.;	Hill End story: a history of the Hill End-Tambaroora Goldfield. Book 1 / by Harry Hodge.	Toorak, Vic.: Hill End Publications,	1986.
International Conservation Services Pty Ltd.;	Historical and architectural assessment of the interiors of 21 NPWS owned residential buildings : Hill End historic site / International Conservations Services Pty Ltd.	Hill End, NSW: The Author,	1992.
Barker, Theo.;	History of Bathurst	Bathurst: Crawford House Press,	1992
Christo Aitken & Associates.; Broadley, John; Beaver, David.; Cremin, Aedeen.; Donald Ellsmore Pty Ltd;	Holtermann's Corner Buildings : Hill End Historic Site draft conservation management plan prepared for NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service / November 2001	: Bathurst; Christo Aitken & Associates,	2001
Stiller, John.; Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Kelso, NSW.; Hunter, A.;	Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Kelso, NSW. Documentation of pipe organ built by A. Hunter c1882 / by John Stiller.	Camberwell, Vic.: Organ Historical Trust of Australia,	1984.

Author	Title	Client	Date
Commissioners of Inquiry. Environment and Planning.;	Inquiry pursuant to section 41 of the Heritage Act, 1977, into objections to the making of a permanent conservation order in respect of the building known as The Royal Hotel, No. 108 William Street, Bathurst / by Commissioners of Inquiry. Environment and Planning.	Sydney: Commissioners of Inquiry,	1981.
Croft, Sinclair.;	Is it beneficial to list? : a comparative analysis of statutorily listed and non listed items of heritage significance within the Bathurst regional council local government area / prepared for Bathurst Regional Council by Sinclair Croft.	Bathurst: Sinclair Croft,	2006.
New South Wales. National Parks and Wildlife Service.; New South Wales. Heritage Office.; Sheppard, Jill.;	Krohmann/Ackerman Cottage : conservation management plan / prepared for NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service Cultural Heritage Services Division, Central West District.	Sydney: The author,	1998.
Urbis.;	Llanarth 120 Eglington Road, Llanarth, Bathurst : conservation management plan / prepared for Michael and Kim Seide by Urbis.	Sydney :: Urbis,	2008.
Urbis.;	Llanarth 120 Eglington Road, Llanarth, NSW : heritage impact statement / prepared for Michael and Kim Seide by Urbis.	Sydney :: Urbis,	2008.
Kayandel Archaeological Services. ;	Llanarth, 120 Eglinton Road, Llanarth : archaeological assessment / Prepared for Lacoste-Stevenson Architects by Kayandel.	Campbelltown :: Kayandell,	2009.
Havenhand & Mather Architects Pty Ltd.;	Machattie Park cottage, Bathurst : conservation work / heritage properties restoration program.	Bathurst: Bathurst City Council,	1993.
Freeman Collett & Partners.; Bathurst (N.S.W.) Council.;	Main Street study : Keppel Street Precinct, Bathurst : volume 1 report & appendices / Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd for Bathurst City Council and NSW Department of Planning.	Canberra, ACT: The Authors,	1993.
Bathurst (N.S.W.) Council.; Freeman Collett & Partners.;	Main Street study : Keppel Street Precinct, Bathurst : volume 2 main street history and inventories : Keppel Street south / Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd for Bathurst City Council and NSW Department of Planning.	Canberra, ACT: The Authors,	1993.
Freeman Collett & Partners.; Bathurst (N.S.W.) Council.;	Main Street study : Keppel Street Precinct, Bathurst : volume 3 main street history and inventories : Keppel Street north / Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd for Bathurst City Council and NSW Department of Planning.	Canberra, ACT: The Authors,	1993.
Bathurst (N.S.W.) Council.;	Measured drawings & final report for the former Bathurst gasworks site : Lot 8 DP758065, Russell Street, Bathurst / prepared by Bathurst Regional Council.	Bathurst :: Bathurst Regional Council,	2009.
Integrated Design Associates.;	Merembra homestead, Bathurst (Johns Farm) : Conservation and management plan / October 2002	: Wentworth Falls; Integrated Design Associates,	2002

Author	Title	Client	Date
Hickson, Barbara.; Nicholls, Heather.;	Mildura house conservation management plan / prepared by Barbara Hickson and Heather Nicholls.	Mudgee: The authors,	2004.
McDonald, Patricia R.; Malloy, Samuel.; National Trust of Australia (NSW).;	Miss Traill's House & Garden, Bathurst / Patricia R. McDonald & Samuel Malloy. [Variant title:Miss Traill's House and Garden, Bathurst]	Sydney: National Trust of Australia,	c2006.
Bowie, Ian.; National Trust of Australia (NSW).;	Miss Traill's House : draft conservation and management plan / prepared by Ian Bowie on behalf of the Miss Traill's House Management Committ for the National Trust of Australia (NSW))	Sydney: National Trust,	1994.
Stephenson, Ian; McKerrow, Shelley; National Trust of Australia (NSW).;	Miss Traill's House, Bathurst : Conservation management plan / August 1999	: Sydney; National Trust of Australia (NSW),	1999
Fisher, Cathy.;	Mountain View, Wisemans Creek, NSW : conservation mangement plan / prepared for Mountain View Restoration incorporated by Cathy Fisher.	Hurstone Park: Comber Consultants,	2007.
	National engineering heritage landmarks plaquing ceremonies / Bathurst Regional Coucil, State Water, Engineers Australia. [Variant title: Fish River water supply and Bathurst waste water treatment plant]	Bathurst:	2008.
Times Past Productions.; Bathurst (N.S.W.) Council.;	new country : a thematic history of the Bathurst regional council local government area / prepared by Times Past Productions.	: The authors,	2007.
Boncardo, Guy.; Institution of Engineers, Australia. Engineering Heritage Committee.;	Nomination of Bathurst sewage treatment plant as a national engineering landmark / prepared by Guy Boncardo.	Sydney: NSW Dept of Commerce, Office of Public Works & Services,	2008.
Hickson, B.J.;	Old Government cottage [Bathurst] : conservation management plan / 24 May 2002 [Variant title: Old Government House, Bathurst]	: Mudgee, Barbara Hickson,	2002
Bathurst and District Historical Society.;	Old government house restoration [Bathurst] / Bathurst and District Historical Society.	[Bathurst, NSW]: The Society,	[1991].
Bathurst (N.S.W.) Council.;	Photographic record of formet Bathurst gasworks site : Lot 8 DP758065, Russell Street, Bathurst / prepared by Bathurst Regional Council.	Bathurst: Bathurst Regional Council,	2008.
Barker, Theo.;	Pictorial history of Bathurst / by Theo Barker.	Bathurst: Robert Brown,	1985.
Oakes, G.S.;	Pioneers of Bathurst-Kelso NSW. and Bush Memories of the West of New South Wales / by the Venerable Archdeacon C.S. Oakes. 1st. pub. Kelso, NSW 1922-23, Facsimilereprint. 1978.	North Sydney: Library of Australian History,	1978.
Oakes, G.S.;	Pioneers of Bathurst-Kelso NSW. and Bush Memories of the West of New South Wales / by the Venerable Archdeacon C.S. Oakes. 1st. pub. Kelso, NSW 1922-23, Facsimilereprint. 1978.	North Sydney: Library of Australian History,	1978.

Author	Title	Client	Date
McLachlan, R.; Bathurst (N.S.W.) Council.;	Plan for the management of "Chifley Cottage" 10 Busby Street, Bathurst with specific reference to the conservation, interpretation and promotion of the house and collection / prepared by R McLachlan Smalloy S McGregor D McGregor Times past productions with McGregor Projects, Architects and Builders Bathurst, NSW for Bathurst City Council.	Bathurst: The authors,	1998.
Planning for Urban Conservation Seminar (1976 : Mitchell College of Advanced Education, Bathurst, N.S.W.);	Planning for urban conservation : papers of a seminar held at the Mitchell College of Advanced Education , Bathurst New South Wales, May 7th-9th, 1976.	: Bathurst, NSW, National Trust of Australia (N.S.W.)	1977
Don Godden and Associates Pty. Ltd.; State Rail Authority of New South Wales.; Mackay, Richard.;	Railway workshops, Bathurst, Cardiff, Goulburn : railway locomotive roundhouses, Broadmeadow, Casino, Cowra, Goulburn, Junee, Muswellbrook, Parkes, Temora, Werris Creek : report / prepared for the State Rail Authority of NSW by [Richard Mackay of] Don Godden and Associates Pty. Ltd.	Sydney: State Rail Authority,	1989.
Evans (N.S.W.) Council.;	Restoration of Rockley Mill Museum, Rockley, NSW / Evans Shire Council.	Bathurst, NSW: The Council,	1992.
Evans (N.S.W.) Council.;	Rockley and Sofala national estate area heritage fund / heritage properties restoration program.	Bathurst: Evans Shire Council,	1993.
Hubert Architects.;	Rockley Mill Budden Street, Rockley : conservation management plan / prepared for Bathurst Regional Council by Hubert Architects.	Blackheath: Hubert Architects,	2006.
New South Wales. National Parks and Wildlife Service. Heritage Office. National Parks and Wildlife Service.; New South Wales. National Parks and Wildlife Service. Heritage Office.; Martin, Eric.;	Royal Hotel, Hill End, NSW : conservation management plan / prepared for NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service by Eric Martin.	Sydney: The Author,	1999.
Havenhand & Mather Architects Pty Ltd.;	Royal Hotel, William Street, Bathurst : [report] / [Garry Steele, Director].	Bathurst, NSW: The Author,	199-.
Havenhand & Mather Architects Pty Ltd.; New South Wales. Dept. of Environment and Planning.;	Royal Hotel, William Street, Bathurst : conservation policy / Havenhand and Mather.	Bathurst, NSW: The Authors,	1985.
Higgins, Matthew.;	Sofala and the Turon goldfield, 1851 - 1880 / by Matthew Higgins. [Variant title: Submitted as part requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Honours, Macquarie University, 1981.]	Sydney: Department of Environment and Planning,	1981.
High Ground Consulting.;	St Joseph's Mount, Bathurst : Conservation management plan / prepared for Sisters of Mercy Australia Bathurst congregation by High Ground Consulting.	Lithgow: High Ground Consulting,	2007.

_____

Author	Title	Client	Date
St. Mary's Convent (Bathurst, N.S.W.).; Gilpin, Alan.; Commissioners of Inquiry. Environment and Planning.;	St. Mary's Convent, Bathurst: an Inquiry pursuant to section 41 of the Heritage Act, 1977, into objections to the making of a Permanent Conservation Order / by Alan Gilpin. Report to Eric Bedford, Minister for Planning and Environment.	Sydney: Commissioners,	1982 11.
Bathurst (N.S.W.) Council.; Croft, Sinclair.;	Statement of heritage impact for the old Bathurst gasworks site / prepared for the NSW Heritage Office by Sinclair Croft, Bathurst Regional Council	Bathurst: Bathurst Regional Council,	2006.
Bialowas & Associates Pty Ltd;	Study of the Bathurst district soldiers memorial carillon, Kings Parade Bathurst : Conservation management plan / prepared for Bathurst city council by Bialowas & Assoc.	Bathurst: Bialowas & Assoc.	2003.
Bialowas & Associates Pty Ltd;	Study of the Bathurst TAFE College, William Street Bathurst NSW : Conservation management plan / Prepared for NSW Department of Public Works and Services	: Bathurst; Bialowas & Associates Pty Ltd,	2000
Stiller, John.; Davidson, William.; Uniting Church, William Street, Bathurst, NSW.;	Uniting Church, William Street, Bathurst, NSW. Detailed documentation of pipe organ built by William Davidson 1874 and 1877 / by John Stiller.	Campberwell, Vic: Organ Historical Trust of Australia,	1983.
NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.; Aitken, Robin.;	Watching brief at the Royal Hotel, Hill End A Report to the National Parks and Wildlife Service of N.S.W. / by Robin Aitken for NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.	: n.p.,	198704.
Irving, Robert.; Knox and Tanner Pty. Ltd.;	William and George Streets, Bathurst : main street study : inventory sheets / Knox & Tanner, Robert Irving.	Surry Hills, NSW: The Authors,	1994.
Irving, Robert.; Knox and Tanner Pty. Ltd.;	William and George Streets, Bathurst : main street study : report / Knox & Tanner, Robert Irving.	Surry Hills, NSW: The Authors,	1994.
Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd.;	Work method statement for the tar storage tank area, former Bathurst gasworks site, Russell Street, Bathurst. NSW. / prepared for Bathurst Regional Council by Edward Higginbotham & Associates.	Haberfield: Edward Higginbotham & Associates,	2008.
New South Wales. National Parks and Wildlife Service.;	Yetholme copperwing butterfly habitat study : final report / [National Parks & Wildlife Service].	: The author,	1995.

APPENDIX 3. ROUGH CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN BUILDINGS – BATHURST GOVERNMENT SETTLEMENT. 1815 – C.1840.

(1) is an ID number, its repetition indicates likelihood the site is the same building recorded in other sources, but perhaps with extensions or renovations, or could be a new building on old foundations/site. This is a first draft attempt to locate and timeline buildings and sites and is in need of double checking and correction.

1815: No permanent structures. Bark huts, tents?

May 1818 - Evans' report to Colonial Secretary.
Buildings likely built progressively over previous year.

Main (Commandant's) house & detached kitchen (1); Superintendent's House (2); Settlement kitchen with oven (3); Two storey store (Commissariat) building (4); Barracks for soldiers (5). Flagstaff (6) Not listed but known from other sources - Huts for convicts above riverbank, possibly visible on Evans map of 1818. (23)

29 August 1821 - Lawson's letter to Macquarie.
Announces discovery and use of lime from Limekilns; calls for more skilled artisans (brick moulders, layers, sawyers, quarry men, "man who understands building a lime kiln") and outlines need for a number of "government buildings wanted for Bathurst", including - roughly transcribed - a supervisors (?) house, store keepers (?), chapel and school house, Superintendent of Govt Stock, and buildings for the prisoners, small strong gaol, "... a wind or water mills is very much wanted and no country is better calculated for either one or the other."

Reports in letter 25 June, 1822, that he expects to build next summer a school house and chapel (Kelso?), surgeons barracks and a small gaol. No direct evidence any of these items were built in 1822-23 at least not on the Bathurst site. Reports has already built Mr Suttor (?) a comfortable little brick house and an addition to Mr Hawkins (Storekeeper), two brick rooms. (These may be the dwellings that appear on maps after 1823, in lower William Street, including perhaps 8a)

1822 Macquarie's report to Sec of State for Colonies (See Barker, Vol. 1, p. 87)
Brick house and outhouses for Commandant (1); Two-storeyed brick barracks for soldiers (possibly 5? With added storey?); Brick provision store (?); Brick "barrack"

---

for accommodation of superintendent (2); Brick barrack for accommodation of Chief Constable and Supt. of convicts (21, but could be another building already identified); weatherboard barrack for accommodation of Principal Overseer of Govt Stock (22); Large brick barn with lofts for wheat and maze (4); Temporary log houses as barracks for 50 male convicts (23) (Very likely huts on river bank)

1823 McBrien's Map (NSW AO 1270)
Not an accurate or detailed map, but indicates location of seven buildings, which coincide in location and orientation to 1,2,3,4 & 5 above. Interestingly, his map does not show any new buildings as suggested by Macquarie (1822) or Lawson (1821). (Fence lines as for 1818).

1824 & 1825 Various Morisset's letters to Colonial Secretary:
Notes problem of interaction between convicts and settlers/convicts across the river and need to house them elsewhere. Notes impact of Wiradjuri uprising in delaying his building plans. Proposes shifting of the Govt settlement site 600 yards to the west on rising ground with major rebuilding programme to follow. Hospital (10) built in 1824. during Morisset's time, but not clear if anything else built. (Morisset is Commandant, approx. Dec 1823 - Feb 1825)

September 1825, Fennell's letter to Colonial Secretary
Reports having built a gaol (likely first stage 7); Bake house (20); "some huts for the men" (very likely 11), "tan pits" (very likely 18), which he proposed in his letter 8 March 1825. (Not able to locate Bake house on any map with certainty.) Some of what Fennell builds may have been proposed by Morisset. (Fennell is commandant February 1825 until his death July 1826).

1831 Surveyor Rogers Map (NSW AO Map 1421)
Facing present day lower George Street: Govt House ((1) with enclosing extensions & addt'l outbuilding). Facing present day lower William Street, from Durham to River: Military Barracks, 2 buildings (on present-day Bowling Club site)(7); Lumber yard and two nearby small buildings (houses, offices or workshops?) (8); Building at right angles to William Street (8a); Commissariat Store buildings (appear to coincide with 4 & 5); Two unidentified buildings, appear to coincide with (2) and (3), possibly houses; Three small buildings (16; see below).

Flagstaff (6)

Elsewhere: (Mounted) Police barracks, range of two buildings (9). (Croquet Club site); Hospital, built 1824 (10) (Dairy Farmers site); Prisoners barracks - 12 huts plus 2 outbuildings (Keppel Street) (11); Brick kiln (Vale Creek; Havannah St) (17); Durham ‚Street 'Mystery' (19)

1833 Plan for the Town of Bathurst
Facing present day lower George Street: Govt House ((1) with enclosing extensions & addt'l outbuilding).

Facing present day lower William Street, from Durham to River: Military Barracks, 2 buildings (on present-day Bowling Club site)(7); Lumber yard and nearby small buildings (offices or workshops?) (8); Small building set at right angles to present day William St (8a); Commissariat Store buildings (4 & 5); Three unidentified buildings, at least two of which coincide with (2) and (3), possibly houses; Three small buildings (16; see below). (Female Factory (15) not on this map; opened in 1833 according to Barker, Vol 1, p122.)

Flagstaff (6)

Elsewhere: (Mounted) Police barracks, range of two buildings (9). (Croquet Club site); Hospital, built 1824 (10) (Dairy Farmers site); Prisoners (11) - 12 huts plus 2 outbuildings (Keppel Street); Brick kiln (17)(Vale Creek; Havannah St); Durham Street 'mystery' (19)

Cemetery (12) - not on map but known to exist from 1830 (roughly, crossroads of George and Lambert, running into private residence on Lambert, opposite Bathurst Public School grounds.)

1837 Plans for Extensions to "Bathurst Gaol"
Extension of existing gaol to two storey structure, incorporating military barracks and offices (7)

1846 (Brindley) The Town of Bathurst (NSW AO Map 1424)
 See Theo Barker's rendition of this map for possible site identifications.

The Durham/George/Williaml/Stanley block identified as "Ordnance".

Govt House complex intrudes into present day lower George Street (1)

_____

Facing present day lower William Street, from Durham to River: Watch house (13); Military Barracks complex - Police Stables (14) with Guard House and Gaol (7); Lumber yard & associated buildings (8 & 8a); Commissariat Buildings (possibly still 4 & 5); Female Factory (opened 1833) (15); Several other possible buildings, but obscured on map; two police buildings (16)

Elsewhere: Hospital (10) (Dairy Farmer Site); "Old Burial Ground" (George & Lambert) (12); Brick Kiln (Vale Creek & Havannah) (17); Tannery site (18) (Rankin, Stanley & Midas strts.)

1856 AONSW Colonial Architect's Correspondence with ground plans relating to "Mounted Police Officers Quarters" on William Street between Durham & Vale Sts.

This appears to be same as 8a, dating it to having been built before 1831. (Other correspondence in same Colonial Architects file describes female factory (15) as beyond repair and no longer fit for habitation).

1862 - Degotardi Map of Bathurst
The DurhamlGeorge/Williaml/Stanley block identified as "Ordnance".

Only "convict-era" buildings marked are Hospital (10). Mounted Police barracks in old military barracks (7). Hospital bums down in 1878; original military barracks replaced with present day building 1890. New gaol (Machattie Park site) since 1844.

2010 - Nothing remains!!!

Robin McLachlan
May 13,2008.

APPENDIX 4. LISTINGS AND PROPOSED LISTINGS FOR MINING SITES AND ASSOCIATED ITEMS

Text prepared by Dr. Ian Jack.

State Heritage Register.

Gold - Hill End

Gold	Hill End	SHR 00614	Golden Gully and Archway, Hill End [*alluvial mining*]	Includes mining and processing sites
		SHR 00993	Hill End Historic Site	
	Wisemans Creek	SHR 01743	Mountain View Homestead and General Store, Wisemans Creek	

Bathurst Regional (Interim) LEP 2005.

No sites listed.

Bathurst Regional Heritage Study 2007.

Gold	Gowan	FN 417 (no SHI)	Gold Mines and processing plant, 3780 Freemantle Rd, Gowan [only in Attachment 3]	Includes mining and processing sites
Gold	Hill End	FN 058 (SHI 1080679)	Hill End Village, Historic Site. There are 22 items listed with independent FN numbers. No mining site as such is included, although FN 504 (SHI 1080670), the Assay Office, is a mining artefact, and most of the buildings listed are directly related to the mining industry.	Includes mining and processing sites
		FN 069 (SHI 1080686)	Chinese Cemetery, Tambaroora [recommended for State Listing]	

		FN 076 (SHI 1080636)	Tambaroora and Hill End General Cemetery	
		FN 077 (SHI 1080763)	Tambaroora Catholic Cemetery	
		FN 080 (SHI 1080175)	Cornish Roasting Pits, Hill End	Includes mining and processing sites
		FN 195 (SHI 1080641)	Flying Fox, Hawkins Hill, Hill End [only in Attachment 3]	Includes mining and processing sites
		FN 451 (SHI 1080733)	Hill End Fire Shed, Clarke St [only in Attachment 3]	
Gold	Hill End - Roads	FN 165 (SHI 1080616)	The Bridle Track, between Duramana and Hill End [recommended for State Listing]	
		FN 166 (SHI 1080617)	Sofala-Hill End Road, between Gollahers Bald and Monkey Hill. The proposed Conservation Area is to include FN 275 (SHI 1080565), Kentucky, 468 Hill End Road, Sofala, identified with the mining theme	
Gold	Sofala	FN 109 (SHI 1080355)	Sofala Urban Conservation Area. There are 18 items listed with independent FN numbers. As at Hill End-Tambaroora, no mining site as such is listed. Although FN 243 (SHI 1080356), the former Gold Commissioner's House, is associated with the administration of the gold field and is recommended for State listing, most of the other buildings relate to the industry and FN 533 (SHI 1080764), the Isle of Dreams, relates to Chinese miners	Includes mining and processing sites
		FN 113 (SHI 1080619)	Sofala General Cemetery (as Birth & Death only)	
		FN 114 (SHI 1080653)	Erskine Flat Catholic Cemetery, Sofala [omitted on p.63. On p.64 Sofala Catholic cemetery is shows as FN 302, but in the master list Attachment 3, FN 302 is shown as Old Post Office, The Lagoon, without an SHI number.]	

_____

		FN 272 (SHI 1080525)	Pennyweight Cottage, 374 Upper Turon Rd. Sofala	
		FN 300 (SHI 1080651)	Dredging monument, Denison St, Sofala [only in Attachment 3]	
		FN 531 (SHI 1080427)	Sofala Heritage Wall, Denison St. [only in Attachment 3]	
		FN 301 (SHI 1080618)	Sofala diggings, Ration Point, Upper Turon Rd [only in Attachment 3]	Includes mining and processing sites
	Trunkey Creek	FN 187 (SHI 1080613)	Gold diggings on hill east above Trunkey [only in Attachment 3]	Includes mining and processing sites
		FN 189 (SHI 1080430)	Trunkey Creek Village Conservation Area. Includes 16 items, six of which are associated with the mining theme:	
		FN 170 (SHI 1080437)	Cottage, 18 Arthur St	
		FN 171 (SHI 1080438)	Cottage, 33 Arthur St	
		FN 173 (SHI 1080440)	Cottage, 29 Arthur St	
		FN 176 (SHI 1080443)	Shortland, 21 Arthur St	
		FN 177 (SHI 1080444)	Kwityabel'Aken, 17 Arthur St	
		FN 188 (SHI 1080432)	House, 54 Arthur St	
		FN 299 (SHI 1080431)	The Memorial Park, 44 Arthur St, is not identified with the mining theme	
		FN 115 (SHI 1080612)	Trunkey Creek Cemetery, Trunkey Cemetery Rd (as Birth & Death only)	
		FN 419 (no SHI)	Trunkey Creek Catholic Cemetery, Long Swamp Rd [only in Attachment 3]	
		FN 420 (no SHI)	Trunkey Creek Cemetery, 8621 Goulburn Rd [only in Attachment 3)	
	Turondale	FN 416 (no SHI)	1890s Gold Miners, 3031 Turondale Rd, Turondale [only in Attachment 3]	
		FN 435 (SHI 1080694)	Turondale Cemetery, Turondale Rd [only in Attachment 3]	
	Wattle Flat	FN 278 (SHI 1080659)	Wattle Flat Heritage Lands [no location given]	Includes mining and processing sites

_____

		FN 283 (SHI 1080664)	Solitary Mine: location given as 'Wattle Flat Heritage Lands'	Includes mining and processing sites
		FN 284 (SHI 1080665)	Mine shaft: location given as 'Wattle Flat Heritage Lands'. [Not included in list of proposed additions to LEP]	Includes mining and processing sites
		FN 118 (SHI 1080658)	Little Oakey Mine remains, Wattle Flat	Includes mining and processing sites
		FN 506 (SHI 1080647)	Wattle Flat Urban Conservation Area. Contains 21 items, 13 of which are noted as illustrating the mining theme, though not the two cemeteries. The individual listings are in FN 218-221, 223, 226-237, 239-240, 247, 285	
		FN 413 (no SHI)	Big Oaky Mine, Wattle Flat [only in Attachment 3]	Includes mining and processing sites
		FN 414 (no SHI)	Queenslander Mine [1], Wattle Flat: address given as 4119 Sofala Rd. [only in Attachment 3]	Includes mining and processing sites
		FN 415 (no SHI)	Queenslander Mine [2], Sofala [recte Wattle Flat]: address given as 4419 Sofala Rd [only in Attachment 3]	Includes mining and processing sites
	Unlocated	FN 539 (no SHI)	Chinese Mines [only in Attachment 3, with no indication of location]	Includes mining and processing sites
Copper	Cow Flat	FN 125 (SHI 1080371)	Cow Flat Copper Mine, 737 Cow Flat Rd., Cow Flat. The site of the former hotel, FN 126 (SHI 1080372), the school and schoolmaster's residence, FN 127 and 128 (SHI 1080373, 1080374), relevant to mining at Cow Flat, are also listed.	Includes mining and processing sites
Silver	Sunny Corner	FN 320 (SHI 1080543)	Sunny Corner mines	Includes mining and processing sites
Marble	Limekilns	FN 081 (SHI 1080728)	Fernbrook Marble Quarry, 369 Mt Horrible Rd., Limekilns	Includes mining and processing sites

	Caloola	FN 185 (SHI 1080421)	former Rockley Marble Quarry, Lachlan Rd., Caloola. [listed only in Attachment 3]	Includes mining and processing sites
Limestone	Limekilns	FN 497 (SHI 1080735)	Limekilns Roasting Pit, 398 Mt Horrible Rd., Limekilns	Includes mining and processing sites
Barytes	Unlocated	N 424 (no SHI)	Barytes Mine, no location given	Includes mining and processing sites

Evans Shire Heritage Study, Industrial archaeology Inventory, 1985. Hughes Trueman Ludlow.

Items marked * do not seem to have been included in the Bathurst Regional Heritage Study, 2007.

Gold	Bridle Track	*	Stamper battery near Turon River ford	248 384
	Chambers Creek	*	Gold mines and processing plant, including chimney	318 234
		*	Chambers Creek abandoned village site, 1875-1887	315 323
	Hill End	*	Nuggetty Gully, Consolidated gold mine, outside Historic Site	248 406
	Hill End Roads	*	Two single-arch stone bridges, with date-stones 1887 and 1888	500 365, 493 368
		*	Wooden bridge on bluestone supports	505 363
	Pine Ridge	*	Mine, stamp battery, tramway, cottages	114 429
	Sofala	*	Spring Creek, alluvial mining and remains of miner's cottage	500 345
	Upper Turon	*	Alluvial diggings in area of Chinamans Flat, on Turon River	58 33
	Wattle Flat		Big Oaky, gold processing plant	524 313

			Little Oaky, gold crushing plant	519 326
			Little Oaky, gold mine	519 323
		*	Old Sofala Road, boiler	516 323
			Queenslander 1, gold mine	493 336
			Queenslander 2, gold mine	500 341
			Solitary mine (equipment removed to two museums)	50 29
		*	Surface Hill, mining debris, 1870s - 1880s	525 319
	Wiagdon	*	Portable steam engine [probably from Mt. Wiagdon gold mine]	493 247
Copper	Apsley	*	Apsley, copper mine and reverberatory furnace site, stone bridge and manager's house	376 835 to 377 838
	Cow Flat		Cow Flat, copper mine, houses and school	355 824 to 357 828
Silver	Sunny Corner		Sunny Corner mine and processing plant	69 03
Marble	Bringellet	*	Bringellet, marble quarry and crushing plant	284 704
	Caloola	*	Caloola marble quarry, pise hut [does not seem to be same as 3.4.2]	288 802
	Limekilns		Fernbrook marble quarry	573 174
Limestone	Limekilns	*	Limekilns, portable steam engine [purpose uncertain]	599 166
	Cow Flat	*	Mountain Run Creek lime kiln, Quarry Rd, Cow Flat	328 817
Molybdenum	Mount Tennyson	*	Mount Tennyson molybdenum mine, c. 1900 (not visited)	593 899

| | Mount Tennyson | * | Mount Tennyson smelter, 1918 (extensive remains) | 604 894 |