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**Jamberoo Heritage Review
Heritage Places Study:
Summary Report**

Prepared for Kiama Municipal Council
Prepared by Niche Environment and Heritage | 31 January 2023



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6951	Kiama Municipal Council	Dr Morgan Disspain	Kiama LGA

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Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (ACN 137 111 721)
Enquiries should be addressed to Niche Environment and Heritage
PO Box 2443, Parramatta NSW 1750, Australia
Email: info@niche-eh.com



Executive summary

Project Outline

Niche Environment and Heritage (Niche) was engaged by Kiama Municipal Council (Council) to undertake a Heritage Review of Jamberoo (the Study), including a review of the existing Local Heritage Registers (LHR) for the Kiama Municipal Council Local Government Area (LGA) for the town of Jamberoo. The Study is required to provide future direction for Council regarding the best practice management of places of heritage significance that represent the historical development of the Jamberoo region. The Study is also required as there has not been a Heritage Places Study or LHR update since the Bruce Dawbin Architects Pty Ltd study of 2000 which identified a number of individual heritage items to be added to the Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011 (K-LEP 2011).

The Study is seen as an opportunity to update the LHR and develop a strategic framework, or direction, that can inform future Planning Scheme reviews for heritage provisions. The Study aims to produce a consolidated and updated list of heritage places in the region for Council, based on the existing LHRs and identification of other places of heritage significance which meet the needs and expectations of the community and can be readily managed and maintained by Council.

Investigations included:

- The inspection of approximately 40 items with existing heritage listings within the Study Area
- The Inspection of approximately 40 items of potential heritage interest
- Analysis and identification of 2 Heritage Conservation Areas (HCA)

Each item inspected has had an assessment for its existing, or potential, heritage significance and has been allocated a preliminary classification.

Conclusions

Following an historical analysis of the history of Jamberoo via historical research, site inspections, visits to Kiama Library, discussions with Kiama Family centre and various on-line publications, Niche has identified items to remain on the register, some removals or modifications to curtilages, new items to be added and two new potential Heritage Conservation Areas.

There were inspections of over 40 items with existing heritage listings, identified from the K-LEP 2011, and inventory items from 2000 Bruce Dawbin documents.

There were inspections of 37 additional items suggested to Niche and three further identified by Niche with potential heritage significance and of those 29 were considered as part of the Jamberoo Heritage review, once non-compliant suggestions were excluded (as per Section 6). As an outcome of this Heritage Review, 14 potential new heritage items have been recommended for incorporation into the K-LEP 2011. Two potential new heritage items have been recommended for further research prior to listing at a future time.

In all cases, following site inspections, the buildings were assessed regarding heritage significance. For existing listings, last studied 22 years ago, changes were noted that affected or may affect significance. The final lists of buildings are considered to be representative of Jamberoo history as a successful rural community located within a picturesque valley.



There were four areas suggested to Niche as potential Heritage Conservation Areas, one of which has been recommended as a candidate for an acceptable HCA. A further potential HCA was identified and described herein as a likely second candidate for Council to put forward as an HCA. They are Allowrie Street Town Centre potential HCA and the Churchill Street Ecclesiastical Precinct potential HCA.

Recommendations

On the basis of this assessment, the following recommendations have been formulated:

1. Pursue heritage listing of the 14 potential new individual places for inclusion within the KLEP 2011,
2. Pursue heritage listing of the two proposed HCAs identified for inclusion within the KLEP 2011,
3. Conduct further analysis and building classification of the proposed Churchill Street Ecclesiastical Precinct potential HCA prior to pursuing heritage listing,
4. Pursue the revision of existing listings where recommended in this report to ensure that the KLEP 2011 heritage map is consistent with the legislation, and
5. Consider future research projects and studies to examine further sources of heritage value which have been identified by the community and this report. This should include ongoing efforts to update heritage inventory sheets for all existing and proposed individual heritage items.

If these recommendations are adopted in full as per the outcomes of this report, this will allow for not only updating of the Jamberoo LHR, but confirmation of its accuracy and fit for purpose. Adoption of the two HCA's as defined will enhance the protection of cultural heritage in Jamberoo.



Glossary and list of abbreviations

Term or abbreviation	Definition
K-LEP 2011	Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011
K-DCP 2020	Kiama Developmental Control Plan 2020
HCA	Heritage Conservation Area
LGA	Local Government Area
LHR	Local Heritage Register
SHR	State Heritage Register of state significance heritage places established under the NSW Heritage Act
Niche	Niche Environment and Heritage
S170	Section 170 of the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>
S170 Register	Section s170 Heritage and Conservation Register, a heritage register of items owned and managed by a government agency, as required by the Heritage Act 1977
The Heritage Council of NSW	An expert advisory body established under the Heritage Act to advise the Minister of Planning
The NSW Heritage Office	A government agency that also assist the Heritage Council of NSW and is part of the NSW Department of Planning
Australia ICOMOS	The Australian membership of the International Council on Monuments and Sites
Burra Charter	The Burra Charter. The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013
Conservation	Means all of the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance (Burra Charter Article 1.1). Conservation can include 'maintenance', 'preservation' and 'restoration' works
Maintenance	Means the continuous protective care of the fabric and setting of a place and is to be distinguished from 'repair'. Repair involved 'restoration' or 'reconstruction' (Burra Charter Article 1.7)
Preservation	Means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration (Burra Charter Article 1.6)
Restoration	Means returning the existing fabric to a known earlier state and is distinguished from 'restoration' by the introduction of new material into the fabric (Burra Charter Article 1.8)
Reconstruction	Means returning a place to a known earlier state and is distinguished from 'restoration' by the introduction of new material into the fabric (Burra Charter Article 1.8)
EP&A Act	The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)
Heritage NSW	Heritage NSW, or its delegate. This was formerly the Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW OEH). In 2019, the NSW Heritage Office was integrated with the NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet



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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Niche Heritage and Environment was engaged by Kiama Municipal Council (Council) to undertake a Heritage Review (the Study) of Jamberoo Village (the Study Area). This work forms part of a broader review of the Council's heritage provisions arising from the Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) 2020. One of the key actions of the LSPS is to review and update the existing heritage list, including the inventory sheets, contained in Schedule 5 of the Kiama Local Environmental Plan (K-LEP) 2011 for the Jamberoo Village. The Jamberoo Heritage Review Group has been established as the steering group for the review and has commenced a preliminary assessment of the heritage list, which contains approximately 40 items within the Study Area, and provided recommendations for retention or removal of places. The Jamberoo Heritage Review Group has also identified 37 potential new heritage places and 2-4 potential heritage conservation areas (HCAs) for possible inclusion within the K-LEP 2011. Niche has been engaged to review the recommendations of the Jamberoo Heritage Review Group through a physical assessment of the places and updated significance assessments and justifications, update inventory sheets, and provide commentary about the implications on heritage items and heritage character of Jamberoo Village.

This work is aimed at ensuring all relevant information is available regarding the heritage significance of both heritage-listed items and heritage areas. It was noted that by updating the inventory sheets, increased protection of existing heritage buildings would be provided and will have a positive flow-on effects to the development of assessment spaces.

1.2 Location of the Study Area and Proposed Works

The focus of this report is within the area of land located within the suburb of Jamberoo, within the Kiama Local Government Area. The area around the township of Jamberoo and associated heritage items is considered to be the extent of the locale assessed as part of this heritage review (henceforth referred to as the 'Study Area'). The geographic location of the Study Area can be viewed on Figure 1.

1.3 Project objectives

The scope of the Study addressed the following key tasks:

- Review and assess the existing entries in the local heritage register against the recommendations of the Jamberoo Heritage Review Group recommendations and provide justifications for retention in or modification/removal from Schedule 5 of the K-LEP 2011.
- Review and assess the potential new heritage list items proposals and proposed candidates for new Heritage Conservation Areas (HCAs) and provide justifications for inclusion in the K-LEP 2011.
- Where possible, to update existing and new item's inventory sheets in order to support the listing process in accordance with State Heritage Inventory requirements.
- Provide commentary about implications on heritage items and heritage character of Jamberoo Village.

1.4 Methodology

This Heritage Review has been prepared in accordance with the principles and methodology contained in *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (2013), hereafter referred to as 'the Burra Charter'.



The Burra Charter outlines a series of best practice principles and measures for heritage investigation and conservation. The Burra Charter is supported by a series of Practice Notes that provide practical advice in the application of the Burra Charter. The Burra Charter was first adopted in 1979 and has been subject to numerous updates with the most recent iteration adopted in October 2013. The policies and legislative guidelines developed by the Heritage Council of NSW are guided by the Burra Charter.

This report has also been prepared in accordance with the best practice standards set out by the NSW Heritage Division including:

- *Assessing Heritage Significance* (Heritage Office (former), 2001)
- *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (Heritage Council, 2009).

A heritage review of 40 existing built heritage items listed on the Jamberoo LEP, up to 37 potential new heritage places, and 2-4 potential conservation areas of Jamberoo has been conducted. These were examined and several potential new items were excluded as they were non-compliant suggestions (some were duplicates, some had no provided location to assess, etc). In addition, Niche identified some items for potential inclusion in Schedule 5. Overall, the number of items studied within the Study Area comprised of 42 existing items and 29 new potential items.

Assessment, recommendations and justification of significance for identified items and also those not meeting significance criteria and suggested removal from Local Heritage Listing schedules have also been concluded. This report outlines new items to be included, together with a final summary including justification statements of any changes to the K-LEP 2011.

The Study focussed on the following:

1.5 Desktop review

- Preliminary review of the existing studies, LEP heritage list and recommendations of the Jamberoo Heritage Review Group for retention, removal or additions. Previous studies consulted included:
 - Simpson Dawbin Pty Ltd Heritage Study 2000-2004.
- Review of the relevant legislative framework.
- Development of an updated contextual history of the Study Area.
- Niche conducted a visual inspection of the nominated 42 existing items within the Study Area. The field survey of the exterior of each location and conservation area was conducted with interiors of properties not required.

1.6 Site Inspection

Tanya Park undertook a pedestrian and vehicular site inspection of the identified heritage sites within the Jamberoo township between December 2021 through to February 2022. Samuel Ward conducted a supplemental inspection of some sites within the township in September 2022. The township was visited several times over this timeframe. The primary purpose of this survey was to:

- Confirm the physical existence of each place in the existing LHRs, given that the original study and documents underlying the LHR are over 20 years old. That study was undertaken by Bruce Dawbin in 2000.
- Obtain an understanding of recent changes to the places which may impact their significance. Additional photos were taken where possible, for photographic inventory.
- Obtain updated images, descriptions and any useful data on recent historic interpretation and other physical fabric to input into the draft on new LHR entries



1.7 Significance assessment review

The heritage review was in accordance with Heritage NSW published guidelines including *Assessing heritage significance* with a focus on addressing the potential heritage values of potential items including historic, associative, aesthetic and representative values.

- All heritage items within the Study Area were mapped. Maps included currently listed heritage items and areas. The proposed items and areas to be listed as proposed items and areas to be removed were all identified.
- Niche assessed and provided recommendations and justifications of significance assessment for identified items and items identified as not meeting significance criteria.
- In some instances, the update to existing heritage inventories that support Schedule 5 of the LEP was hampered due to difficulties with access and sparse historical records. Additional information and further studies of some items and significance typologies of items would be an appropriate future objective.

1.8 Authorship and acknowledgements

This HHA has been written by Dr Tanya Park, Samuel Ward, and Riley Finnerty (Heritage Consultants, Niche) with document review and quality control provided by Dr Morgan Disspain and Dr Kevin Rains (Niche) with technical assistance provided by Penelope Geering (GIS consultant, Niche). Unless otherwise attributed, images used in this report are produced by Niche.



Location of the Subject Area within a regional context (Source: LPI, Client and Niche)
Jamberoo Heritage Review

Niche Pty. Ltd. Dr Morgan Dispa
Niche Proj. # 6951
Client: Kiama Regional Council



Figure 1

World Imagery Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community



2. Regulatory and Assessment Framework

This section provides a summary of relevant legislation and associated planning instruments designed to protect and conserve significant heritage items and their values.

2.1 Commonwealth and National Legislation

2.1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the Australian Government's central piece of environmental legislation. It provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places. Under the EPBC Act, protected heritage items of significance are listed on the National Heritage List (NHL) or the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). The NHL provides protection to places of cultural significance to the nation of Australia, while the CHL comprises natural, Aboriginal and historic heritage places owned and controlled by the Commonwealth.

There are no items on the CHL or NHL within the Jamberoo Study Area.

2.2 NSW State Legislation

Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* (hereafter referred to as 'the Act') affords statutory protection to those items identified as having heritage significance and which form part of the NSW heritage record. The Act defines a heritage item as "a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct". Items that are assessed as having State heritage significance are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR). Proposals to alter, damage, move or destroy heritage items listed on the SHR (or protected by an Interim Heritage Order [IHO]), require an approval under s60 of the Act.

Archaeological features and deposits are afforded statutory protection by the 'relics provisions' of the Act. A relic is defined as "any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement, and is of State or local heritage significance". Land disturbance or excavation that will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed is prohibited under the provisions of the Act, unless carried out in accordance with a permit issued under s140 or s139 for Local heritage sites and s60 for State heritage sites of the Act.

There are 2 SHR heritage listed items within the Jamberoo Study Area.

State Heritage and Conservation (s.170) registers

Under s.170 of the Act, NSW government agencies are required to maintain a register of heritage assets under their control or ownership. Each government agency is responsible for ensuring that the items entered on its register under s.170 are maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles. Items listed on s.170 Heritage and Conservation Registers are listed on the State Heritage Inventory (SHI), and some are also listed on the SHR.

There are no s.170 heritage listed items within the Jamberoo Study Area.



Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning process in NSW. The EP&A Act also requires local governments to prepare planning instruments, such as Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011 and Kiama Development Control Plan 2020

Heritage items within the Kiama LGA are listed in Schedule 5 of the Kiama LEP 2011 (K-LEP 2011). These items are protected under the EP&A Act. Heritage items within each LGA are listed in Schedule 5 and are subject to the planning controls and provisions set out in Clause 5.10 (Heritage Conservation) of an LEP.

The objectives of the clause are as follows:

- a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Kiama
- b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, setting and views
- c) to conserve archaeological sites
- d) to conserve Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance

Development consent is required for any of the following:

- a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance –
 - i. A heritage item,
 - ii. An Aboriginal object
 - iii. A building, work, relic, or tree within a heritage conservation area,
- b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item
- c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged, or destroyed,
- d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- e) erecting a building on land –
 - i. on which a heritage item is located, or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - ii. on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance
- f) subdividing land –
 - i. on which a heritage item is located, or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - ii. on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance

The K-LEP 2011 defines Jamberoo heritage listed items within the Jamberoo boundaries. Items within the Study Area are the list of heritage items outlined in Schedule 5.

There are currently 42 LEP listings for the items within the Jamberoo Study Area.

The Kiama Development Control Plan (K-DCP) (2020) gives guidance and outlines controls in place to regulate development within the Kiama LGA. These items are subject to the planning controls and provisions set out in Clause 5.10 (Heritage Conservation) of that LEP. The K-DCP 2020 includes, in



Chapter 4: Heritage and Cultural Conservation, with commentary on Heritage Items including Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management, European Cultural Heritage Management and Dry Stone Walls. Heritage Conservation Areas are also defined, but Jamberoo presently has no listings for Heritage Conservation Areas.

A minor heritage works application is required for minor heritage works. The consent authority (usually Council for local heritage) may require a heritage assessment/management document for works within a heritage conservation area or a local heritage item's curtilage.

2.2.1 The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (2013)

This HHA has been prepared in accordance with the principles and methodology contained in the Burra Charter.

The Burra Charter outlines a series of best practice principles and measures for heritage investigation and conservation. The Burra Charter is supported by a series of Practice Notes that provide practical advice in the application of the Burra Charter. The Burra Charter was first adopted in 1979 and has been subject to numerous updates with the most recent iteration adopted in October 2013. The policies and legislative guidelines developed by the Heritage Council of NSW are guided by the Burra Charter.

2.3 Summary of Heritage items

The Jamberoo heritage items which were identified in this study and the heritage searches in this section are listed in Table 1 and Figure 1 below:

Table 1: Jamberoo existing listed Heritage items

Item listing #	Item Name	Location	Listing Instrument	Relationship to Heritage Study Area*
SHR ID# 00447	Culwalla Homestead	541 (2km east of Jamberoo) Jamberoo Road JAMBEROO NSW 2533	State Heritage Register	Within Jamberoo district, not included in Study
SHR ID# 00121	St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church (former)	2 Allowrie Street JAMBEROO NSW 2533	State Heritage Register	Within Jamberoo township, not included in Study
I73	Anglican Cemetery Jamberoo	Lot 7, DP 740817	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I56	Anglican Church of the Resurrection Jamberoo	Lot 1, DP 784877; Lot 1, DP 151829	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I48	Brundage Cottage	Lot 1, DP 542940	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I38	Butcher Shop (former Jamberoo Council Chambers)	Lot 1, DP 719333	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I50	Colewood Residence Jamberoo	Lot 131, DP 751279	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I40	Commercial Building	Lot 1, DP 783821	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I44	Cottage	Lot A, DP 159642	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo



Item listing #	Item Name	Location	Listing Instrument	Relationship to Heritage Study Area*
I49	Cottage, Jamberoo	Lot 171, DP 830230	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I62	Culwalla Homestead, worker's cottage and dairies	Lot 173, DP 804643	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I63	Dry stone walls	UNKNOWN	K-LEP 2011	Unknown Position – not included in Study
I36	Fredericks General Store	Lot 72, DP 802625	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I45	Gundarimba Residence	Lot 1, DP 202391	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I41	Jamberoo Antique Shop (former ES&A Bank)	Lot 52, DP 584388	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I60	Jamberoo Dairy Factory (former Waughope factory)	Lot 120, DP 863054	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I39	Jamberoo Hotel	Lot 201, DP 869947	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I42	Jamberoo Municipal Hall (Former School of Arts)	Lot 53, DP 623792	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I43	Jamberoo Post Office	Lot 1, DP 153466	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I55	Jamberoo Public School	Lot 1, DP 781771	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I76	Jamberoo Uniting Church	Lot 48, DP 779575	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I74	Jamberoo Uniting Church Hall	Lot 48, DP 779575	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I70	Kelly's Cottage, Jamberoo	Lot 5, DP 245973	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I57	Kevin Walsh Oval	MCP1808-3000	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I71	Kinross Grave Site	Lot 4, DP 229449	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I58	Melrose House	Lot 10, DP 774213	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I72	Minnamurra House Residence	Lot 100, DP 1081706	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I59	Old Jamberoo Dairy Factory	Lot 111, DP 860054	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I69	O'Maras Grave, Jamberoo	Part Lot 130, DP 751279	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I47	Reid Park	Crown 9175-3000	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I53	St Mathews Catholic Church Cemetery	Part Lot 21, DP 863996	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I52	St Mathew's Catholic Church Jamberoo	Part Lot 21, DP 863996	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I35	St Stephens Presbyterian Church Cemetery	Part Lot 200, DP 1071808	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I34	St Stephens's Presbyterian Church	Part Lot 200, DP 1071808	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo

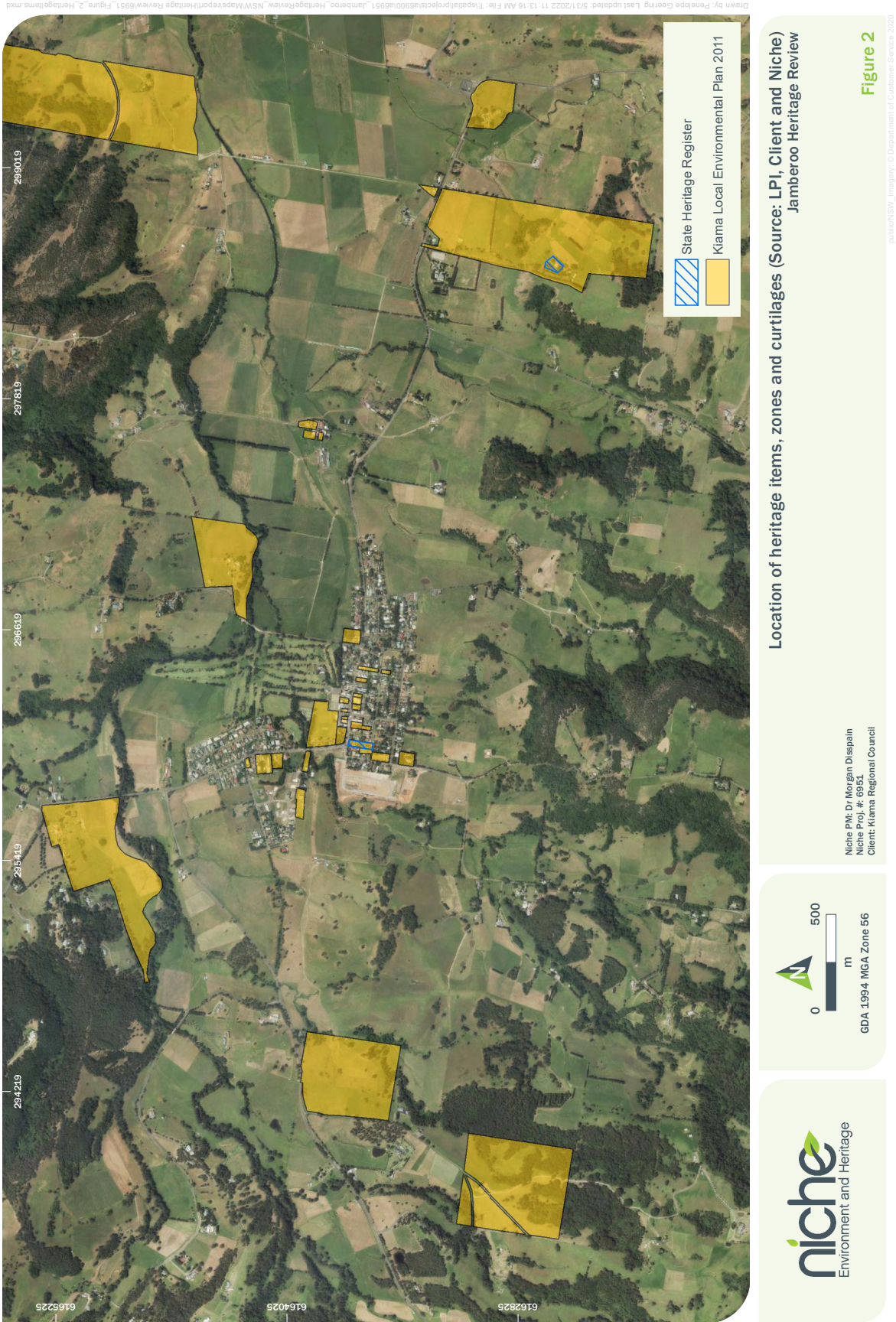


Item listing #	Item Name	Location	Listing Instrument	Relationship to Heritage Study Area*
I61	Terragong House	Lot 2, DP 1087226	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I54	Timber Cottage	Lot 1, DP 513135	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I51	Timber Homestead	Lot 12, DP 600711	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I37	Timber House	Lot 73, DP 802622	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I68	Wangaruka Homestead Jamberoo	Part Lot 9, DP 1101220	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I46	Weatherboard Cottage	Lot 6, DP 1099228	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
I75	Wesleyan Parsonage (former) Jamberoo	Lot 1, DP 719625	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo
A67	Woodstock Co-Operage and Butter Factory Site	Part Lot 9, DP 1101220	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo, Archaeological Item, not included in Study
A66	Woodstock Piggery Site	Part Lot 9, DP 1101220	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo, Archaeological Item, not included in Study
A65	Woodstock Saw Mill Site	Part Lot 9, DP 1101220	K-LEP 2011	Within Jamberoo, Archaeological Item, not included in Study

**Listed heritage items which are not included in the assessment of this study will be discussed further in section 5.*

Item 15.1

Enclosure 1





3. Historical Context

This section discusses the history of the immediate area surrounding the Subject Area and provides an overview of the historical context of this site. The purpose of this context is to shape the understanding of heritage values connected with the site, and to provide a baseline for examining the cultural and heritage significance of the items being assessed within this Heritage Review.

The historical context presented below is a combination of information sourced from the Kiama City Library closed reserve and the Family Centre in Kiama. Four sources in particular, *Jamberoo: A Happy Valley (1878-1978)*¹, *A prelude to: The History of Jamberoo*², *A History of the Jamberoo Red Cross Branch*³ and *Blue Haven: A history of Kiama Municipality*⁴ are referenced as much of the information in the studies remains relevant. Supplementary, or updated, information is cited throughout the text below. Additional online sources include the State Library of NSW, NSW State Archives and Records, NSW Land Registry Service, and the National Library of Australia (NLA).

3.1 Regional Historical Context

3.1.1 Pre-European Settlement

Archaeological evidence indicates Aboriginal people were resident in Illawarra at least 20,000 years ago. When Aboriginal people arrived in Illawarra, Australia was in the middle of an Ice Age, coming to an end around 15,000 years ago. Aboriginal people in the region of Illawarra are known as *Elouera/Eora*.^{5,16,18}

Archaeological findings involving the research of local sites such as rock art, rock overhang campsites, scared trees, burial mounds and coastal middens provide information about the understanding of daily life prior to European arrival.

The Elouera/Eora (Illawarra) Aboriginals were mainly coast-dwelling, thus local produce was seafood, local plants, kangaroo and wallaby. Aboriginal people resided at individual camping grounds made up exclusively of immediate and extended family members.⁶ The following sections outline the issue of land grants in the Illawarra and Jamberoo region, the first being in the year 1816. From that time on, the years that followed decimated established Aboriginal society, women were kidnapped, abused and used as servants, their husbands and sons slaughtered. Historical analysis notes that by the time of the goldrushes in 1851, traditional Aboriginal society in the Illawarra had largely disappeared.

3.1.2 European exploration

The First Fleet arrived at Sydney in January 1788. Historical writings discuss Charles Throsby as an explorer who discovered (to the Western world) the Illawarra region in 1815, 30 years after the First Fleets arrival into Sydney. In 1812, a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to examine the state of the Colony of New South Wales. After examining several witnesses, including ex-Governors King and Bligh, a report was published outlining the following statistics. The population at that time numbered 10,454 and was distributed in the following proportions: The Sydney district 6158, Paramatta 1,807, Hawkesbury 2389 and Newcastle 100. This population of 10,454 was further broken down as 1,100 military, one forth to one fifth were bonded and the remainder were free, or freed, from servitude by pardon. Additionally, of interest, 1321 were living in Van Diemen's land, and 177 in Norfolk Island.⁶

Red Cedar

Red cedar was the most valuable timber found in the colony of NSW and was regarded as the property of the crown. The quest for cedar for buildings and furniture in the colony was the reason for the first immigrants people venturing into the Jamberoo valley. Migrants were responsible for the exploration into the Illawarra region.⁵

Cedar was discovered on the Hunter River soon after its original discovery by Lieutenant Shortland, but no evidence exists to enable us to name this discoverer. Writing to Sir Joseph Banks in April 1801, Governor King stated that a vessel belonging to an individual was loading coal and cedar at the Coal River. Lieutenant Grant, in his journal covering the exploration of the Hunter in July 1801, records the presence of cedar on the banks of the river.⁷



Plate 1: An early cedar sawpit constructed over a creek (source: A prelude to: The History of Jamberoo).

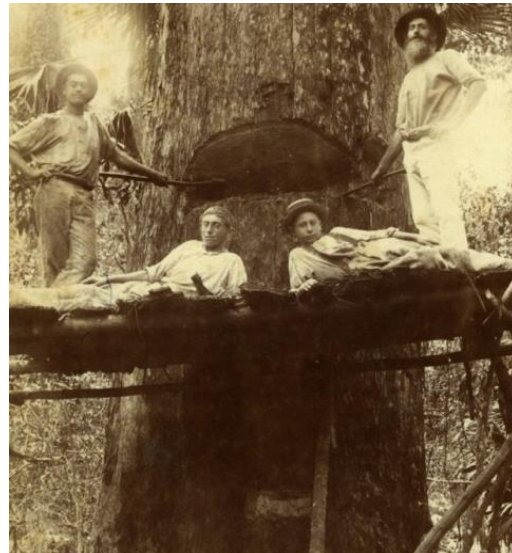


Plate 2: Bulli c1900. Spinks family. (Source: Wollongong city Library and Illawarra Historical Society).

By the early 1840's most of the cedar cutters had gone to the newly found cedar brushes on the Northern Rivers and by the 1870s, almost all the cedar had been cut out of Jamberoo and the rest of the Illawarra.

It is impossible to say when the first cedar was cut on Illawarra property. David Smith, one of the early cedar getters, stated that there was scarcely a valley, ravine or gorge between Bulli and Broughton's Creek that was not dotted with cedar trees. Governor Macquarie, who visited Illawarra in 1822, mentions the presence of cedar and that he had had one noble tree measured. It was 120 feet high and 21 feet in circumference.

The largest patch of cedar, known as Long Brush, extended from the coast at Kiama for 11 kilometers over hill and valley to Jamberoo Mountain. Before a tree could be cut down a path had to be cleared for it to fall into, otherwise it would be held up by the strong vines and the density of the surrounding bush. A sawpit also had to be dug at the site to cut the tree up and the sawn planks were then carried out on the men's back to the nearest transport route.

3.2 Local Historical Context

Early settlement and Land Grants in Illawarra: Jamberoo

In the early 1800's the government of the day issued land grants, mainly granted free in return for previous military service to the British army. Some land was also purchased and the issuing of free grants ended in 1831.⁷

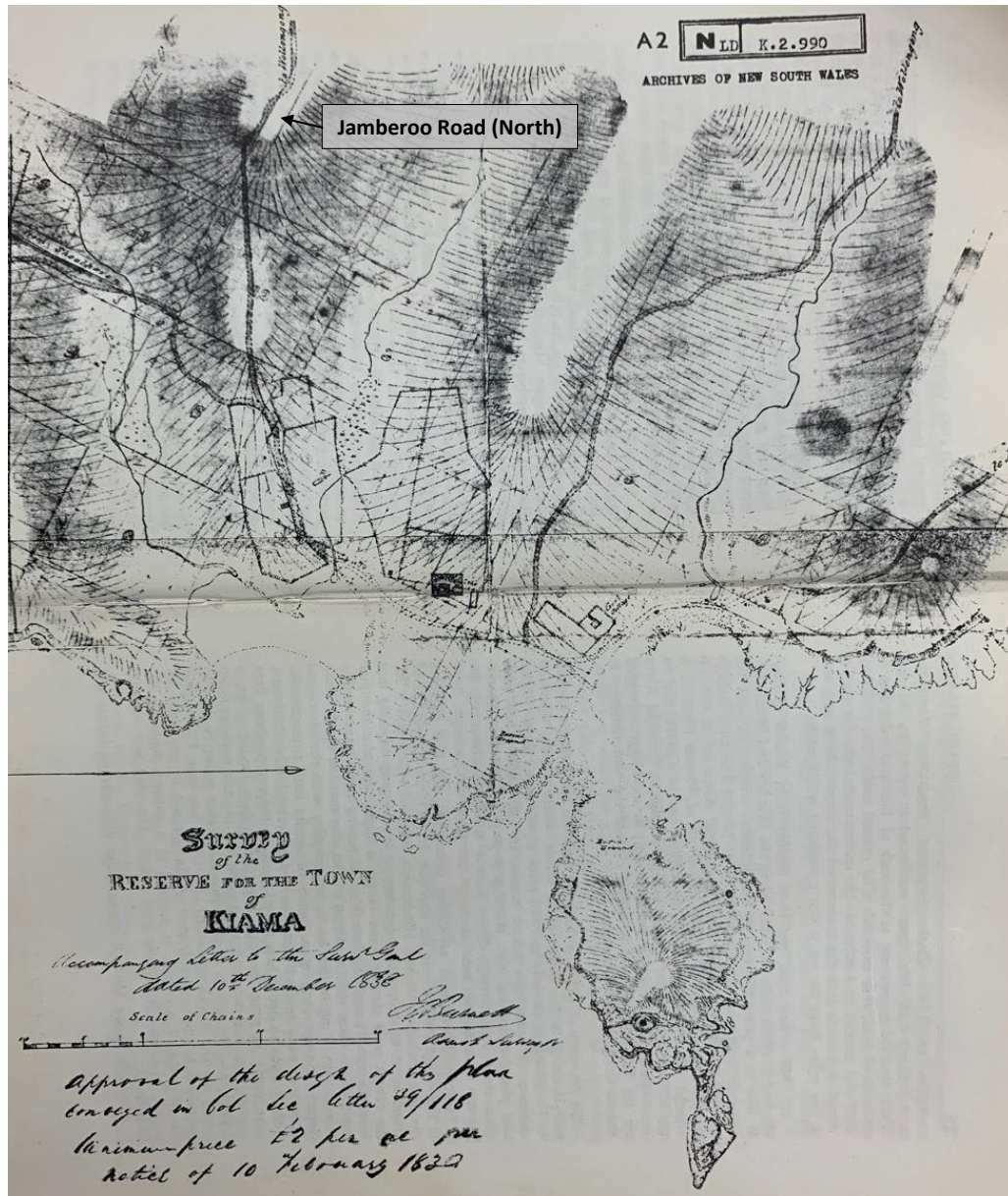


Plate 3: Survey of the reserve for the town of Kiama. 10 February 1830. (Source: Blue haven. 1976. Kiama municipal council).



William Davis secured the first land Grant in the vicinity of Jamberoo. This was promised to him in 1821. It lies west of where the Jamberoo Methodist Church stands today. The deed of grant was issued to James Mackay Gray in trust for William Davis.⁸ John Cullen also received an early grant in the Jamberoo region, being 300 acres and promised in 1825. It was transferred to Moses Brenan in 1835. This block contains the current day Jamberoo Public School, the Church of England, and the Roman Catholic Church.

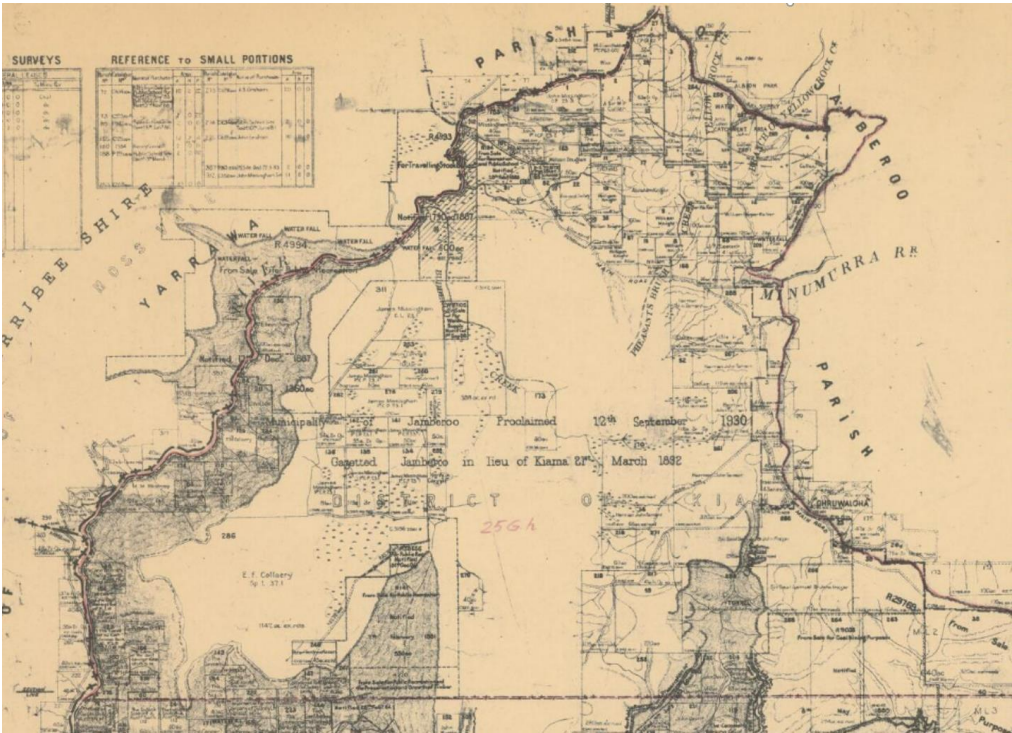


Plate 4: Municipality of Jamberoo proclaimed 12 September 1920 (Source: NLA. New South Wales, Department of Lands. 1939. Lands districts Nowra & Kiama, Jamberoo).

The following is a list of some of the early land grants allocated within the Jamberoo area.

Table 2: Early land grants in Jamberoo

Name	Acreage	Name	Promised	Granted
William Davis	100 acres	"Cedar Grove"	1821	
John Ritchie	300 acres	"Woodstock"	1824	1829
	300 acres	"Poplar Grove"	1829	1842
			Sold to William Cole in 1847	
John Cullen	300 acres	"Tate's Hill"	1825	
			Transferred to Moses Brennan in 1834	
Michael Hyam	1280 acres	"Sarah's Valley"	1829	1840
Thomas Foster (Dr)	2560 acres	"Curramore"		1830
Malcolm Campbell	250 acres	"Terragong"	1830	
			Transferred to James Marks in 1843	
Robert Menzies (Dr)	308 Acres	"Minnamurra"		1835
James Robb	1280 acres	"Riversdale"		1830



Regarding the land grants, sometimes the mortgagor would appear as a grantee if there was a mortgage existing at the time of issue of the grant. The grantee may not necessarily have been the original selector. The land could have changed hands many times between selection and final grant.

Michael Hyam's "Sarah's Valley"

Michael Hyam was a well-connected Jewish bootmaker from London, who arrived in Sydney in the late 1820s with a recommendation from the Colonial Secretary's Office for a land grant. Michael's 1280 acres were promised to him in 1829, but he did not receive the deeds until 1840. He called the place Sarah's Valley. This property was considered to be superior and the 'pick of the Jamberoo lands' ⁹ as it contained the rich flats known as Colley's Flats. This land is situated on (current) southern side of the road, extending from the road passing the Methodist Church to Wauchope. Although Michael was not the first to receive a land grant and settle in Jamberoo Valley, he started the nucleus of what was to become the present-day township of Jamberoo.

Michael Hyam moved onto his grant in 1833 and built a public house with a domestic dwelling attached. He also built a store, a blacksmith's shop and established a tannery (believed to be present day Minnamurra Lane) in order to carry out his boot making trade he employed cobblers and bootmakers. In 1841, he advertised the property for sale, which by this time had several dwellings on it, a church (original Church of England) and a schoolhouse, which was in the process of being built. A racecourse was also established.

In 1846 the property was sold to Robert Owen who cut up the estate into lots of 10 to 40 acres.

Curramore

Curramore was a 2560-acre grant promised to Dr Thomas Foster in 1830, for his 20 years' service in the British army. It lay to the south of Terry's Meadows and stretched from the eastern end of Stockyard Mountain to the Minnamurra, although part of the property was separated from the river by John Ritchie's 300-acre grant. Although this property contained a lot of cedar, there was more hardwood on it, particularly turpentine which gave its name to Turpentine Creek, passing through the property. When subdivided (see plate 5) into farms it provided homes for the Vidlers, Hugh Dudgeon, Moses King and many other well-known dairymen.

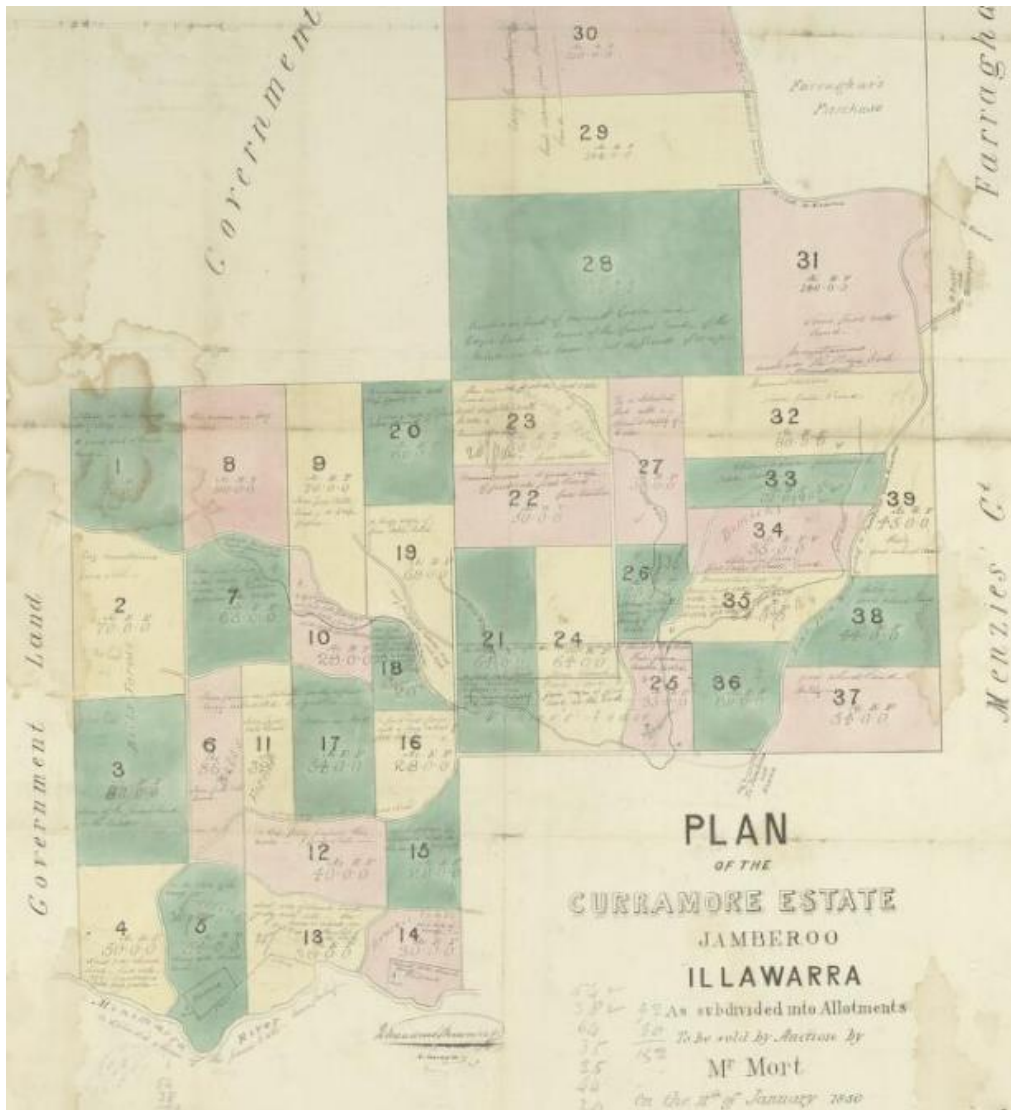


Plate 5: Plan of the Curramore Estate, Jamberoo, Illawarra: as subdivided into allotments to be sold by Mort on the 11 January 1850 (Source: NLA W. Meadows Brownrigg Surveyor)

Jamberoo village grew quite rapidly following initial settlement and by 1860 there were four stores, although a wooden church and school existed at Jamberoo as early as 1842. The year 1865 saw the laying of the foundation stone of the first brick church (Anglican). The bricks for the church were made locally at Curramore. The architect was the celebrated Blackett, who also designed St Andrew's Cathedral and several University buildings in Sydney.⁷

Jamberoo was incorporated as a Local Government Unit in August 1859. The Municipality continued until 1954, when it was amalgamated with Gerringong and Kiama Councils to form the present Municipality of Kiama.¹

Woodstock Mills

Mr William Hart, an English Gentleman and Indian merchant, entrusted Captain John Collins with 8,000 pounds for the purchase of investment in the colony of NSW. In 1838, Captain Collins leased 8 acres of land from John Ritchie and Woodstock Mills was built on the northern bank of the Minnamurra River, 100 metres west of the Jamberoo/Albion Park Road. Originally a flourmill and sawmill, a brewery and two hotels were later added. The area that grew up around the mills became known as "Woodstock Village" and in 1841 there were 12 buildings on site and 82 people residing there.



Plate 6: Jamberoo's Woodstock area in 1848, showing Woodstock Mills and Minnamurra River, looking southwards to Saddleback. (Source: Sketches in Australia – R.M. Westmacott).

Difficulties ensued, such as the severe drought of 1839, when the Minnamurra River had little, or no, water. Being originally a water-powered mill, "Woodstock" was dependent upon a flowing Minnamurra River for its successful operation. The project suffered continual financial problems and was eventually sold in 1863 and the mill buildings were demolished in 1873. In 1848, the village of Woodstock was sub-divided in half acre sections and advertised for sale.¹⁰

There is no trace of such a large undertaking, with the area now being used as farmland. Due to significant archaeological deposits, Woodstock is listed on the KLEP 2011 as Archaeological Heritage with three identified sites, Woodstock Sawmill site, Woodstock Piggery site and Woodstock Co-Operage and Butter Factory site.



Plate 7: Sketch by Abraham Lincolne (1815-1884) Superintendent of the Woodstock Mills at Jamberoo from 1840-1833, he resided at Fig Tree Farm. (Source: The History of Illawarra by Frank McCaffery).

Waghope House was the home of Mr Waugh. The house was built of mud, plastered within and stuccoed throughout. David Waugh purchased the Waghope property in 1845 and married a Ms Hope, of Camden, in 1851. The name of the property was a combination of his own and Ms Hopes.

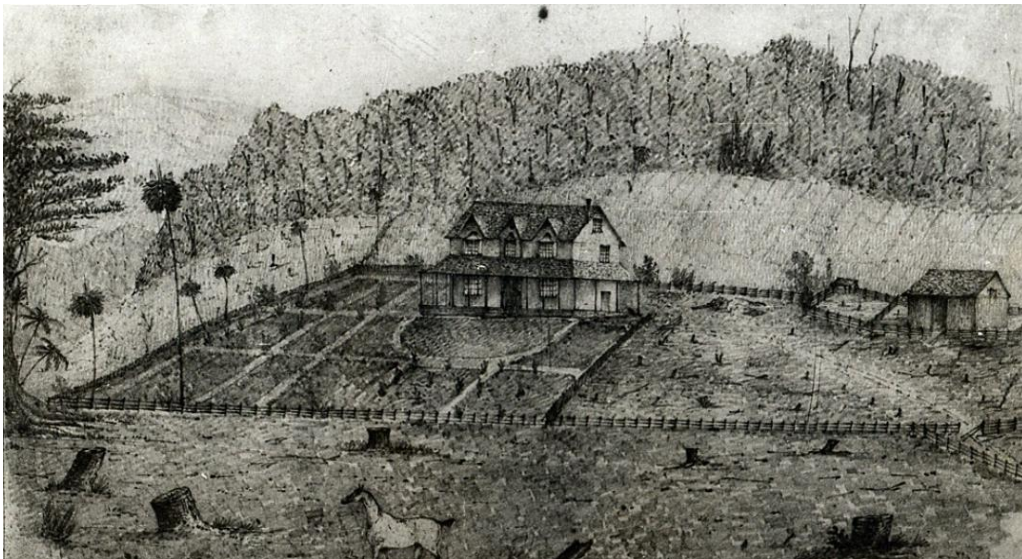


Plate 8: Waghope House, Jamberoo. (Source: The History of Illawarra by Frank McCaffery).

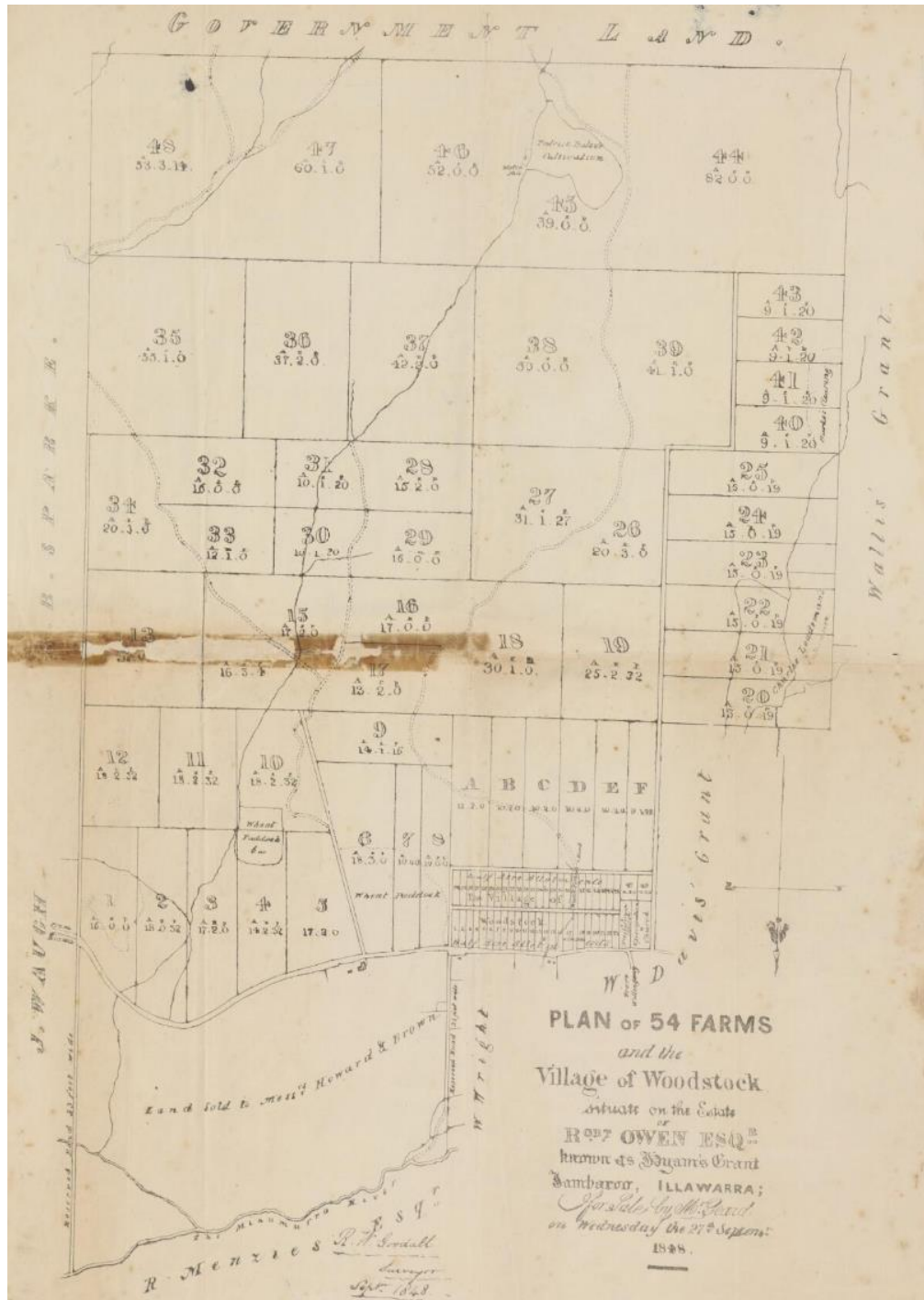


Plate 9: Plan of 54 farms and the village of Woodstock, situated on the estate of Robt. Owen Esq., known as Hyam's Grant, Jamberoo. September 1848. (Source: NLA. R.W. Goodall, surveyor).

3.3 Historical Development of Jamberoo

Churches

In the early days of settlement in the Illawarra, there were no separate parishes between Wollongong and the Shoalhaven. Members of the clergy of all denominations travelled by horseback over bush tracks, holding services in private homes, barns and in the open air. By the early 1840s, moves had been made in many places, including Jamberoo, to provide more adequately for the spiritual needs of an increasing number of settlers.

Roman Catholic: The first Catholic Church, which also served as a school, was built of timber in 1839 in the southwest corner of the land given to the church by Moses Brennan. In 1879, Archbishop Vaughan of Sydney, blessed the present church of St Matthew, which had been built at a cost of £1,640 over a four-year period. Extensive renovations to the interior were carried out in 1976, including new furniture and the installation of an altar.

Church of England: In 1842, a weatherboard building with a shingle roof was opened on land reserved for the purpose at the western end of the present Allowrie Street. This building, again used as both a church and a school, served until 1867, when a more substantial church of locally made bricks was erected on Tate's Hill. The original design of the church of the Resurrection was by Edmund Blacket, but a number of modifications, including the addition of a tower, were planned, and, in time, executed. Seating and internal fittings of the church are of cedar and stained-glass windows commemorate many of the early pioneers. Twenty years after it was opened, it was necessary to have the porous bricks cement rendered.

For the Anglicans of a more distant part of the valley, a small church was built at Mount Brandon in 1890. After some refurbishing it was moved to Jerrara in 1939.



Plate 10: 1917. Stuart Piggin: Faith of Steel. (Source: University of Wollongong Australia, Archives Online. ID158/03/036).

Presbyterian: The Rev. John Tait conducted the earliest Presbyterian services in a barn on Dr. Menzies' property. In 1842, volunteer workers erected a building of timber slabs and plaster inside on land close to the original Church of England building. This served as both church and Sunday School and was at times used by the Wesleyan congregation.



Plate 11: Presbyterian Church Jamberoo. (Source: NLA. call number: ON165/27-35).

On 26 January 1876, the present St Stephen's Church was opened. With its beautiful cedar furnishings, this church has been classified by the National Trust. The original timber building continued to be used as a Sunday School and hall until destroyed by fire in 1972.

Methodist: The Methodist Church, as it was in Australia prior to the relatively recent Uniting Church, was the result of the union of the Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists and some smaller denominations founded on the teachings of John Wesley.

The pioneer of this movement in Illawarra was not a minister, but a local preacher, John Vidler, who held services in his own home for a number of years, after setting in Jamberoo. In 1868, a timber building was erected and 11 years later the present church was built. In recognition of his work over the years, John Vidler was invited to lay the cornerstone.



Plate 12: Jamberoo Wesleyan Church, now the Methodist Church, 1959. (Source: William A. Bayley).

Schools and Education: As in other areas of the colony of NSW, the first schools in Jamberoo were denominational ones. After 1848, National Schools, operated by the Board of National Education, began to appear in Jamberoo. The first was a small slab-built shingle roofed, building near Spring Hill. In 1858, Jerrara School was established, which, from 1866, was known as Jamberoo Public School until the present school in the village opened in 1878.

In the early 1870s, National Schools (now known as Public Schools) were established at Mount Brandon and Woodstock, the latter operating in the building which was formerly the “Man of Ken Inn”. At this time Miss Tindall conducted a private day and boarding school at Minnamurra House.

The year 1878 saw the opening of the Jamberoo Public School on Tate’s Hill and the closing of the Woodstock School and the Anglican School, both within a mile of the new establishment. Although Woodstock had operated for only six years, there were at one stage no fewer than 73 pupils, who were members of the Vidler families. The Catholic School closed in 1887. There has never been a secondary school in Jamberoo. In earlier times, a few parents sent their sons to boarding school, but the majority of both boys and girls finished their formal schooling at the age of 14.

Transport Links: The following describes a brief chronological overview of transport links to and from Jamberoo.

In the early settlement of the area, the road from Jamberoo to Kiama was a mere dray track for many years, prone to becoming a bog in wet weather due to heavy use of bullock drays using this route. When the road became impassable, Long Brush Road through Jerrara was accessed. The early road from Albion Park to Jamberoo was the Croome road on the same alignment of today’s Brown’s Lane.

The earliest road to Minnamurra Falls (approximately 1838) crossed the little creek to the north of the Minnamurra Rivulet and connected with Woodstock Village. This track provided access to the Woodstock timber mill where red cedar was cut at the sawpits and dressed for use.



A toll bar was in use from 1844-1849 for those who sought to travel the road between Kiama and Jamberoo.¹⁷ John Bele secured the toll rights in 1844 for a sum of £53 per year. Cost of passing through the toll gate was dependent upon the type of animal, vehicle and number of horses pulling the cart, and so forth.



Plate 13: Jamberoo to Kiama track. (Source: Kiama Library).

SCHEDULE OF TOLLS : JAMBEROO-KIAMA PARISH ROAD			
	£	s	d
For every sheep, lamb, pig or goat	0	0	0 1/4
For every ox or head of meat cattle	0	0	1
For every horse, mare, gelding, ass or mule	0	0	2
For every cart, dray or other such vehicle with two wheels, drawn by one horse or other animal	0	0	3

Plate 14: Schedule of Tolls: Jamberoo to Kiama Parish Road. (Source: Kiama Library).

Jamberoo Mountain “butter track” was created in 1862 and, at 2 feet (60cm), wide, was enough for a horse. The road was altered many times since the original survey by Robert Hoddle. A new road alignment was established where coaches could travel, which linked up with Drualla Road. This road was utilised by coaches that provided a daily mail service from Moss Vale to Kiama.



Plate 15: Early scene of Fountain dale Road, with Carrington Nobel's farm in the distance (Source: A history of Jamberoo)

Surveyor John Taylor surveyed another road in 1864, originally called Rigney's Road, now named Quarter Sessions Road. This road linked up the many farms in the area to Drualla Road and, later on, to the Woodstock and Dreuwalla Dairy Factories.

Spirits Industry and associated hotels:

Historical documentation reveals licences were granted to residents of the Jamberoo region, providing for the local community. The following, from the pages of "History of Illawarra and its pioneers" identifies two areas which have been emphasised, alcohol and abattoir (plate 16). The article of 1858 identifies, as examples, John Allen as a spirit merchant of Jamberoo and then provision of slaughtering licences, each costing 2/6 where some of the holders include Captain Hart, William White and Laurence O'Toole.

Buildings associated with Spirit licences in Jamberoo within the time of the early grants were The Jamberoo Hotel (plate 18). Michael Hyam established the Harp Inn at Sarah's Valley in 1837, and within the settlement of Woodstock, as discussed previously, there existed a brewery and The Man of Kent Hotel. Jamberoo's Commercial Hotel was built in 1857 (plate 19) a characteristic design of a two-storey timber structure with projected veranadah, retained for over a hundred years until the renovations of 1953 where most of the original design intent and fabric was removed to create a Tudor-style inn, still in operation today.



Plate 16: Licenses granted by the Bench of Magistrates at Kiama, from 1854 to 1884. (Source: The History of Illawarra and its pioneers).



Plate 17: Jamberoo Arms Hotel, 1908. Tooth and Company Ltd (1835-2010). (Source: Australian National Library. N417-597-170)



Plate 18: Jamberoo Commercial Hotel. Date unknown. (Source: Wollongong City Library) Persons standing on verandah from left: Mrs George Wood Jr, Roger Murphy, John Brennand, C. Price, C. Sweeney, E. Marks, J. Stubbs, George Wood, Fred Kendall. Standing below from left: Jas Spinks, John Duggen, unknown, Ted Braham, John Dymock, Samuel Marks, Robert Marks. As identified by C. Sweeney in 1940.

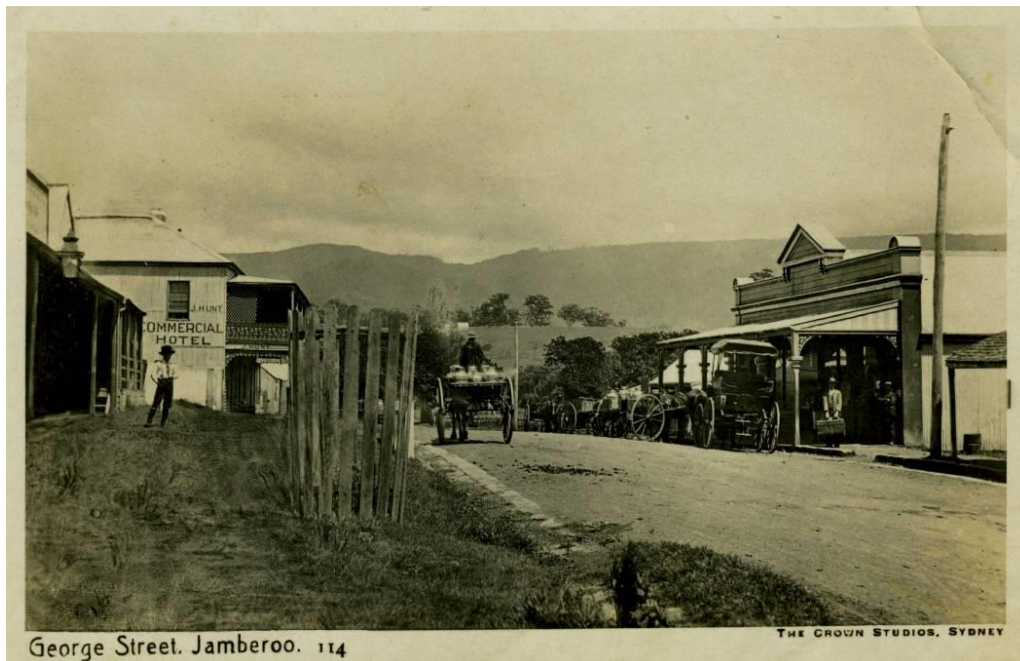


Plate 19: George Street, now Allowrie (Kiama Library).



Plate 20: The early years of the Jamberoo General Store (Kiama Library).



Plate 21: An early scene of Jamberoo's main street, looking west – on a typical Saturday morning (Source: A History of Jamberoo).



Plate 22: Jamberoo village in 1935 from the air. (Source: Weston Collection).



Plate 23: Jamberoo 1920. Main Street (Allowrie) looking west. (Source: NLA from "Jamberoo including Minnamurra House" Rex Hazlewood, 1886-1968. call number: ON165/27-35).



Plate 24: Jamberoo 1920. – Looking across ford on Minnamurra River, footbridge to right. (Source: NLA from "Jamberoo including Minnamurra House" Rex Hazlewood, 1886-1968. call number: ON165/27-35).



Plate 25: Minnamurra House. Jamberoo 1920. Main Street (Allowrie) looking west. (Source: NLA from "Jamberoo including Minnamurra House" Rex Hazlewood, 1886-1968. call number: ON165/27-35).



Plate 26: Jamberoo 1920 – Looking South over ford to township: Saddleback Mount in background. (Source: NLA from “Jamberoo including Minnamurra House” Rex Hazlewood, 1886 – 1968. call number: ON165/27-35.

The Dairy Industry

By the 1870’s, most farmers had decided that dairying was the best form of land use for the Jamberoo valley. From the earliest days of dairying, butter had been made on the farms. The coming of the factory system of butter-making in the 1880s was able to relieve farmers of time-consuming tasks related to traditional methods of butter-making.

In 1888, the Jamberoo Central Dairy Company built the Waughope Factory and began by separating 2,000 gallons of milk a day. Woodstock Factory opened in the same year, followed by Druewalla in 1891, which was amalgamated with Woodstock nine years later.

In 1890, the NSW government drained the Terragong Swamp and this provided one of the most fertile pockets of dairying land in the country. With this area being subject to flooding the farmers were required to move their herds to higher ground in times of heavy rain. This practice still occurs today, with local farmers having ‘dry blocks’ of land within the valley.

The opening of the railway in 1893 made possible the sale of whole milk to the Sydney market, but the distance to the railhead at Kiama made this outlet unavailable to many Jamberoo farmers. The milk was transported in 10-gallon cans, in horse-drawn carts until Waughope Factory purchased its first motor lorry in 1915. The cream was still made into butter and in 1917, at Waughope, cheese making was also introduced.

The first 20 years of the 19th century witnessed satisfactory development of the Sydney milk trade, with considerable prosperity in the dairy industry. Trade was established in 1921 with Peter’s Ice Cream Co., involving evaporation of milk. This led, in 1930, to the manufacture of sweetened condensed milk at the Dairy Co-operative.



Plate 27: Woodstock Factory February 1903. (Source: A prelude to The History of Jamberoo)

Other industries in the Jamberoo region:

Jamberoo is mostly associated with red cedar getting and dairying as the main industries. The following industries are mentioned briefly in relation to the built heritage and associated building materials of Jamberoo:

Hardwood Logging: Hardwoods were sought for construction of slab houses, farm buildings and post-rail fences. Turpentine was the most suitable timber, as it was termite resistant. Other timbers logged were Messmate, Grey Box and Brown Barrel. Many timber merchants came into the Jamberoo valley escarpment areas where dense forests could be found. Sawmills were established, such as Diproe's Mill on Jamberoo Mountain, Clark's Mill in the Minnamurra Falls Reserve and Reid and Herne & Herbert's Mill in Drualla Road. Logging for hardwoods at Jamberoo took place from 1850s to well into the 1960s.

Sandstone Quarry: Boyles had a sandstone quarry on their property below Jamberoo Mountain. Much of this stone was used to build the churches and the schools of Jamberoo. Sandstone was also cut from huge boulders on the upper Minnamurra Rivulet. Some of this stone was used to extend the kerbing on the western end of Allowrie Street. The remainder of the kerbing stone was obtained from Boyle's quarry. Many of the early houses had chimneys and paths of sandstone. Sandstone was also cut in an area north of the Upper Minnamurra Rivulet where some cut stone remains on this site today.

Brick Making: Edwin Vidler made, and fired, clay bricks on his property at Curramore. These bricks were used in many of the early fireplaces as lining bricks. A large amount were fired for the construction of the Church of the Resurrection in Jamberoo. The bricks proved to be very porous, which led to the cement rendering of the church later on. Edwin had many successful firings, often assisted by John Badans, who had a property to the south of "Vidlertown" (Curramore).

The School of Arts

The opening of the Jamberoo School of Arts building in 1896 provided a venue for a variety of activities. Although its primary purpose was to provide a form of adult education, it had a games roof for ping pong, draughts, chess and card evenings. From the minutes of meetings of the Committee of Management, it was obvious that the entertainment side of the institution was often seen to be in conflict with the primary objective. However, in 1900, the Committee rejected a request that card-playing be banned because of its having “evil results on the minds of the young” and being “detrimental to the best interests of our institution”.

The Committee organised an annual picnic and sports day for members of the School of Arts and their families. The hall was hired out for a variety of activities such as public meetings, quadrilles, concerts, bazars, banquets, theatrical and magic lantern entertainments. Municipal Council meetings were also held there and later the School of Arts was taken over by the Council.



Plate 28: Jamberoo School of Arts, 1900. (Source: Kiama Library)

After the cedar was gone, wheat growing, dairying and pig raising became staple industries. The famous Barnes Bacon Co., of Sydney had its origin here. Four bacon factories were in operation by this time, but any competition between pig farming and dairy farming eventually leaned towards the Waughope (Jamberoo Co-operative) Factory which came to, largely, provide milk to greater metropolitan Sydney. Due to fertile soil, sugar, hops, tobacco, grapes and other crops were tried. There was also an attempt at coalmining and a brewery. However, there was always trouble with rapid transport and too much rain. Finally, dairying survived as the one, district industry, mainly owing to the foresight and capacity of its local cattle breeders with the assistance afforded by the eventual draining of Terragong Swamp towards the end of the 19th century.



Historical analysis of land use via historical aerial imagery from 1963 through to 2002

Analysis of the physical description of Jamberoo, combined with historical aerial images have identified some of the variations within the town, with an obvious growth in both numbers and density. What is also clear is that the two main streets, Churchill and Allowrie, have remained as the main streets, with no other roads taking precedence, or becoming of greater importance. Factory Lane, similarly, has retained its place within the cultural landscape.

An overview analysis of historical aerial imagery from 1963 to 1979 (figures 3e to d) reveals development of the two streetscapes of Allowrie and Churchill. Allowrie shows an increase in residential building along Jamberoo Road towards Factory Lane and Browns Lane. Between Golden Valley Road and Fountaindale Road extensive development of land has occurred. Wyalla Road also shows similar increases in residential building. Beattie Street, parallel to Allowrie indicates considerable increase in new built development and purpose-built roading. Factory Road over this time period remains unchanged.

Between 1979 to 1997 (figure 3d to c), historic photographs show an increase in built dwellings along Churchill Street and the development of Tate Place, parallel to Churchill. Macquarie Street also shows increased built dwellings, particularly in the location adjacent to Golden Valley Road. Between the years 2002 and 2006 (figure 3b to a), historical images display minimal variations across the Jamberoo built landscape, and again Factory Lane remains unchanged.

From 2006 to 2022, significant development has occurred, with a new housing development within the newly formed Gibson Crescent, parallel to Wyalla Road.

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Historical aerial photographs 1962
Jamberoo Heritage Review

Figure 3a

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Historical aerial photographs 1983 Jamberoo Heritage Review

Figure 3b

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Historical aerial photographs 1992
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Figure 3c

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Historical aerial photographs 2001
Jamberoo Heritage Review

Figure 3d

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4. Methodology used for Assessments of Cultural Significance

This section provides an overview of the methodology used when assessing the significance of existing and potential heritage items as part of the Jamberoo Heritage Review. The listing of heritage items on local, State and National heritage registers is justified by an assessment of Cultural Significance. Listed heritage items must meet one or more heritage criteria in order to be considered to hold heritage significance. These criteria, and the assessment process itself, are outlined in this section.

4.1 Methodology for Assessing Significance

The NSW Heritage Office Manual guideline, ‘Assessing Heritage Significance’ (NSW Heritage Office 2001) provides the framework for the following significance assessment and Statement of Significance. These guidelines incorporate the seven aspects of cultural heritage value identified in The Burra Charter into a framework currently accepted by the NSW Heritage Council.

4.1.1 Criteria for Assessing Significance

The NSW criteria for Assessments of Significance are outlined in *Assessing Heritage Significance* (Heritage Office 2001) and are summarised in Table 3. Using these criteria, a place can be assessed to be of local, state or no heritage significance.

Table 3: Heritage Assessment Criteria.

Criteria	Value	Description
Criterion A)	Historical Significance	An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
Criterion B)	Associative significance	An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons, of important in NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
Criterion C)	Aesthetic significance	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).
Criterion D)	Social significance	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area). for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
Criterion E)	Research potential	An item has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
Criterion F)	Rarity	An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the area’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
Criterion G)	Representativeness	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s cultural or natural places, or cultural or natural environments (or a class of the local area’s cultural or natural places, or cultural or natural environments.)



4.1.2 Grading of significance

A five-tier system detailing levels of significance is outlined in *Assessing Heritage Significance* (Heritage Office 2000). The grading system is used to identify the overall significance of items or sites being assessed. The levels of significance and their justification to be applied to items is listed in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Grading of significance.

Grading	Justification	Status
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding element directly contributing to an item’s local or State listing.	Fulfils criteria for local and/or State significance.
High	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item’s significance. Alterations do not detract from significance.	Fulfils criteria for local and/or State significance.
Moderate	Altered or modified elements. Elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item.	Fulfils criteria for local and/or State significance.
Little	Alterations detract from significance. Difficult to interpret.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.
Damaging	Damaging to the item’s heritage significance.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.

4.2 Assessing Significance of Existing and Potential Items

The items proposed and existing on the Kiama LEP 2011 within Jamberoo were assessed using the guidelines and methodology listed in this Section of the report. The record of these significance assessments can be found on their individual listing sheets, which are included in Appendix 1 (Existing Heritage Items) and Appendix 2 (Potential New Heritage Items).

The assessments of significance of all existing and potential heritage items analysed in this Heritage Review provide the justification for the recommendations made for these existing or potential items. The next two sections will outline the results of this process, with the existing and potential items assessed outlined and justifications made for the recommendations for or against listing (or de-listing an existing item).



5. Assessment of Existing Jamberoo LHR Heritage Items

The existing Heritage items within the Study Area were assessed, and any modifications suggested by council were considered. This section documents this process and provides the outcome of this assessment.

5.1 Existing Heritage Items: Assessment

The existing heritage items (as listed in Section 2) were assessed for their significance, as documented in Appendix 1 – Existing Jamberoo Heritage Items Inventory Listing Sheets. The de-listing of existing items, or modification to their curtilage was considered as part of the review process.

5.1.1 Limitations on the Assessment

Several factors provided obstacles to the assessment of some existing items within the Study Area. These factors included limitations to site access, the difficulty in assessing archaeological potential within the scope provided by this Heritage Review, and limitations on the scope of the review to be able to adequately assess individual items to a scale which provided a justifiable outcome. Where modifications to existing items were unable to be determined within the scope of this Heritage Review, the recommendation for these items was to retain the listing, and in some cases for further assessments to be undertaken. Any item or portion of an item's curtilage recommended for de-listing was assessed and justification provided for the adjustment to the heritage listing.

5.1.2 Outcome of Heritage Assessment of Existing Items

Table 5 below provides a summary of the significance assessment for potential new items (see Appendix 1) and the justification behind the recommendations made for listing or against listing of the items proposed. The location of these proposed items (and the suggested curtilage) can be seen on Figure 4.

Table 5: Outcome of Heritage Assessment of Existing Items

Item Listing ID #	Place Name	Significance assessment	Recommendation	Justification/ notes
A65	Woodstock Sawmill site	Archaeology site	Retain in Register – further archaeological research required	Assessment of archaeological potential extra to scope of review, but no reason to de-list the item.
A66	Woodstock Piggery site	Archaeology site	Retain in Register – further archaeological research required	Assessment of archaeological potential extra to scope of review, but no reason to de-list the item.
A67	Woodstock Co-Operage and Butter Factory site	Archaeology site	Retain in Register – further archaeological research required	Assessment of archaeological potential extra to scope of review, but no reason to de-list the item.
I34	St Stephen's Presbyterian Church	Exceptional – local and State	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I35	St Stephen's Presbyterian Church Cemetery	High – local and State	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.



Item Listing ID #	Place Name	Significance assessment	Recommendation	Justification/ notes
I36	Frederick's General Store	High - local	Retain, but further assessment required	Item damaged by fire, but some original fabric retained and structure was re-built with appropriate materials to re-create the structure. Item retains significance but should have a built heritage assessment undertaken in the future.
I37	Inter-war timber cottage	High - local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I38	Jamberoo Council Chambers (former)	High - local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I39	Jamberoo Hotel	High- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I40	Commercial building	High- local	Retain in Register – but re-draw curtilage as specified and amend address of item.	Item continues to meet significance criteria; however, part of the current curtilage no longer supports the item and is used for other purposes. This area (shown on Figure 4) should be removed from this item's curtilage. Curtilage should be restricted to Lot 51, DP 1177120, address amended to 13 Allowrie Street. Item is the former ES & A Bank.
I41	Jamberoo Antique Shop (Former ES & A Bank)	Exceptional- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I42	Jamberoo School of Arts (former)	High- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I43	Former Jamberoo Post Office	High- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I44	Cottage	Exceptional- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I45	Gundarimba residence	Exceptional- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I46	Timber cottage	Exceptional- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I47	Reid Park	Exceptional – local and State	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I48	Timber cottage	High- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I49	Cottage	High- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I50	Colewood residence	High- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I51	Timber cottage	High- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.



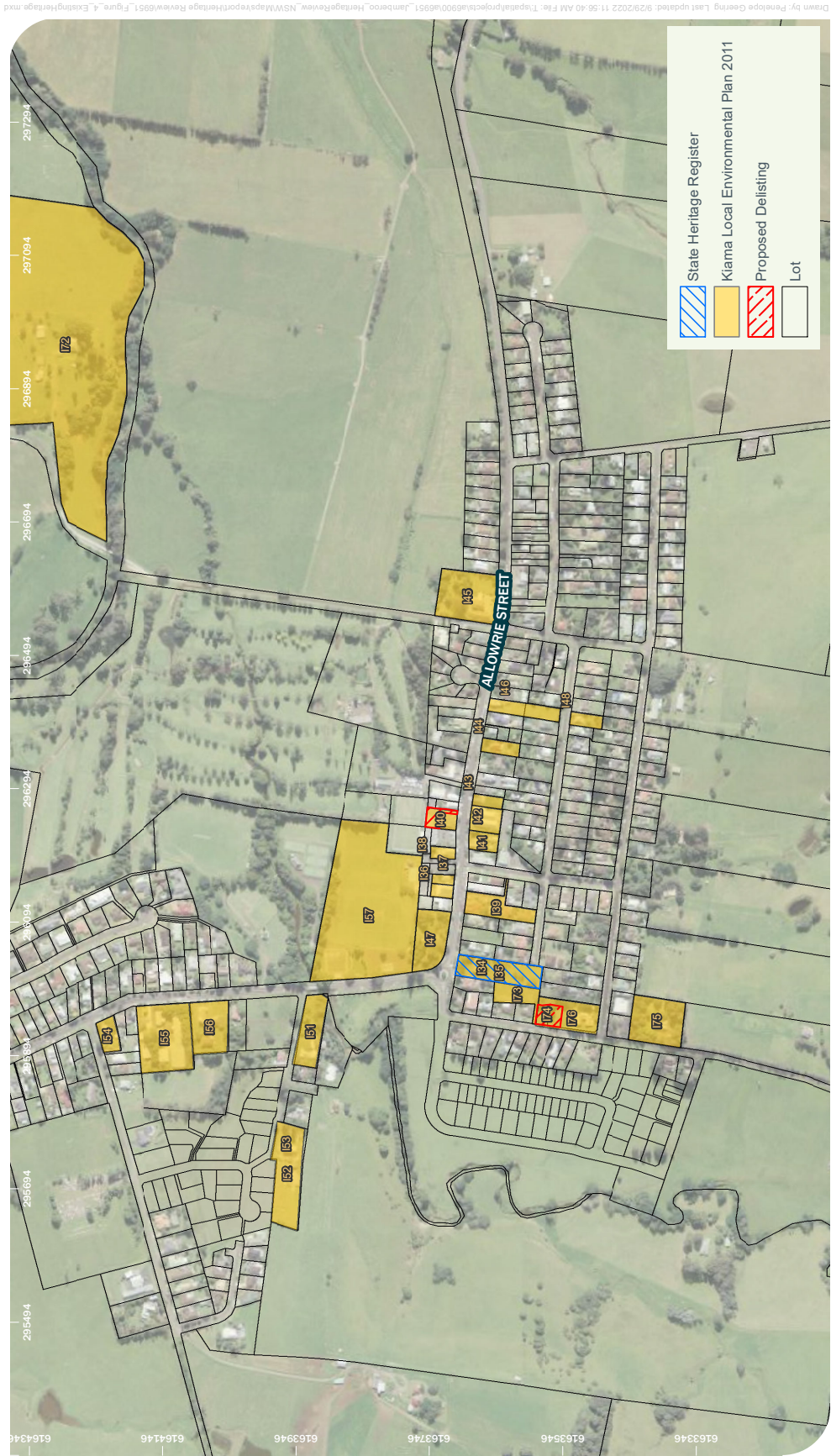
Item Listing ID #	Place Name	Significance assessment	Recommendation	Justification/ notes
I52	St Mathew's Catholic Church	Exceptional- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I53	St Mathew's Catholic Church Cemetery	High- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I54	Timber cottage	High- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I55	Jamberoo Public School	High- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I56	Anglican Church of the Resurrection	Exceptional- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I57	Kevin Walsh Oval	High- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I58	Melrose House	High- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I59	Jamberoo Dairy Factory (former)	Exceptional- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I60	Jamberoo Dairy Factory (former Waughope factory)	Exceptional- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I61	Terragong House	Exceptional- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I62	Culwalla Homestead, worker's cottage and dairies	Exceptional- local and State	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I63	Dry Stone Walls	Assessment not possible due to lack of specified location.	Remove from Register	Unknown/unspecified location and curtilage for this 'item'. Future study required to identify dry stone walls in Jamberoo which are significant and are not already part of another item's curtilage.
I68	Wangaruka Homestead	High- local and State	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I69	O'Mara's Grave	High- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I70	Kelly's Cottage	High- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I71	Kinross Grave site	High- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I72	Minnamurra House	Exceptional- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I73	Anglican Cemetery Jamberoo	High- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.



Item Listing ID #	Place Name	Significance assessment	Recommendation	Justification/ notes
174	Jamberoo Uniting Church Hall	High- local	Retain in Register – but re-draw curtilage as specified. This Item should be combined with 176 as they share a common curtilage. Address of this item is incorrect.	Item continues to meet significance criteria – but lot has been subdivided and developed – this area (shown on Figure 4) should be removed from this item’s curtilage. This item listing should be combined with 176 – they are on the same property, and the address is listed incorrectly for this item on its SHI listing sheet.
175	Wesleyan Parsonage (former)	High- local	Retain in Register	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
176	Jamberoo Uniting Church	Exceptional- local and State	Retain in Register – but re-draw curtilage as specified. This Item should be combined with 176 as they share a common curtilage.	Item continues to meet significance criteria – but lot has been subdivided and developed – this area (shown on Figure 4) should be removed from this item’s curtilage. This item listing should be combined with 174 – they are on the same property.

Item 15.1

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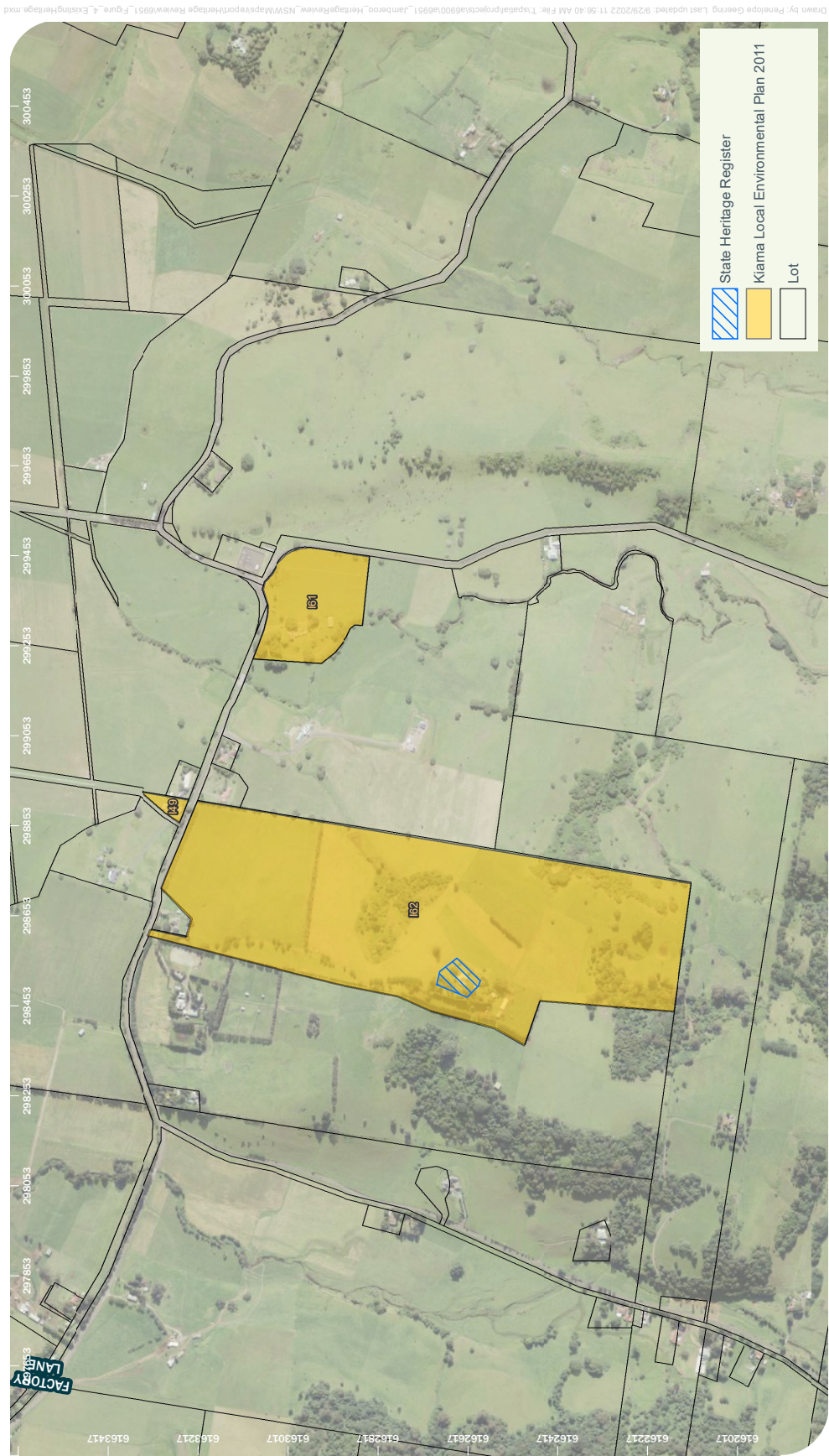
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Existing heritage listed items
Jamberoo Heritage Review

Figure 4.2

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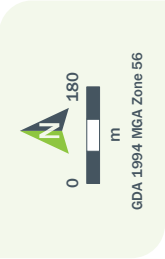


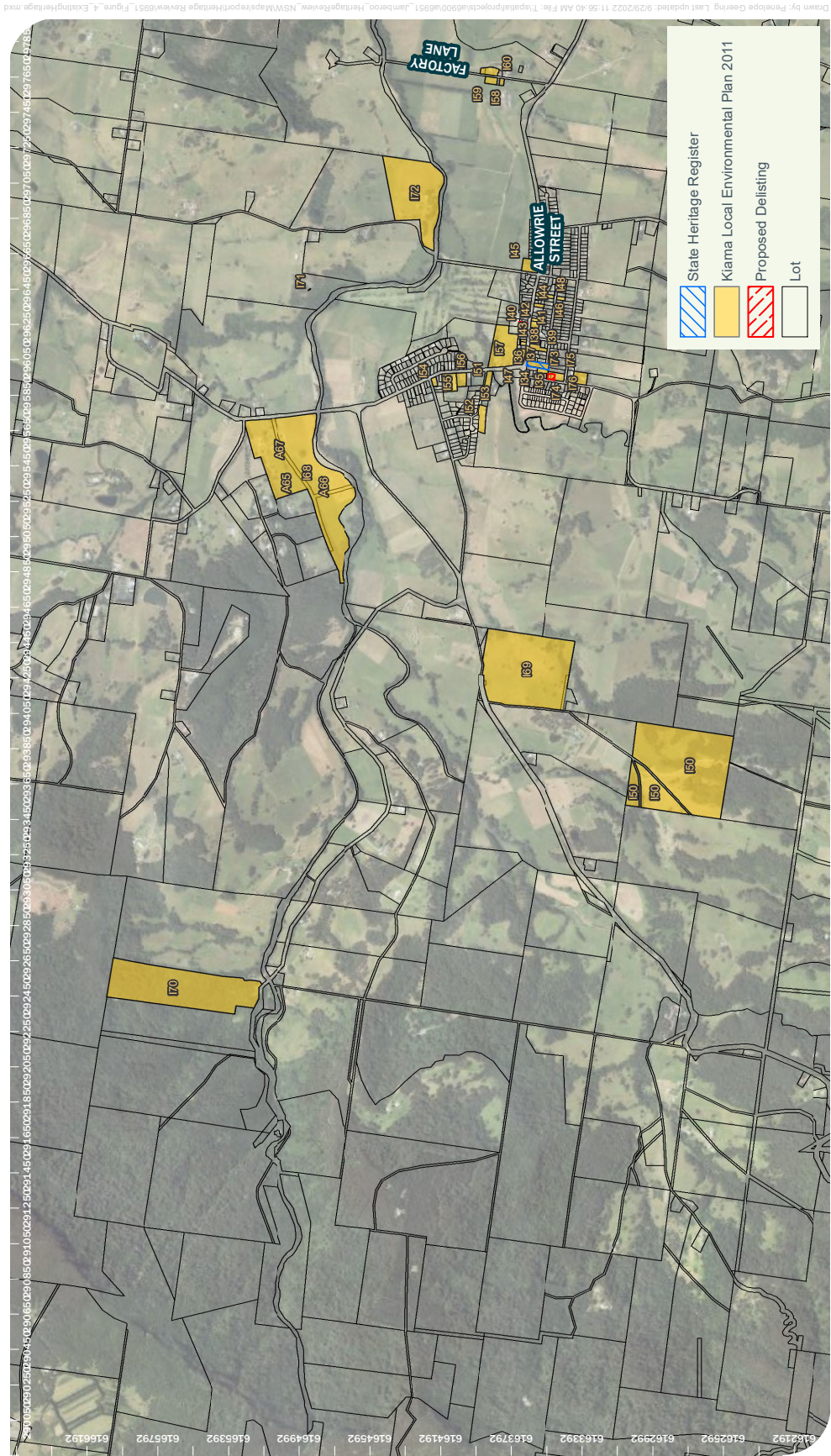
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Figure 4.3

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6. Assessment of Potential New Jamberoo LHR Heritage Items

The below potential new heritage items have been put forward for consideration by this study for recommendation for listing on the K-LEP 2011. These items were selected or identified by the Jamberoo Heritage Group, Kiama Municipal Council or by Niche in the course of the study itself.

6.1 Potential New Heritage Items: Assessment

The potential new heritage items (as provided to Niche) were assessed for their significance, as documented in Appendix 2 – Potential New Items Inventory Listing Sheets. The potential new items were edited as per the below process, as not all items presented were relevant to the study. All other items were assessed, and this assessment is presented in this section.

6.1.1 Limitations on the Assessment

Out of the items put forward, some were already listed on the K-LEP 2011 and were considered and assessed in the previous section. Other suggested potential items could not be located, or the property to which the potential listing was related was not specified. In these cases, these items were not considered as part of this Heritage Review. One of the suggested 'items' was a typology – Dairy Feed Silos – which did not relate to a specific property or structure but extended across the whole Study Area. Assessment of a typology of item is beyond the scope of this review of specific items in Jamberoo but would make a good basis for a research project in and around Jamberoo, which could then provide outcomes for future listing. This typology, like the dry-stone walls item in the previous section, have not been included in the Heritage Review.

6.1.2 Outcome of Heritage Assessment of Potential New Heritage Items

Table 6 below provides a summary of the significance assessment for potential new items (see Appendix 2) and the justification behind the recommendations made for listing or against listing of the items proposed. The location of these proposed items (and the suggested curtilage) can be seen on Figure 5.

Table 6: Outcome of Heritage Assessment of Potential New Items

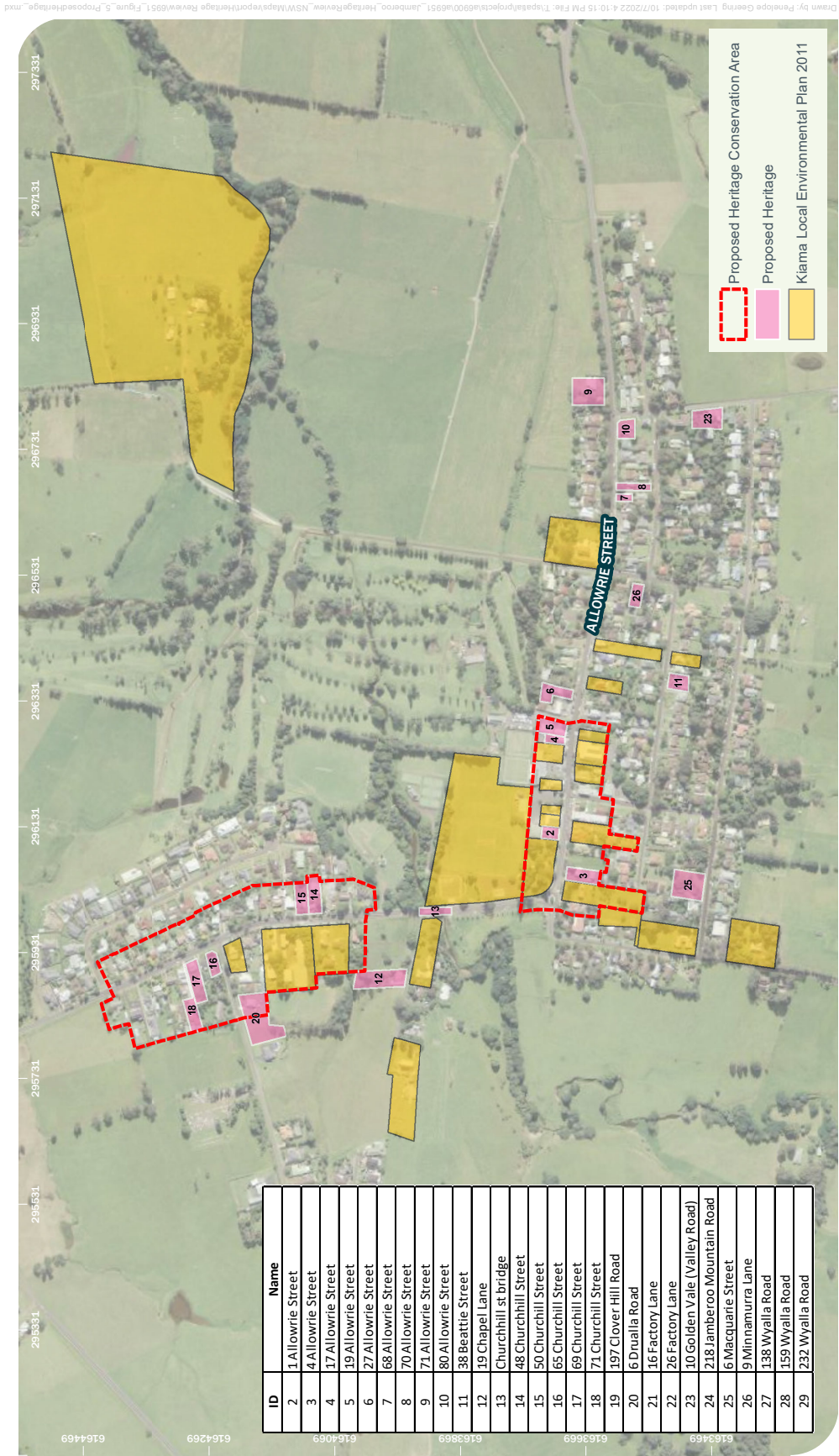
Report Item ID#	Address	Potential Item Name	Recommendation for Item	Notes/Justification
1.	Under Young and Allowrie Streets, Allowrie Street.	313 Linear meters Sandstone Kerbing/Sandstone Culverts	These features would be included in the heritage conservation area of Allowrie Street – not recommended for separate listing.	Not considered to be of significance independently, however, does contribute significance to the proposed HCA
2.	1 Allowrie Street	Jamberoo RSL Hall and Sandstone wall	Recommended for listing.	Significance: High – Local, Meets criteria a), c) and g). Contributory item within Allowrie Street Precinct HCA
3.	4 Allowrie Street	Timber Cottage	Not recommended for individual listing but within Allowrie HCA	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance. Contributory item within Allowrie Street Precinct HCA



Report Item ID#	Address	Potential Item Name	Recommendation for Item	Notes/Justification
4.	17 Allowrie Street	Shop Building	Not recommended for individual listing but within Allowrie HCA	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance. Contributory item within Allowrie Street Precinct HCA
5.	19 Allowrie Street	Shop Building	Not recommended for individual listing but within Allowrie HCA	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance. Contributory item within Allowrie Street Precinct HCA
6.	27 Allowrie Street	Small Cottage	Recommended for listing	Significance: Low -Moderate. Local historical significance but requires further research.
7.	68 Allowrie Street	Timber Cottage	Not recommended for listing	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.
8.	70 Allowrie Street	House – Original	Not recommended for listing	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.
9.	71 Allowrie Street	Timber and fibro Cottage	Not recommended for listing	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.
10.	80 Allowrie Street	House - Original	Not recommended for listing	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.
11.	38 Beattie Street	Cottage	Recommended for more research into the integrity of this property prior to listing.	This potential item may be of heritage significance but required further research to assess significance.
12.	19 Chapel Lane	Timber Cottage	Recommended for listing	Significance: High - Local. Meets criteria a), g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
13.	Churchill St bridge	Bridge over Hyams Creek	Recommended for more research into comparative examples in the region prior to listing.	This potential item may be of heritage significance but required further research to assess significance.
14.	48 Churchill Street	Timber House - 'Elmsmere'	Recommended for listing	Significance: High – local. Meets criteria a), c) and g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
15.	50 Churchill Street	Cottage	Recommended for listing	Significance: High – local. Meets criteria a), c) and g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
16.	65 Churchill Street	Timber Cottage (Doctors surgery)	Recommended for listing	Significance: High - local. Meets criteria a), g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5



Report Item ID#	Address	Potential Item Name	Recommendation for Item	Notes/Justification
17.	69 Churchill Street	Timber Cottage	Recommended for listing	Significance: Moderate - local. Meets criteria a), g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
18.	71 Churchill Street	Timber Cottage	Recommended for listing	Significance: High- local. Meets criteria a), g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
19.	197 Clover Hill Road	Glen Murcutt Designed House	Recommended for listing	Significance: Exceptional - local. Meets criteria b), c). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
20.	6 Drualla Road	Cottage	Recommended for listing	Significance: High - local. Meets criteria a) g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
21.	16 Factory Lane	Small Dairy Cottage	Recommended for listing	Significance: Moderate - local. Meets criteria a) g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
22.	26 Factory Lane	Timber Cottage	Recommended for listing	Significance: Moderate - local. Meets criteria a) g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
23.	10 Golden Valley Road	House - Doone	Recommended for listing	Significance: High -local. Meets criteria a) g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
24.	218 Jamberoo Mountain Road	Walsh Farm - 'Homelands'	Recommended for listing	Significance: High -local. Meets criteria a) g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
25.	6 Macquarie Street	House - Original	Recommended for listing	Significance: High - local. Meets criteria a), g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
26.	9 Minnamurra Lane	Jamberoo Police Station – Old Horse Stables	Not recommended for listing	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.
27.	138 Wyalla Road	Woodbrook	Not recommended for listing	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.
28.	159 Wyalla Road	Cowan Brae	Not recommended for listing	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.
29.	232 Wyalla Road	Hayburn – Tate's Farmhouse	Not recommended for listing	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.

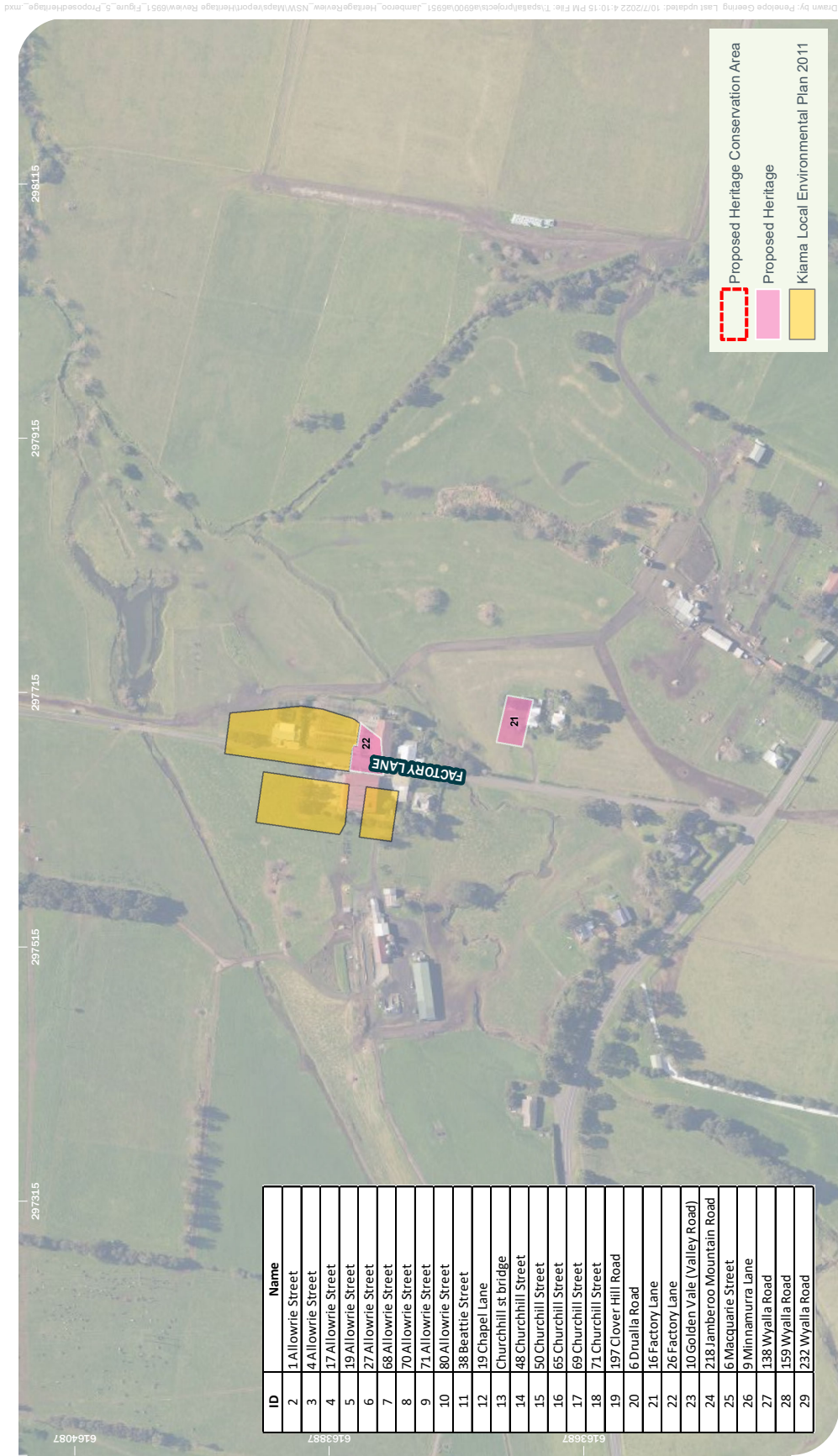


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Existing heritage listed items
Jamberoo Heritage Review

Figure 5.1
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Existing heritage listed items
Jamberoo Heritage Review

Figure 5.2

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7. Potential New Jamberoo Heritage Conservation Areas

7.1 Heritage Conservation Area Evaluation

The Heritage Council describes Heritage Conservation Areas (HCA) as places in which the historical origins and relationships between various elements create a sense of place that is worth protecting.

Heritage Conservation Areas can be described as a geographical area made up of various elements collectively deemed to hold heritage significance. Significance is based on values that distinguish a particular area from other places and surroundings and that a community values and creates a sense of place. Areas such as landscapes, streetscapes, a group of buildings in a small township or a suburb within a sizeable metropolis, are all examples.

Assessing a Heritage Conservation Area is undertaken by evaluating heritage significance and the various components that make up that significance. Historical elements based upon evidence of the development of a specific area across timeframes are often applied during assessment. Importance is placed upon demonstrated evidence. Additionally, consistency of building styles, building materials and techniques, representative of a particular period in the history of the area is required. This is typically found through common age of building stock, land and subdivision historical patterns, planting elements within landscapes. Individual Heritage Items are typically bounded by a single Lot and DP, whereas Heritage Conservation Areas comprise several lots and DPs and often extend over entire street blocks.¹¹

7.2 Building classifications within Heritage Conservation Areas

Buildings and sites within heritage conservation areas and heritage streetscapes are identified as being contributory, neutral, or detracting to the character and heritage significance of the heritage conservation area.

- **Contributory buildings**

Contributory buildings are buildings that make an important and significance contribution to the character of the heritage conservation area or streetscape. They have a reasonable to high degree of integrity and date from a key development period of significance. They are defined as buildings which are from a:

- i) significant historical period layer, highly or substantially intact; or
- ii) significant historical period layer, altered yet recognisable and reversible

- **Neutral buildings**

Neutral buildings are buildings that do not contribute or detract from the significant character of the heritage conservation area or heritage streetscape. Buildings that do not belong to a key period of significance, good contemporary infill, and development from a key period of significance which has been irreversibly altered, are identified as neutral.

- i) significant historical period layer, altered in form, unlikely to be reversed
- ii) new sympathetic layer or representative of a new layer; or
- iii) non-significant historical period layer

- **Detracting buildings**

Detracting buildings are buildings that are intrusive to a heritage conservation area or heritage streetscape because of inappropriate scale, bulk, setbacks, setting or materials. They do not represent a key period of



significance and detract from the character of a heritage conservation area or heritage streetscape. They are defined as buildings which are:

- i) new detracting development: or
- ii) other detracting development.

7.3 Development within a Heritage Conservation Area

A Development Application within a Heritage Conservation Area will have to demonstrate how the proposed development aligns with the general character of the Conservation Area. An HCA locality is defined by a Council in its Local Environmental Plan (LEP) as having cultural significance (National Trust, NSW).¹⁹ All places within HCAs require development consent for alteration or demolition.

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 and the EP&A Act 1979 provide the legislative framework for heritage management of HCAs. Heritage Conservation Areas identified in Schedule 5 of the Kiama LEP (2020) are administered under these two Acts.²⁰ There are currently no listed HCAs in Jamberoo.

The Jamberoo Heritage Review Group through Kiama Municipal Council proposed four potential HCAs. These are as follows:

- Commencing from No.19 Allowrie Street onwards, commercial area
- Commencing from St Stephen's Church, towards the Post Office
- Properties No.16-32 and 23-31 Factory Lane (Waughope factory)
- 640 Jamberoo Road (Dairy Cottage)

Following inspection of the Jamberoo township and surrounds, consideration was given to the locations of potential HCAs based upon preliminary research into the history of the Jamberoo town centre and surrounds. While all of the suggestions were based on legitimate historical considerations, some of the proposed areas do not serve an administrative purpose which would support favourable recommendation. The proposed Waughope Factory HCA, for example, consists of a majority of heritage items within its boundary, and although this might suggest approving this potential HCA, such a listing would serve no purpose as the items are already protected. The Dairy Cottage at 640 Jamberoo Road provides historical representation for this regional historic theme but does not constitute a distinct precinct which requires protection. Niche has considered that the HCAs proposed should not only be reflective of historical value, but also promote administrative outcomes which will support the preservation of heritage value. Niche recommends that the Council consider (see Figure 5 for location and boundaries):

- Allowrie Street Town Centre Precinct HCA
- Churchill Street Ecclesiastical Precinct HCA

The proposed HCAs relate to the thematic development of Jamberoo and surrounds, focusing on housing and commercial development from the 1840s onwards, capturing the distinct heritage character of the area. This can be traced through historical photographs and texts. Allowrie street connects properties that share stylistic character and historic links, informing the narrative of Jamberoo's early growth. The Jamberoo Heritage Review Group proposed that Allowrie Street be divided into two sections, however a single HCA representing the township is deemed to allow for greater cultural value and protection. A unifying feature to outline the Allowrie Street HCA is the sandstone curbing within this section – the recommended boundaries of this HCA has proposed based on this feature. The presence of this curbing will provide a unifying element which will define the extent of this HCA, which represents the centre of Jamberoo.



The proposed Churchill Street HCA is centred around the Anglican Church and current primary school. This HCA is proposed in order to preserve the streetscape surrounding these items. This HCA would also serve to protect potentially significant structures within this area, which are currently not under consideration for listing.

The names of the proposed HCAs are based on the character of the area and the included buildings. They may change after a detailed review and with both Council and community input. The general location of the potential HCAs is shown in Figure 5.

7.4 Allowrie Street Town Centre Precinct Heritage Conservation Area

7.4.1 Heritage Context

The identified Allowrie Street Precinct HCA comprises, from the start of the street, i.e., number 1 Allowrie St through to 19 Allowrie St (see Figure 5). This HCA includes additional items not necessarily listed currently (see Table 7), nor proposed (Table 8). Indeed, items do not need to be included as individual listings, some may even not meet threshold, but yet are included in the HCA.

Table 7: Existing Heritage items within the identified Allowrie Street HCA

Item Name	Address	Significance	Listing	Item No.
St Stephen's Presbyterian Church	2 Allowrie Street	State	Part Lot 200, DP 1071808	134
St Stephen's Presbyterian Church Cemetery	2 Allowrie Street	Local	Part Lot 200, DP 1071808	135
Fredericks General Store	3 Allowrie Street	Local	Lot 72, DP 802625	136
Inter-war timber cottage	5 Allowrie Street	Local	Lot 73, DP 802622	137
Jamberoo Council Chambers (former)	9 Allowrie Street	Local	Lot 1, DP 719333	138
Jamberoo Hotel	12 Allowrie Street	Local	Lot 201, DP 869947	139
Commercial Building	15 Allowrie Street	Local	Lot 1, DP 783821	140
Jamberoo Antique Shop (Former ES & A Bank)	26 Allowrie Street	Local	Lot 52, DP584388	141
Jamberoo School of Arts (former)	30 Allowrie Street	Local	Lot 53, DP 623792	142
Former Jamberoo Post Office	32 Allowrie Street	Local	Lot 1, DP 153466	143

Table 8: Proposed Heritage items within the identified Allowrie street HCA

Item Name	Address
Timber Cottage	4 Allowrie Street
Shop Building	17 Allowrie Street
Shop Building	19 Allowrie Street
Small Cottage	27 Allowrie Street
313 linear meters Sandstone kerbing and sandstone culverts	Allowrie Street
Jamberoo RSL Hall and Sandstone Wall	1 Allowrie Street
House – Old Bank	13 Allowrie Street
House	5 Allowrie Street

7.4.2 Brief Historical Background

Historical analysis broadly outlined thus far provides understanding of what started as a nucleus of the Jamberoo township, and Allowrie Street is central to that formation. The 1840 land grant of Michael Hyam named Sarah's Valley provided the platform. The Jamberoo's Commercial Hotel was built in 1857 (plate 19) which is still in business today. Rapid growth of the township ensued from the 1850's onward, mainly off the back of cattle breeding and dairy farming. Important buildings within the township, other than the Jamberoo Commercial Hotel were Frederick's Store (c.1876); St Stephen's Presbyterian Church (1876); the 1880s School of Arts (1880s), later the Municipal Hall; and a range of other stores and houses. Development was centred at the Western end of the township where Jamberoo Park was established by the turn of the century and remains in use today. The precinct has attributes of a small rural township, developed under a rural economy.

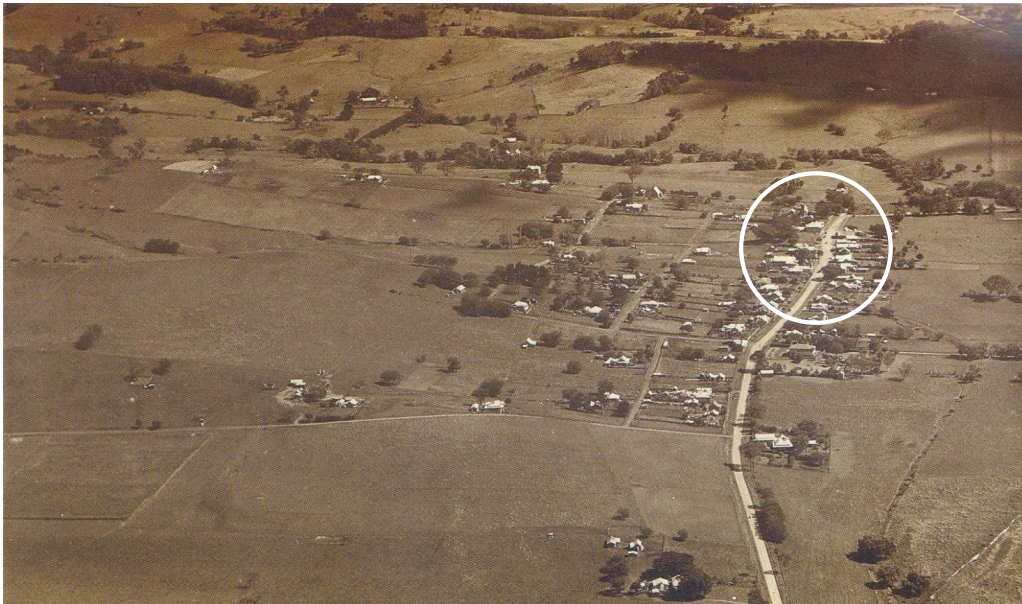


Plate 29: Aerial view of Jamberoo village in 1935. Large oval outlining Allowrie Street Precinct HCA.

Allowrie street is a precinct of historic importance and is the main throughfare into Jamberoo from the West. The Heritage Study considered existing, and potential, listings within the review. In Allowrie Street, there are 14 existing listings (just under 40 % of the existing listings), with another 14 additional listings for consideration (being 40 % of additional listings), which brings the overall number of buildings considered for heritage significance within Allowrie street to just under half of the overall considered listings of Jamberoo, at 49 %. Thus, Allowrie street comprises a considerable number of buildings considered to be of significance to the heritage landscape of Jamberoo.

7.4.3 Description

The alignment of Allowrie Street has remained unchanged and retains original use of one of the town's primary access routes. Land use patterns during the early 20th century further developed parallel to Allowrie, retaining characteristics of large plot size in relation to domestic dwelling, with older buildings set



back from the street. Recent developments within the village typically are located closer to the street front with smaller land size and buildings closer together on average.

Building design is commonly single level with traditional European building components and design ethos. Traditional building elements are seen in gables, eaves, front veranda, timber veranda posts and timber shading devices over west facing windows. Half-timbered facades and horizontal cladding are also commonplace. Allowrie Street developed as a commercial hub alongside residential development, commencing from the Western end moving Eastward. Commercial buildings of all periods characteristically employ street front gables for advertising, reflected in the design of the former Council Chambers and gabled roofs of later developments. The predominant building materials utilised within the Village include brick and timber facades, with older dwellings having tiled roofs compared to the corrugated iron being utilised in more recent developments within the Village.

Dry-stone walls throughout the landscape delineate agricultural lands. Dwellings generally overlook farmland, forming part of the Village character and it is important that this is maintained and preserved. Large sections of undeveloped rural and surround the recently developed areas.

7.4.4 Significance/justification

The proposed Allowrie Street HCA has significance through a strong historical association with Jamberoo township as one of the main throughfares into the town and retains many historic buildings and structures which reflect this history and create a sense of place that is worth protecting. The proposed HCA has a high level of consistency and integrity in the form and fabric of its structures which demonstrates the development of this part of the township from the 19th century through to the mid-20th century. The creation of this proposed HCA will promote design and renovation of existing and future development which will enhance the heritage value of the central 'hub' of Jamberoo. The creation of this HCA alongside the sandstone curbing will provide a visual element which will unify this area and serve to provide a natural boundary of the HCA.

7.5 Churchill Street Ecclesiastical Precinct Heritage Conservation Area

7.5.1 Heritage Context

The identified Churchill Street Precinct HCA comprises, from the start of the street, i.e., number 41 Churchill St through to 81 Allowrie St, encompassing all properties fronting onto Churchill Street (see Figure 5). This HCA includes several properties not currently listed or proposed for listing. This inclusion of items which are not individually listed will not detract from the overall purpose of this HCA.

7.5.2 Description

The alignment of Churchill Street has remained unchanged and retains original use of one of the town's other major access routes. Land use patterns during the early 20th century further developed in conjunction with Allowrie Street's alignment, with settlement in Churchill Street originally associated with the Anglican Church and School in the centre of the proposed HCA. Development has intensified as a 'second branch' of Jamberoo with the addition of Tate Pl in recent times, however many structures along Churchill Street reflect the qualities identified as significant above, and which are associated with the earlier stages of development of the village.

Some of these significant qualities are traditional building elements are seen in gables, eaves, front veranda, timber veranda posts and timber shading devices over west facing windows. Half-timbered facades and horizontal cladding are also present. Churchill Street developed as a physically separated



district surrounding the Anglican Church and Public School, which is different from other religious structures in Jamberoo, which follow more traditional placements near to the village centre. While the predominant building materials utilised within the Village include brick and timber facades, with older dwellings having tiled roofs compared to the corrugated iron being utilised in more recent developments within the Village, The Anglican Church and Public School are of sandstone, with use of stone for retaining/boundary walls a feature of this district.

7.5.3 Significance/justification

The proposed Churchill Street HCA has significance through a strong historical association with Jamberoo township as a district historically centred on the Anglican Church and Public School, and which is situated along the main northern throughfare into the town. This proposed HCA retains many historic buildings and structures which reflect the development of this separate district of the Village and create a sense of place and a setting for the existing heritage items that is worth protecting. The proposed HCA has a high level of consistency and integrity in the form and fabric of its structures which demonstrates the development of this part of the township from the 19th century through to the mid-20th century. This proposed HCA will accomplish the administrative task of regulating development to protect Heritage Value, without the inefficiency of listing many of the structures within the HCA which warrant it, while promoting complimentary development designs and practices in this district.

For this proposed HCA to move forward to listing, a supplemental report which provides building classification and further evidence supporting the listing is required.



8. Conclusions and Recommendations

8.1 Conclusions

Following an historical analysis of the history of Jamberoo via historical research, site inspections, visits to Kiama Library, discussions with Kiama Family centre and various on-line publications, Niche has identified items to remain on the register, some removals or modifications to curtilages, new items to be added and two new potential Heritage Conservation Areas.

There were inspections of over 40 items with existing heritage listings, identified from the K-LEP 2011, and inventory items from 2000 Bruce Dawbin documents.

There were inspections of 37 additional items suggested to Niche and three further identified by Niche with potential heritage significance and of those 29 were considered as part of the Jamberoo Heritage review, once non-compliant suggestions were excluded (as per Section 6). As an outcome of this Heritage Review, 14 potential new heritage items have been recommended for incorporation into the K-LEP 2011. Two potential new heritage items have been recommended for further research prior to listing at a future time.

In all cases, following site inspections, the buildings were assessed regarding heritage significance. For existing listings, last studied 22 years ago, changes were noted that affected or may affect significance. The final lists of buildings are considered to be representative of Jamberoo history as a successful rural community located within a picturesque valley.

There were four areas suggested to Niche as potential Heritage Conservation Areas, one of which has been recommended as a candidate for an acceptable HCA. A further potential HCA was identified and described herein as a likely second candidate for Council to put forward as an HCA. They are Allowrie Street Town Centre potential HCA and the Churchill Street Ecclesiastical Precinct potential HCA.

8.2 Recommendations

On the basis of this assessment, the following recommendations have been formulated:

1. Pursue heritage listing of the 14 potential new individual places for inclusion within the KLEP 2011,
2. Pursue heritage listing of the two proposed HCAs identified for inclusion within the KLEP 2011,
3. Conduct further analysis and building classification of the proposed Churchill Street Ecclesiastical Precinct potential HCA prior to pursuing heritage listing,
4. Pursue the revision of existing listings where recommended in this report to ensure that the KLEP 2011 heritage map is consistent with the legislation, and
5. Consider future research projects and studies to examine further sources of heritage value which have been identified by the community and this report. This should include ongoing efforts to update heritage inventory sheets for all existing and proposed individual heritage items.

If these recommendations are adopted in full as per the outcomes of this report, this will allow for not only updating of the Jamberoo LHR, but confirmation of its accuracy and fit for purpose. Adoption of the two HCA's as defined will enhance the protection of cultural heritage in Jamberoo.



9. References

General References

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Item 15.1

Enclosure 1



Endnotes

1. Jamberoo, a Happy Valley, 1878-1978, (LH994, Kiama Library, Closed reserve)
2. A prelude to: The History of Jamberoo. Closed Reserve: Kiama Library. QLHR994.46/PRE
3. A History of the Jamberoo Red Cross Branch. Dorothy O'Keefe, (LH994, Kiama Library closed reserve)
4. Kiama: A Pictorial History of Kiama Municipality. Peter Attwater, 1988, Weston and Co Publishers, (Kiama Library, Closed reserve) Kiama Development Control Plan, 2020, Chapter 12 Kiama Local Environmental Plan, 2011
5. Early Illawarra: People, Houses, Life – An Australia 1838 Monograph. Krimhilde Henderson and Terry Henderson (Kiama Library, Closed reserve)
6. Kiama Heritage Study, August 1987, Latona Mastermint Associates, (Kiama Library, Closed reserve)
7. The History of Illawarra and its Pioneers, Frank McCaffrey. New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
8. The story of Dr and Mrs Robert Menzies and their home: Minnamurra House, Jamberoo, 1839 – 1861, Arthur Cousins, (QLH994 Kiama Library, Closed reserve)
9. Bruce Dawbin Heritage Study, 2000, Kiama Council Internal Documents
10. The Garden of New South Wales: A History of Illawarra & Shoalhaven, (LH994 Kiama Library, Closed reserve)
11. Heritage Conservation Areas, as identified in Schedule 5 of the Kiama LEP, 2011
12. NSW Wales Government Department of Environment and Planning: Illawarra Region Historic Buildings and Sites: Illustrate Register Volume II, Sub region – Wollongong Plain. Anne Crostin Ali, Research Consultant. (Closed reserve Kiama Library)
13. Blue Haven. History of Kiama Municipality NSW, William A Bayley. (Kiama Library, Closed reserve)
14. A study of the Kiama region in the Nineteenth Century – the evolving of a social community and its industries. B.A. Honors Thesis. Elaine Dunn. (Closed reserve, Kiama Library)
15. Jamberoo Parklands: Plan of Management. Draft August 2006. Kiama Municipal Council, (Kiama Library, Closed reserve)
16. A History of Aboriginal People of the Illawarra 1770 to 1970, Department of Environment and Conservation, NSW June, 2005
17. The Kiama Independent, and Shoalhaven Advertiser. Sat 3, Dec. 1927, pg:2. "The Old Toll Bar". Trove
18. An Introductory History: Illawarra Aborigines. Michael Organ and Carol Speechely. University of Wollongong, 1997.
19. Australia ICOMOS (2013), The Burra Charter, the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, ICOMOS Australia.
20. Commonwealth of Australia, Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act (EPBC Act) 1999, Canberra, Australia.
21. Latona Masterman and Associates, Kiama Heritage Study, 1987
22. Perumal Murphy Wu, Illawarra Regional Heritage Study, Part 2, Kiama Inventory Volumes 1 & 2



10. Appendix 1 – Existing Heritage Items’ Inventory Listing Sheets

Appendix 1 provides the revised inventory sheets of existing heritage items which have been assessed as part of the Jamberoo Heritage Review. This includes a record of the items’ assessment of significance and significance statement. Provides a list of items:

Table 9: Outcome of Heritage Assessment of Existing Items

Item Listing ID #	Place Name	Location	Significance assessment	Justification/ notes
A65	Woodstock Sawmill site	Part Lot 9, DP 1101220	Archaeology site	Assessment of archaeological potential extra to scope of review, but no reason to de-list the item.
A66	Woodstock Piggery site	Part Lot 9, DP 1101220	Archaeology site	Assessment of archaeological potential extra to scope of review, but no reason to de-list the item.
A67	Woodstock Co-Operage and Butter Factory site	Part Lot 9, DP 1101220	Archaeology site	Assessment of archaeological potential extra to scope of review, but no reason to de-list the item.
I34	St Stephen’s Presbyterian Church	Part Lot 200, DP 1071808	Exceptional – local and State	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I35	St Stephen’s Presbyterian Church Cemetery	Part Lot 200, DP 1071808	High – local and State	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I36	Frederick’s General Store	Lot 72, DP 802625	High - local	Item damaged by fire, but some original fabric retained, and structure was re-built with appropriate materials to re-create the structure. Item retains significance but should have a built heritage assessment undertaken in the future.
I37	Inter-war timber cottage	Lot 73, DP 802622	High - local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I38	Jamberoo Council Chambers (former)	Lot 1, DP 719333	High - local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I39	Jamberoo Hotel	Lot 201, DP 869947	High- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I40	Commercial building	Lot 51, DP 1177120	High- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria; however, part of the current curtilage no longer supports the item and is used for other purposes. This area (shown on Figure 4) should be removed from this item’s curtilage. Curtilage should be restricted to Lot 51, DP 1177120, address amended to 13 Allowrie Street.
I41	Jamberoo Antique Shop (Former ES & A Bank)	Lot 52, DP 584388	Exceptional-local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.



Item Listing ID #	Place Name	Location	Significance assessment	Justification/ notes
I42	Jamberoo School of Arts (former)	Lot 53, DP 623792	High- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I43	Former Jamberoo Post Office	Lot 1, DP 153466	High- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I44	Cottage	Lot A, DP 159642	Exceptional- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I45	Gundarimba residence	Lot 1, DP 202391	Exceptional- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I46	Timber cottage	Lot 6, DP 1099228	Exceptional- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I47	Reid Park	Crown 9175-3000	Exceptional – local and State	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I48	Timber cottage	Lot 1, DP 542940	High- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I49	Cottage	Lot 171, DP 830230	High- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I50	Colewood residence	Lot 131, DP 751279	High- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I51	Timber cottage	Lot 12, DP 600711	High- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I52	St Mathew's Catholic Church	Part Lot 21, DP 863996	Exceptional- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I53	St Mathew's Catholic Church Cemetery	Part Lot 21, DP 863996	High- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I54	Timber cottage	Lot 1, DP 513135	High- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I55	Jamberoo Public School	Lot 1, DP 781771	High- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I56	Anglican Church of the Resurrection	Lot 1, DP 784877; Lot 1, DP 151829	Exceptional- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I57	Kevin Walsh Oval	MCP1808-3000	High- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I58	Melrose House	Lot 10, DP 774213	High- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I59	Jamberoo Dairy Factory (former)	Lot 111, DP 860054	Exceptional- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I60	Jamberoo Dairy Factory (former Waughope factory)	Lot 120, DP 863054	Exceptional- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I61	Terragong House	Lot 2, DP 1087226	Exceptional- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I62	Culwalla Homestead, worker's cottage and dairies	Lot 173, DP 804643	Exceptional- local and State	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I63	Dry Stone Walls		Assessment not possible due to	Unknown/unspecified location and curtilage for this 'item'. Future study required to identify dry stone walls in Jamberoo which



Item Listing ID #	Place Name	Location	Significance assessment	Justification/ notes
			lack of specified location.	are significant and are not already part of another item's curtilage.
I68	Wangaruka Homestead	Part Lot 9, DP 1101220	High- local and State	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I69	O'Mara's Grave	Part Lot 130, DP 751279	High- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I70	Kelly's Cottage	Lot 5, DP 245973	High- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I71	Kinross Grave site	Lot 4, DP 229449	High- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I72	Minnamurra House	Lot 100, DP 1081706	Exceptional- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I73	Anglican Cemetery Jamberoo	Lot 7, DP 740817	High- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I74	Jamberoo Uniting Church Hall	Lot 48, DP 779575	High- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria – but lot has been subdivided and developed – this area (shown on Figure 4) should be removed from this item's curtilage. This item listing should be combined with I76 – they are on the same property, and the address is listed incorrectly for this item on its SHI listing sheet.
I75	Wesleyan Parsonage (former)	Lot 1, DP 719625	High- local	Item continues to meet significance criteria.
I76	Jamberoo Uniting Church	Lot 48, DP 779575	Exceptional- local and State	Item continues to meet significance criteria – but lot has been subdivided and developed – this area (shown on Figure 4) should be removed from this item's curtilage. This item listing should be combined with I74 – they are on the same property.

Item 15.1

Enclosure 1

1.1 Heritage Listing ID#I34

Place name: St Stephens Presbyterian Church

Image: Date of photo: 10th December 2021



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I34
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	2 Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	Part Lot 200. DP 1071808
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - church
PLACE COMPONENTS	Original Fabric. Roof: Marseilles Tiles. Integrity: Intact. Modifications: 1923 the original shingles were replaced with tiles. The belfry on top of the stone tower was removed around the year 1959. Sympathetic to design intent – picket fence. Stone built country church with a square tower, a porch and a vestry. Distinguished by Norman derived detailing and Norman rounded arches. High pitched tiled roof. Other features include random rubble buttresses and quoining to castellated tower. The building is constructed to a cruciform plan, and there is a bell ring in the tower. Constructed of coarse rubble. The south wall is rendered. Now a residential property that displays no obvious signs of irreversible adaptive re-use.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1875
THEMES	Religion

OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011 (Listing No: I34)
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Exceptional – local and State
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The church is situated on land donated by Michael Hyam, circa 1838-9. The first church in the valley was the Presbyterian church, built on the same site in 1842. The cemetery was also consecrated in 1842 and is still situated at the rear of the existing church. In 1874 new plans were drawn up by local citizen John Colley, together with members of the Church. The foundation stone was laid in 1875. Tenders were called; the builder was <i>Dinning</i> of Kiama. The stone was cut by HC Johnston; and the interior cedar work was cut by W. Jackson. The total cost was £1060. It was officially opened 26.01.1876. <i>The following abridged report of the opening of St. Stephen's Church, Jamberoo, has been taken from the files of "The Kiama Independent"- The service and demonstration in connection with the opening of the new Presbyterian Church at Jamberoo, took place on the 26th of January, 1876, the anniversary day of the colony, and consisted of a religious service and sermon by Dr.White, of Sydney, at 11.am. and a monster Tea Meeting, beginning soon after 12 and concluded between three and four o'clock...cost of the erection of the Church to that date had been £957/13/7" Trove</i>
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Constructed in 1875, St Stephen's Presbyterian Church Jamberoo is of significance for its reflection of the settlement, focal point and community development within the Jamberoo Valley area. St. Stephen's is associated with prominent local figures and constitutes significant milestones and consolidations in the growth of their communities. St. Stephen's is of architectural significance with its Norman-derived detailing and of landmark significance to the township of Jamberoo. It has a strong association with local identities and the community. Evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), b) c), d) and g) of the Heritage Places Study as follows: Outstanding nineteenth century stone church. Located at a prominent turn on the main road, at the entry to the main street. Social interest as historical focus for the Presbyterian community (26/09/2000).	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	St Stephen's is an important reflection of the settlement, focal point and community development within the Jamberoo Valley area.
Criterion B [Associative Significance] An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's – and/or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	St. Stephen's is associated with prominent local figures and constitutes significant milestones and consolidations in the growth of their communities.
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	St. Stephen's is of architectural significance with its Norman-derived detailing and of landmark significance to the township of Jamberoo.
Criterion D [Social Significance] An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW – or the local area – for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons.	Social cultural and spiritual significance to members of the Jamberoo community since 1875

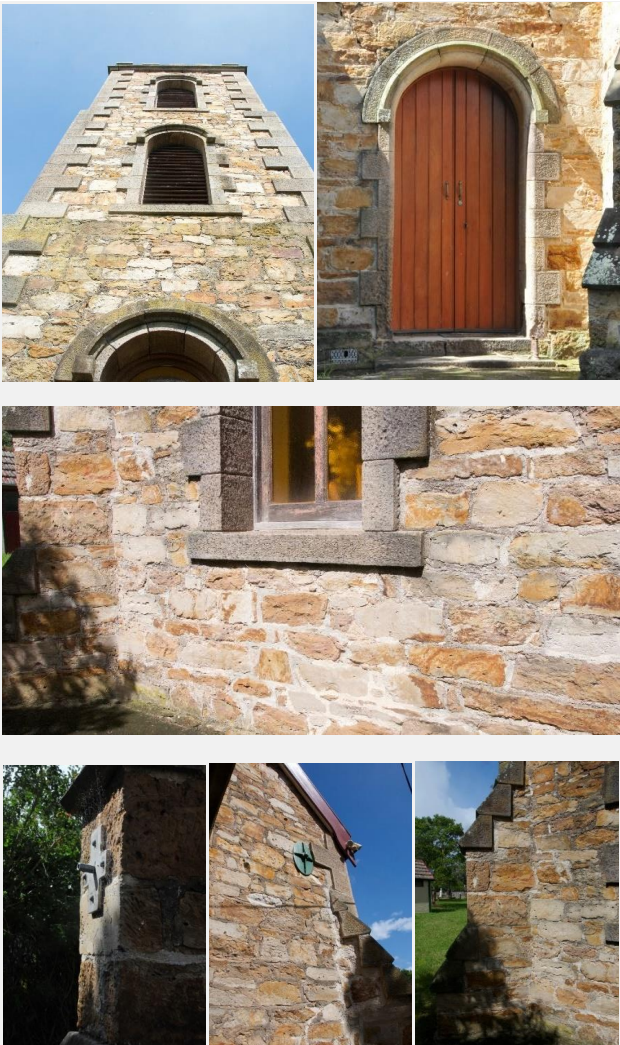
Criterion G [Representativeness] An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or a class of the local area's): cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.

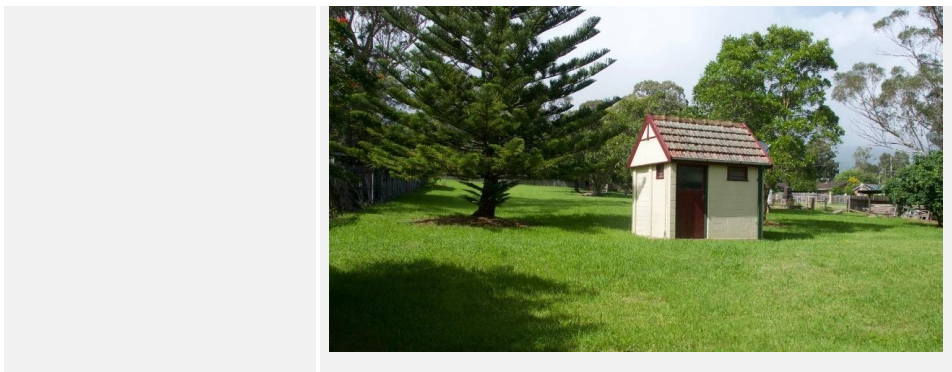
Representative rural village church

SOURCES

Kiama Independent (NSW:1947-1954. Wed 24 Jan 1951. Page 5. Presbyterian Church, via Trove
Simpson, Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review.2000
St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church (former)". New South Wales State Heritage Register. Office of Environment & Heritage. H00121. Retrieved 10 June 2022

Additional images of the exterior detailing fabric and condition, and immediate surrounds





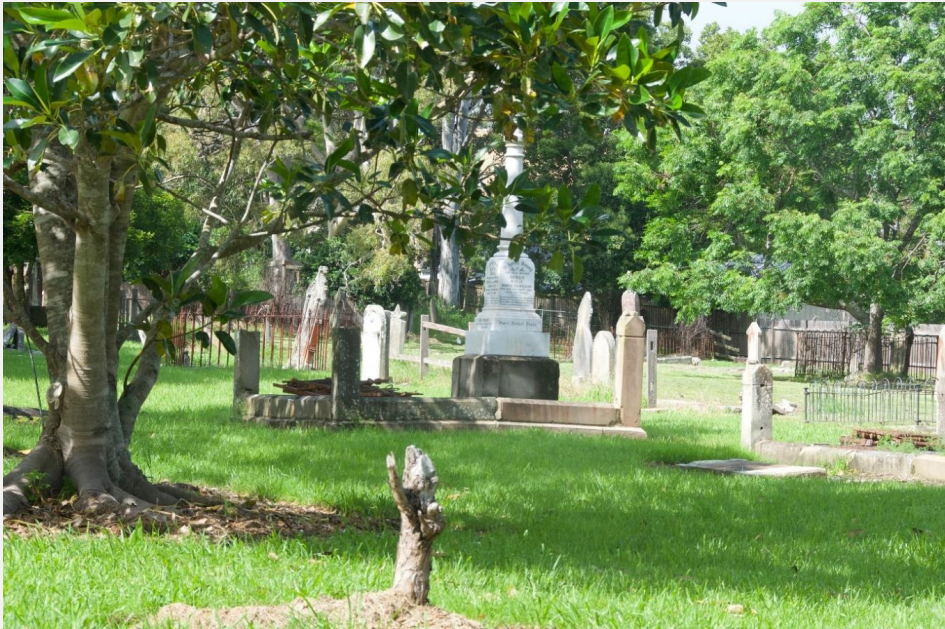
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Enclosure 1

1.2 Heritage Listing ID#I35

Place name: St Stephens Presbyterian Church Cemetery

Image: Date of Photo 10th December 2021



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I35
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	2 Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	Part lot 200. DP 1071808
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot of Plan
PLACE TYPE	Cemetery
PLACE COMPONENTS	Cemetery grounds, graves, mature plantings,
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1842-
THEMES	Religion
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High – local and State
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The cemetery was consecrated in 1842 and is still situated at the rear of the existing St Stephen’s church.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

St Stephens Presbyterian church cemetery is a place of local heritage significance as a burial site containing a variety of grave markers indicating the skills of the monumental mason, alongside the inscriptions on the markers preserve historic genealogical information for the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), d) and g) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:

This burial site is significant because it contains a variety of gravemarkers indicating the skills of the monumental mason, while the burial inscriptions preserve historic genealogical documentation for the community.	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Demonstrates the early development of the town and in particular the provision of burial areas and services. Many tombstones contain inscriptions that record prominent families and identities who contributed to the area.
Criterion D [Social Significance] An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW – or the local area – for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons.	Social significance as a cemetery used by the community since the 1842.
Criterion G [Representativeness] An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or a class of the local area's): <i>cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.</i>	The item is a representative example of an early church cemetery.
SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama inventory. Simpson, Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000 Anne Crostin All, Research Consultant. St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church (former)". New South Wales State Heritage Register. Office of Environment & Heritage. H00121. Retrieved 10 June 2022

1.3 Heritage Listing ID#I36

Place name: Frederick’s General Store

Image: Date of Photo 11th December 2021



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I36
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	3 Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	Lot 72. DP 802625
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan and part road reserve
PLACE TYPE	Built - commercial
PLACE COMPONENTS	Prior to the fire of 2012, façade and interior high material integrity Original fabric: Built mostly entirely of timber Attractively proportioned, Classical-inspired façade. Symmetrical design. Excellent parapet with simple hipped roof behind. Skillion verandah across pavement, with iron lace brackets and chamfered timber verandah posts. Parapet topped with molded pediment. Originally the shopfront below awning, with paneled dado railing. Recessed splayed entry.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1876
THEMES	Commerce
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Early storekeepers in Jamberoo include Mr John Allen (1860) and Mr Stephen Major, and Mr Stewart (1890). Henry Kendall worked at Jamberoo in 1869.

	The store in the village of Jamberoo was once situated on the opposite side of the street. It moved to the present site when the Presbyterian church was built in front of the original church in 1876. This building was formerly John Nelson's General Store. The Nelsons lived in 'Elsmere' (Churchill Street) alongside the store; the residence has since been demolished. In 1924 Ernest Fredericks began managing the two general stores in Jamberoo, and his business was carried on by his sons Erick and Alwyn. <u><i>"Fredericks family bow out of supermarket game"</i></u> <i>Fire gutted the historic Allowrie Street building in December 2012. The Fredericks family has had a retain presence in Jamberoo since the 1920s. The family occupied the heritage listed Allowrie Street building since 1961. The original store, located 100 meters along Allowrie Street, was founded by Mr Frederick's grandfather, Ernest Fredericks, in 1924. Brothers Eric and Alwyn Fredericks would later run the two stores concurrently, from 1961 to 1990"</i> <i>Illawarra Mercury. 30th October 2014A Sydney teenager confessed to burning down the Jamberoo IGA supermarket in late 2012.</i>
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Due to arson the Fredericks store was burnt down in 2012, the store was rebuilt replicating original design intent and architectural features. Some original fabric has been retained including Allowrie street facing façade. Restoration to a very high level. Although the structure has reduced material authenticity due to fire, the building retains significance value across all existing categories. Discussions with local community confirm importance of place. Frederick's General Store significance continues in the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), c), d), and d) of the Heritage Places Study as follows: Outstanding nineteenth century commercial building, constructed of timber. An excellent example of Victorian Classical styling, quite uncommon. Key feature is the parapet with its fine moulded pediment.
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Demonstrates the early commercial development of the town.
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Important landmark significance in the local area and townscape
Criterion D [Social Significance] An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW – or the local area – for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons.	Important to local community as general store in use since 1876.
SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama inventory. Simpson, Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000 Anne Crostin All, Research Consultant.



Item 15.1

Enclosure 1

1.4 Heritage Listing ID#I37

Place name: Inter-war Timber Cottage



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I37
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	5 Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	Lot 73. DP802625
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Local
PLACE TYPE	Built - house
PLACE COMPONENTS	Integrity: relatively intact except for the addition of a car port and rear skillion extension to the main structure Inter-War period California Style weatherboard bungalow with nested gables to street frontage. Simple rectangular plan with flat roofed porch/verandah. The porch characteristically features a roughcast brick balustrade wall with brick piers supporting three short Tuscan columns. Gables to corrugated iron pitched roof infilled in fibre cement sheeting. Single chimney stack in brick construction. Edwardian style architraves to openings. The front windows are typically casement, two and three light, with distinctive stained glass above smaller panels. The main front window features a flat sun hood repeating the idiom of the porch. Later addition, appropriate in design intent, front picket fence. Excellent landscape contribution and a major part of the Allowrie Street Group in Jamberoo. Good representative example of an Inter-War California style bungalow which makes a major contributor to the streetscape qualities of the Allowrie Street Group. Local significance.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1920s

THEMES	Accommodation
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Five Allowrie Street was built in the 1920s on a lot adjacent to Frederick's General Store. Allowrie Street developed as one of the main thoroughfares of the town.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:	
Five Allowrie Street is a good representative example of an Inter-Way California style bungalow which makes a major contribution to the streetscape qualities of the Allowrie Street Group. Local significance in the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to criterion a), c), and g) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Maintains the continuity through demonstration of typical fabric and design ethos
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Excellent streetscape contribution stemming from its architectural form and a major part of the Allowrie Group in Jamberoo
Criterion G [Representativeness] An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or a class of the local area's): cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.	Good representative example of an inter-war California style bungalow
SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama inventory. Simpson, Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000 Anne Crostin All, Research Consultant.
	

1.5 Heritage Listing ID#I38

Place name: Jamberoo Council Chambers (former)

Image: Photo taken 12th December 2021



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I38
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	9 Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	LEP 138. Lot 1, DP 719333
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - civic
PLACE COMPONENTS	Integrity: Façade displays original fabric Modifications: Adaptive reuse as a butcher’s shop. Brick addition to the side of the main structure. Awning possibly new or reduced from original size. One window enlarged to display produce. Inter-War brick building (Painted) Single storey with parapet. Inscribed “Council Chambers” Jamberoo” and dated 1934 on parapet. Components continue to meet Criterion A, B and C
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1933
THEMES	Towns, suburbs and Villages; Government and administration
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local

HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Jamberoo Municipality, originally called Kiama Municipality, broke away from the Kiama Municipality on 31 October 1890. Meetings were held in the Protestant Hall between 1900 and 1906, and the School of Arts on Allowrie Street. This building was erected in 1933 along with a Clerk's residence. In 1954 the Municipalities of Kiama, Jamberoo and Gerringong were re-amalgamated, essentially returning to once was the boundaries of 1859.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Former council chambers is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates a useful streetscape contributing building to the period character of the main street, retains strong architectural design intent. A good example of an Inter-War public building, with parapet still holding material authenticity. Former council chambers are evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), b), and c) of the Heritage Places Study as follows: Useful streetscape building contributing to the period character of the main street. Historical interest as the Council Chambers for the former Municipality of Jamberoo. Retains architectural interest despite alterations. Good example of an Inter-War public building, with parapet. Local significance.
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Important in demonstrating the early settlement in the district
Criterion B [Associative Significance] An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's – and/or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Association significant as former Council Chambers
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Major contributing element to the townscape
SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama inventory. K0 Simpson, Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000 Anne Crostin All, Research Consultant.

1.6 Heritage Listing ID#I39

Place name: Jamberoo Hotel

Image: Photo taken 10th December 2021



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	8
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	12 Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	LEP 139. Lot 201, DP 869947
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - Commercial/Private Corporate
PLACE COMPONENTS	Integrity: Building has been extensively altered, only evidence of original fabric is visible from the interior of the main structure. Integrity of the exterior is lost. Remodelling was undertaken by Mr Sheridan in the 1950's who had undertaken extensive remodelling, Mr Ken Taylor was the builder, who in 1956 remodelled to its present-day Tudor style. The original weatherboard façade is still evident at the first-floor level and behind the ground floor recladding. As the structure stands today, brick and timber with fibro to upper floor level. Iron roof with two from gables. Tudor style above ground at second level. Upper floor built over pedestrian footpath on solid timber verandah posts. Central recessed balcony on first floor. Structure holds prominent place in the Allowrie streetscape, directly opposite Reid Park. Components continue to meet Criterion A, C and D
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	Builder: John Tate
THEMES	Commercial
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011

SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The hotel in Jamberoo is one of the earliest inns in the valley. In 1838 Michael Hyam established 'The Harp' at Martha's Vineyard. Henry Heathorn established a brewery, which was managed by Newnham, an associate of Tooth's Maltings. When the brewery was sold to John Huskins it became "The Man of Kent" at Curramore. J Law erected a New Harp in 1984/50 known as "Laws Inn", and there was a hotel known as the 'Jamberoo Arms'. The Jamberoo hotel is the only one to have survived. The hotel in Jamberoo was first granted a license in 1857. The licensee was Mr James Shaw, who had the hotel built by a local builder John Tate. In 1920, Tooth & Co purchased the hotel from owner Mr H Pryor. It was owned by Sheridan in the 1950's, when it was remodelled, as mentioned above, in 1956. In 1964 it was owned by a Mr Curry and known as "Curry's Inn".
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:	An early hotel that has been significantly altered, although a high percentage of original fabric survives (currently concealed) The Jamberoo Hotel is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates historical interest and useful streetscape contribution in the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), c), and d) of the Heritage Places Study as follows: A very early hotel building of considerable historical interest. Unfortunately altered but much of original fabric survives, presently concealed. Still makes a useful streetscape contribution
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Important in demonstrating the early settlement of the district
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Key landmark in the local area and the townscape
Criterion D [Social Significance] An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW – or the local area – for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons.	Holds social significance to societal life in the immediate community
SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama inventory. Simpson, Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000 Anne Crostin All, Research Consultant.
	



Item 15.1

Enclosure 1

1.7 Heritage Listing ID#I40

Place name: Commercial Building

Image: Photo taken 27th September 2022



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	9
OTHER NAMES	Commercial Building (previously ES & A Bank)
ADDRESS / LOCATION	13 Allowrie Street (incorrectly listed as 15 Allowrie Street on the K-LEP 2011)
LOT/PLAN	Lot 51, DP 1177120 (incorrectly listed as Lot 1, DP 783821 on the K-LEP 2011) This item’s curtilage needs to be adjusted to the above lot only.
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Local
PLACE TYPE	Built - Commercial
PLACE COMPONENTS	This item was previously associated with 15-17 Allowrie Street, and the existing curtilage entails not only the significant portion of 13 Allowrie street, but the non-significant other development. It is proposed that the curtilage for this item be consolidated to 13 Allowrie Street (Lot 51, DP 1177120) in order to preserve heritage value.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1934
THEMES	Commercial (former Government and Administration)

OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
13 Allowrie Street is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates importance in the formation of community and commercial activities in the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), b), c), and d) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	The premises at 13 Allowrie Street are important in demonstrating the evolution of the commercial centre of Jamberoo from the Inter-War years.
Criterion B [Associative Significance] An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's – and/or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Important in demonstrating the early settlement of the district
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Key landmark in the local area and the townscape The premises at 13 Allowrie Street are important for their contribution to the streetscape values of the centre of Jamberoo.
Criterion D [Social Significance] An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW – or the local area – for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons.	Holds social significance to societal life in the immediate community
SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama inventory. Simpson, Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000

1.8 Heritage Listing ID#I41

Place name: Jamberoo Antique Shop

Image: Photo taken 12th December 2021



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I41
OTHER NAMES	former ES & A Bank
ADDRESS / LOCATION	26 Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	LEP 141. DP 584388
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan and part road reserve
PLACE TYPE	Built- Residential/commercial
PLACE COMPONENTS	Building and street awning. Domestic style weatherboard building with shopfront. Once a bank. Traditional hipped roof with gable projection forming shopfronts. Bullnosed awning over footpath, with timber posts and brackets. Corrugated iron roof. Hipped bullnosed verandah returns around main building. Gable features decorative "scroll-like" barge boards and finial.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	Early 19 th century
THEMES	Commercial
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Exceptional - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Some alterations to detail of shop front and interior resulting from change of use. Residence at rear updated and altered.

	Excellent nineteenth century weatherboard shop and residence. Of special interest for its historical association with the former English, Scottish and Australian Bank. Structure retains value as assessed by Criterion A and C The English, Scottish and Australia. Bank opened an agency in Jamberoo on 1st October 1888. The agency was upgraded to a branch in August 1893. The ES & A Bank moved to this site in about 1897 when the manager was Mr HK Hill. The bank moved to another site circa 1920. The banks modern premises were erected circa 1964.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE The antique shop is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates representative values in the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), and c) of the Heritage Places Study as follows: Excellent nineteenth century weatherboard shop and residence. Of special interest for its historical association with the former English, Scottish and Australian Bank. Little altered. Local significance.	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Important in demonstrating the early settlement of the district
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Major contributing element to the townscape
SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama inventory. Simpson, Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000 Anne Crostin All, Research Consultant.
	

1.9 Heritage Listing ID#I42

Place name: Jamberoo School of Arts

Image: Photo care of KMC



Image: Photo taken 10th December 2021



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I42
OTHER NAMES	Jamberoo Municipal Hall (Former School of Arts)
ADDRESS / LOCATION	30 Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	LEP 142. DP 623792

AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - hall
PLACE COMPONENTS	Integrity: Structures and internal finished off hall has only intact elements. Modifications: Extensively modified. Interior of hall generally as for original with modifications to openings which include side doors, front entry doors and windows to front. Interior shell of original School of Arts only. The Municipal Hall complex now comprises three main elements: the hall consisting of the original School of Arts building visible internally only, a new meeting hall, kitchen and toilets, and a new free-standing library between the hall and the street frontage. Flat roofed covered ways provide pedestrian links between each building. A war memorial arch has been relocated into the forecourt. The structure and finishes of the School of Arts remains intact internally, including timber board lining to walls and ceilings, polished timber floor and decorative ceiling vents. The stage and proscenium remain intact with fibro wall linings and timber floor. Externally the old building is line in the same dark texture bricks of the remainder of the complex, and the roof in its original pitched form, is sheeted in Colorbond steel deck. Internal structure and finishes of hall are the only element of heritage significance
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1896
THEMES	Education, A Social Institution
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The Jamberoo School of Arts was erected in Allowrie Street, Jamberoo in 1896. Constructed of timber with corrugated iron roofing, the building was designed in the rural vernacular of the Illawarra. A bullnose roofed veranda linked the central gable roofed hall with smaller similar roofed rooms to each side. The building, fronting the main street of Jamberoo village, relied largely upon its tripartite form and setting to identify its importance as a symbol of growth in the rural community. Ornament was limited to decorative bargeboards, veranda mouldings and striped paint work to the bullnosed veranda roof. Although larger, the School of Arts reflected the pattern of early stores and simple workman's cottages fronting the main street of Jamberoo. Whilst these forms remain evident in recent examples, later alterations have removed the visual significance of The School of Arts. Later additions included the erection of a War Memorial Arch, itself an important item to the community, and infill of the open verandah to form flat roofed enclosures either side of a central raised portico and cantilevered awning. In the 1970's the additions were removed, together with the outer gabled roofed forms. New ancillary rooms, including a library forward of the hall, were constructed in asymmetrical plan form. New and existing structures were then clad in face brick and metal roofing. The Memorial Arch was also removed with plaques relocated to the new structure. Essentially this work preserved the original hall as an intact interior and external form set without a new exterior of ancillary rooms.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
The Jamberoo School of Arts is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates focus of community social activities within the local region, original design was a good example of the traditional, vernacular approach to the provision of cost-effective space in the nineteenth century, such as community halls and spaces. Furthermore, uncommon in the Kiama district as a surviving example of an early School of Arts. Comparative example of contemporary period is the Gerringsong School of Arts. Evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), d), f) and g) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	

The Jamberoo School of Arts is important to the local community as a focus of community social activities and as a good example of the traditional, vernacular approach to the provision of cost effective space in the late nineteenth century, and which had become an accepted solution for such community halls. Uncommon in the Kiama district as a surviving example of an early School of Arts. Comparative example of contemporary period is the Gerringong School of Arts.

Criterion A [Historical Significance]
An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.

Functional Hall erected in the late nineteenth century in response to the growth of the Jamberoo community and the need for community facilities

Criterion D [Social Significance] An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW – or the local area – for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons.

The School of Arts is important to the local community for its use as a focus of community social activities and development of the performing arts and music in the local area.

Criterion F [Rarity] An item possesses uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Uncommon in the Kiama district as surviving example of an early School of Arts

Criterion G [Representativeness]
An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or a class of the local area's):
cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.

The Jamberoo School of Arts is important in demonstrating the traditional vernacular approach to the provision to cost effective community halls in the late nineteenth century, typical in many country areas.

SOURCES

Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama inventory. Simpson, Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000
Anne Crostin All, Research Consultant.

Rear of Building:



1.10 Heritage Listing ID#I43

Place name: Former Jamberoo Post Office

Image: Photos taken 10th December 2021



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I43
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	32 Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	LEP 143. DP 153466
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan and part road reserve
PLACE TYPE	Built - commercial
PLACE COMPONENTS	Integrity: The external form of the former Post Office and residence is relatively intact. Current refurbishments (Jan 2022) are retaining original fabric both internally and externally, retaining high material authenticity. Residential and commercial complex based on a transitional late Victorian hipped roof cottage with gabled bay. Commercial and residential gabled extensions appear to have taken place in two stages, probably during the 1930s and 1950s. The earlier gabled form, with its glazed and infilled timber veranda, is set back from the street but the later commercial Post Office extension has been brought forward to the site boundary and footpath. The Post Office extension of the 1950s is of similar construction to the earlier extension and features fibre cement infill to the gable with the walls also fibre cement clad. Bracketed skillion veranda supported on timber posts extends across the footpath. Roofs in corrugated galvanized iron. Contribution to the streetscape values of the commercial centre of Jamberoo
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1890
THEMES	Residential (previous Government and Administration)
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011

SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	An important element of the Allowrie Street townscape, the old post office retains its original configuration with attached residence to the rear. The post office is representative of post office/store in the 1890's and retains its original gabled form with skillion awning to the front across the footpath.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
The old post office is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates a building defined as an important element of the Allowrie Street townscape, the building retains its original configuration with the attached residence at the rear. The post office is representative of post office/store in the 1890's with the façade retaining its original gable form with skillion awning to the front of the building across the footpath. Criterion is evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), c), and d) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Historical significance as a former post office from the late 19 th century period of development of the village
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Aesthetic significance in terms of its contribution to the scale and vernacular character of the Allowrie Street group
Criterion D [Social Significance] An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW – or the local area – for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons.	Social significance for its former role as an important community facility
SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama inventory. Simpson, Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000 Anne Crostin All, Research Consultant.
	   

1.11 Heritage Listing ID#I44

Place name: Cottage

Image: Photo taken 12th December 2021



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I44
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	40 Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	DP 159642
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - house
PLACE COMPONENTS	Integrity: Relatively intact except for additions at the rear of the front boundary wall. Modifications: Rear skillion extension Inter-War brick California style bungalow with nested gables to the street frontage based on an L-shaped plan. Projecting nested gable and flat roofed front porch characteristic of the type and period, including paired timber columns and brick verandah balustrade wall and piers. Nested gables infilled with fibre cement panels and shingles below simple barge boards with typical end details. Roof corrugated galvanized iron. Windows typically three pane light timber casement with distinctive stained glass lead light infill. The window to the projecting nestled gable is formed as a slightly projecting bay supported on simple timber brackets. The sub floor work is rendered in common with the front steps. Excellent garden setting with mature palm trees, which, with the house makes a major streetscape contribution.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1920s.

THEMES	Accommodation
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Exceptional - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Constructed in the 1920s and formerly owned by the Tate family
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE 40 Allowrie is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates an excellent example of a brick Inter-War California style in the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), c), f) and g) of the Heritage Places Study as follows: Excellent, representative example of an Inter-War cottage in the California Bungalow style. One of the few fair face brick examples in the Kiama LGA. Excellent contribution to the Allowrie Street streetscape in an appropriate garden setting. Local significance.	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Historical significance in demonstrating the development of the district and an exceptional example of a brick interwar Californian Bungalow
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	The house makes a major streetscape contribution which stems from the buildings architectural form in an appropriate garden setting
Criterion F [Rarity] An item possesses uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).	One of the few examples of an Inter-War California style house erected in fair face brickwork
Criterion G [Representativeness] An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or a class of the local area's): cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.	Inter-War California Bungalow style house erected in fair face brickwork with characteristic features including nestled gables, three bay windows and a front porch with brick balustrade and paired timber posts.
SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama inventory. Simpson, Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000 Anne Crostin All, Research Consultant.
Additional Images of front façade taken from Allowrie street	

1.12 Heritage Listing ID#I45

Place name: Greenvale Residence

Image: Date of Photo 10th December 2021



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I45
OTHER NAMES	Gundarimba Residence
ADDRESS / LOCATION	45 Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	DP 202391
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - house
PLACE COMPONENTS	Integrity: The essential details and form of the original house remain intact being overlaid by changes designed to complement the original design intent. These changes include the reference to Falling Waters, the work of Frank Lloyd Wright Modifications: in 1996 the building was extended by the addition of a laundry, garage, and butlers' room Gundarimba is set well back from the road in spacious grounds. Design by architect Thomas Dowling of Sydney, the grounds include a sunken garden characteristic of larger houses of the Inter-War years built to encapsulate and express lifestyle. In this respect the six-bedroom house is unusual in its use of a combination of architectural features which continue the design idiom of an earlier house. While the two storied brick structure with its tiled hipped roof is characteristic of larger Inter-War houses the building is dominated by horizontal features which stem from the ideas of Frank Lloyd Wright. The horizontal plane of the wide flat eaves is reflected in a series of terraced forms at the northern end of the building which integrate it with its setting and the approaches to the building from the street. This is further reinforced by a simple brick string course which picks up the line of the first-floor windowsills. Apart from the string course all brickwork is rendered and painted. A single brick chimney identified the services areas of the building. The entrance features Carrara marble steps and mosaic tiles. The terraced forms at the northern end of the building appear to have been added later, after Wright's design for Falling Water was erected in 1936. Internally the building, although elaborate, utilizes the prevailing architectural idiom of the Inter-war years. This is seen in heavy, dark, paneled timberwork to door head height, coffered ceilings, timber sash windows and Edwardian detailing to some bedroom timberwork. Fireplaces are in fair face brick carefully integrated with windows and timber paneling. Cast iron fire surrounds feature

	small, brown, blue and buff tiles. Mantlepieces are formed in simply detailed stonework for smaller rooms upstairs. The fireplaces in the main rooms downstairs feature geometric, pitched forms for tiling and timber mantlepieces. Such Diagonal geometry echoes the work of Wright, while the use of cast concrete forms, in fireplaces and openings, echoes Griffin's work of the 1920s at Castlecrag in Sydney. Gundarimba's architectural qualities demonstrates the application of Wright's principal that a horizontal architecture is more in harmony with nature. The first-floor windowsill string course and the wide eaves overhands are reminiscent of the Winslow house of 1893. Coupled with in situ terraced forms the house demonstrates the evolution of the two-storey house in Kiama district during the Inter-War period. Wright's influence extends equally to the interior which is demonstrated in its geometry and finishes, displaying and excellent grasp of the qualities of Frank Lloyd Wright's work. The garden setting includes many species including mature plantings of Blue Spruce, Water Gums, Cabbage Tree Palms and Gingko species.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1929. Architect: Thomas Dowling, Architect, Sydney. Builder: Alf Stephens (Bowral)
THEMES	Accommodation
OTHER LISTINGS	State Heritage Register Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Exceptional- State and Local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Gundarimba was designed by Architect Thomas Dowling of Spring Street, Sydney in 1929 for Miss Annie Eva Reid. Miss Reid had purchased the property from the Colley family on 6th September 1928. The property at one time was owned by John Colley. He had purchased it from the Osborne Family in 1865. On the 28th of December 1893 John Colley deeded the property to his widow Mary Colley and his daughters Mary Ae, Elizabeth, Margaret, Jessie and Matilda. On the 6th of September 1928 Annie Eva Reid of Sydney purchased the property. Annie lived in the Greenvale house with the Colley daughters until their new home was completed. Annie Eva Reid was the daughter of Samuel Reid and his wife Anne Carson. When her brother, Alexander C. Reid died he left her a large sum of money. Eva was a cousin to the Colley family. Annie Eva Reid died on 7 September, 1954 and the property was bequeathed to the Rachel Forster Hospital who placed the property in the hands of J.N. King & Sons of Kiama for sale at Auction in March 1955. Greenvale the palatial two-storey brick residence of the late Miss Reid, standing on one acre approximately of beautifully landscaped lawns and gardens and sweeping red gravel drives. Garden elements from the old house can still be seen in the sunken garden, the exotic tree plantings and the few citrus trees, remnant of the orchard.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Gundarimba, designed by Sydney architect Thomas Dowling in 1929, is important as a rare regional example of the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright and the Prairie School and Walter Burley Griffin's Castlecrag designs on the evolution and design of traditional two storey houses in a rural setting during the Inter-War years of the 1920's. Gundarimba's architectural qualities demonstrate the application of Wright's principal that a horizontal architecture is more in harmony with nature. Wright's and Griffin's influences extend equally to the interior which demonstrates in its geometry and finishes an excellent grasp of the detailing and spatial qualities of their work.	

Gundarimba is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates international architectural design transmission due to Frank Lloyd Wright's being influenced by Japanese vernacular and associated nature/culture linkages, into the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), c), and f) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Built in 1929, Gundarimba is important in the introduction and evolution of architectural ideas in the Illawarra in the 1920s under the influence of F L Wright and the Prairie School which evolved during the 1890s and early 1900s in the United States and the work of Walter Burley Griffin in Sydney after 1915.
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Accomplished architectural design. Major contributing element to the townscape. The item exhibits features and characteristics of high quality and unusual design. Feature gardens and landscaping of high quality of design. Aesthetic design intent also evidenced by international transmission between Japanese design and linkages between nature and design ethos
Criterion F [Rarity] An item possesses uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).	Gundarimba is important as a rare example, in the Illawarra, of the influence of Wright's Prairie house and Walter Burley Griffin's Castlecrag designs on the evolution and design of two storey houses in a rural setting.
SOURCES	Blake, Peter. Frank Lloyd Wright, Architecture and Space. 1960 Cuffley, Peter. Australian Houses of the 1920's and 1930's LTO NSW Certificate of Title Shoalhaven & Nowra News Tuesday 15th March 1955 They Colley Family, Local Studies Room, Kiama Municipal Library
	

1.13 Heritage Listing ID#I46

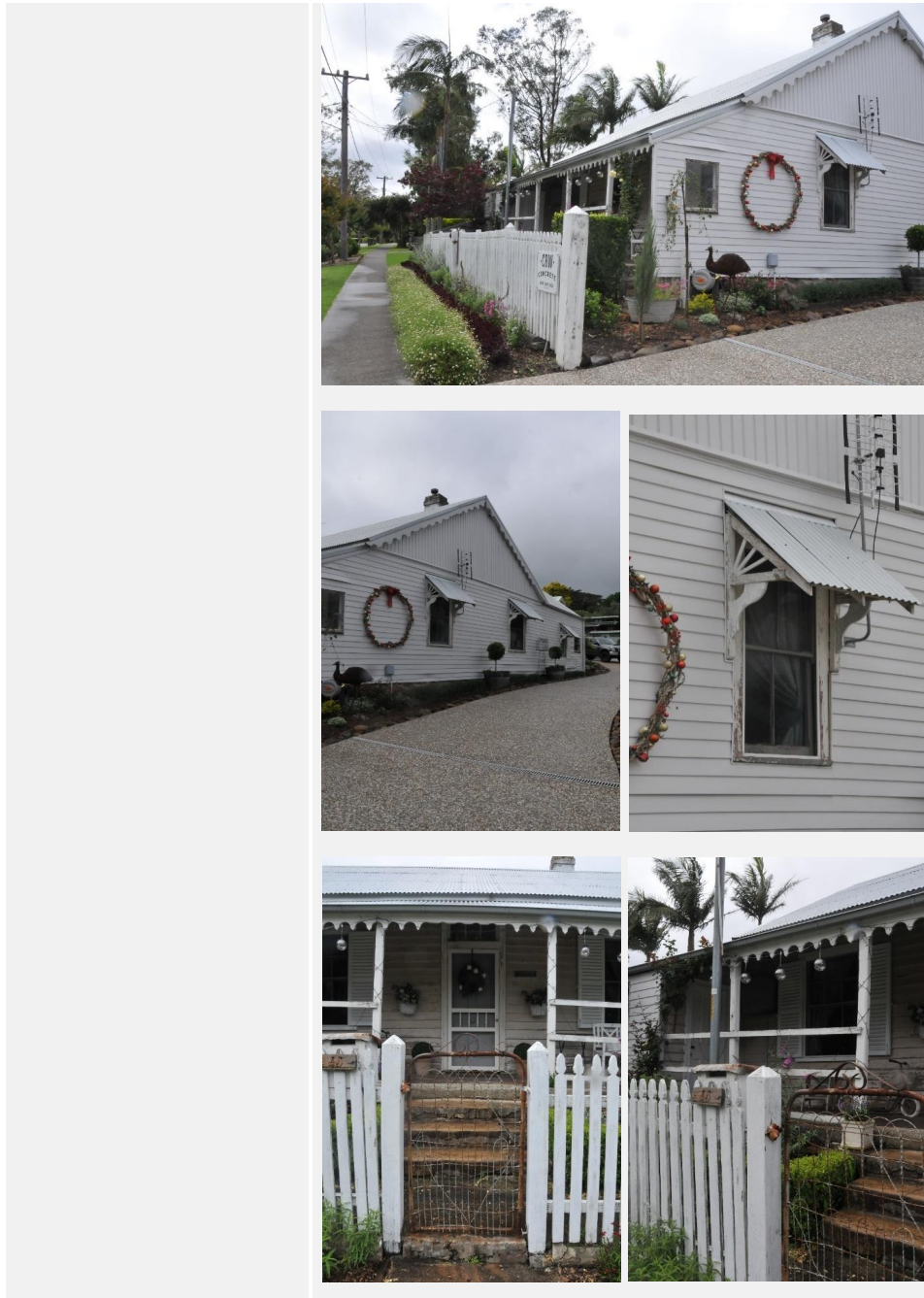
Place name Weatherboard Cottage

Image: Photo taken 12th December 2021



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I46
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	46 Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	Lot 6. DP 1099228
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - house
PLACE COMPONENTS	Integrity: 2000 – external form essentially intact with some minor loss of fabric. Property was sold in 2014 and underwent renovations sympathetic with the period. Original fabric. Modifications: 2000 – the following was noted: Front gate replaced with tubular steel wide gates to driveway on one side Balustrade to verandah a later addition. Gables possibly infilled with vertical timberwork. Not seen internally. Large weatherboard cottage erected in the Federation period based on the symmetrical Georgian plan; contemporary wing at rear includes laundry and kitchen. Rubblestone foundations with sub floor wall carried round to support the front verandah. Gabled, corrugated iron roof to main rooms with lower, but contemporary, front skillion verandah supported on simple timber posts. Verandah and gables feature scalloped edge detailing. Windows 2x2 timber sash with the exception of the street frontage which has 6x6 sash windows. Side windows feature timber sun hoods with early Federation detailing. Single brick chimney in the angle of the L-shaped plan. Front fence in keeping with the period. Once one of three; 42 Allowrie Street of similar type no 44 Allowrie demolished.
Physical Condition	Fir but run down. Potential for better contribution to the streetscape as one of a group.

YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1900.
THEMES	Accommodation
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Exceptional
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Constructed c. 1900. Claimed to be moved from adjacent Minnamurra House where use was as a schoolhouse (Miss Tindell) Reference: Elsie Stewart 2001.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
46 Allowrie Street is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates a turn of the century Federation period weatherboard cottage one of a few sound examples of its type in the Jamberoo and Kiama region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), c), f) and g) of the Heritage Places Study as follows: Good example of a turn of the century Federation period weatherboard cottage one of the few examples of its type in the Kiama LGA. Good contribution to the streetscape for its architectural values. Local significance.	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Exceptional historical significance of an early timber cottage demonstrating the development of the district
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Excellent contribution to the streetscape for its architectural form
Criterion F [Rarity] An item possesses uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).	The house is important as one of the few examples of its type in Jamberoo and the Kiama LGA
Criterion G [Representativeness] An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or a class of the local area's): <i>cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.</i>	Good example of a late nineteenth century - Federation period weatherboard cottage
SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama inventory. Simpson, Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000 Anne Crostin All, Research Consultant.



Item 15.1

Enclosure 1

1.14 Heritage Listing ID#I47

Place name: Reid Park

Image: Date of photo 14th February 2022 of Rotunda



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I47
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	Crown 9175-3000
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Park
PLACE COMPONENTS	Park grounds, mature trees, early park structures.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	C.1900s Rotunda built in 2012
THEMES	Towns, Suburbs and Villages
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Exceptional – local and State
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	A small, formal, passive use park occupying an area of approximately 0.5 hectares at the corner of Churchill and Allowrie Streets, Reid Park was used by the Jamberoo community from at least the early 1900s. It contains a variety of mature exotic and native trees. The park contains picnic facilities and a children's playground. The community hall is located on land adjoining the northeast corner of the park.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Reid Park was gifted to Jamberoo Council in 1937 by Ms Annie Eva Reid to celebrate the coronation of King George V1 in 1937. This is documented in the Kiama Independent on Saturday 15 May, 1937. Reid Park Is a place of local heritage significance demonstrating period tree planting dating from the early 1900's and important landscape contributions to St Stephens Church in the Jamberoo township as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), c) and d) of the Heritage Places Study as follows: Park with characteristic period tree planting from early 1900's. Important landscape element with St Stephens Church and trees at western end of Jamberoo Township.	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Important in demonstrating the early settlement of the district and the provision of public amenities and tree planting schemes
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Aesthetic significance for its mature trees and spatial association with St Stephens Church.
Criterion D [Social Significance] An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW – or the local area – for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons.	Social Significance for the local community in terms of sport, recreation and social activities
SOURCES	Jamberoo Parklands: Plan of Management, Draft 2006. (Kiama closed reserve) Jamberoo Park Management Unit: 19.07.2006. Management Unit 1: Sportsground Management Unit 2: Reid Park Management Unit 3: Hyams Creek Simpson, Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review.2000

1.15 Heritage Listing ID#I48

Place name: Timber Cottage

Image: Photo taken 12th December 2021



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I48
OTHER NAMES	Brundage
ADDRESS / LOCATION	42 Beattie Street
LOT/PLAN	Lot 1. DP542940
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - house
PLACE COMPONENTS	Integrity: Fabric retains original integrity. Original fabric Modifications: @ 2000 Recently reconstructed. All work appears authentic. New roofing Verandah detail possible replaced. Good period style screen door Traditional form weatherboard cottage, 1868. Symmetrical design with hipped Iron roof. Skillion verandah with timber posts and brackets. Central door with double hung window either side. Joinery seems all original. Well planted garden in front. Elevated position with good northerly views.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1868
THEMES	Accommodation
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Margaret O'Keefe purchased one acre in lots 28 and 29 of what was formerly Hyam's grant from John Noble and Dora Jane Noble on September 17, 1901, for £45. It had previously belonged to Henry Frederick Noble, who made his will on May 5, 1899, and died April 21, 1901. He purchased four acres in lots 24-41 from Percy Owen and Alfred Allanson Turner on February 2, 1893, for £241. The property was formerly owned by Robert Owen, who made his will on

	September 13, 1878, and died on November 25, 1878. Robert Owen had purchased Hyam's grant on March 28, 1846, for £1350, and according to a vellum map dated 1848 held by the Kiama Family History Centre, this was surveyed by Mr. R.W. Goodhall and subdivided into 54 farms and 46 lots on the village site, and shown for sale by Mr. Edmund Gerard, Auctioneer on September 27, 1848. (Via Dr L Beckett)
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
42 Beattie Street is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates a fine example of a modest turn-of-the-century weatherboard workers cottage. Set prominently on an elevated site. Authentically reconstructed and attractively presented, and one of the best examples of its period and type in the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), and c) of the Heritage Places Study as follows: Fine example of a modest turn-of-the-century weatherboard cottage. Authentically reconstructed and attractively presented. one of the best examples of its period and type in the Municipality. Prominently set on its elevated site.	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Historical significance and one of the oldest houses in the Jamberoo village
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Contributes to the diversity and character of the streetscape. The items exhibit features and characteristics of high quality and unusual design.
SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-08 Simpson, Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000

1.16 Heritage Listing ID#I49

Place name: Timber Cottage

Image: Photo taken 12th December 2021



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I49
OTHER NAMES	Cottage, Jamberoo
ADDRESS / LOCATION	4 Browns Lane
LOT/PLAN	DP 830230
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - house
PLACE COMPONENTS	Integrity: Retains some original fabric, original design intent compromised Modifications: Various additions to original structure Timber cottage. Vernacular weatherboard cottage with a gabled iron roof. Broken back verandahs to front and rear. Attractive timber balustrading. Otherwise restrained. Local distinctiveness is afforded by the leveling of the structure across the landscape with uncovered pillars, attractive entrance with suitably designed timber fence Placement within the setting affords the property landscape value.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1890
THEMES	Accommodation
OTHER LISTINGS	Regional Environmental Plan. Illawarra. No 1. 11.04.1986 Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Constructed in 1890.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Four Browns Lane timber cottage is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates vernacular small farm holdings in the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a) and g) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	

Early weatherboard cottage. Good example of a vernacular farm or workers cottage.	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Holds historical significance as an example of local vernacular timber cottage demonstrating the development of the district
Criterion G [Representativeness] An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or a class of the local area's): <i>cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.</i>	Vernacular rural cottage with auxiliary timber farming structures
SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-08 Simpson, Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000
	

1.17 Heritage Listing ID#I50

Place name: Colewood Residence

Image: Photo taken 14th February 2022



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I50
OTHER NAMES	Colewood Residence Jamberoo
ADDRESS / LOCATION	97 Burra Creek Road
LOT/PLAN	Lot 131. DP 751279
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - house
PLACE COMPONENTS	Integrity: High level of integrity of original finishes and fabric but was in a deteriorating condition in 2000. Since 2000 the property has been purchased and has been sympathetically restored to the original design intent, with a high percentage of original fabric remaining. Architect: John Simmons, a noted builder of the times from Kiama. The house demonstrates characteristic features of a Simmons style home, such as the fret work on the large boards and the bay windows. Symmetrical facades with central veranda between gabled projections. Constructed of weatherboard with fine cedar panelled interior. Red glass surrounding and above the doors. The property's name 'Colewood' is inscribed above the front door in red glass. The placement of the house within site and movement by both foot and carriage to the house (at the time on construction) highlights an understanding of the importance of the family. Ebenezer Cole planted two pines, in symmetry, they are still standing today.

	The property is named 'Colewood' a hybrid name from the surname of Ebenezer Cole and the maiden name of his wife Miss Wood.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1890
THEMES	Accommodation
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	William Coles, from Lincolnshire, arrived in the Colony in NSW in 1830 and commenced work for Michael Hyam of Jamberoo. He became a noted cattle breeder. On his death his property was carried by his sons James (JT) and Ebenezer. Ebenezer Cole was born in 1860 and was a Kiama alderman from 1884-1900. He married a Miss Wood. Ebenezer contracted John Simmons, a noted local architect from Kiama, to build their marital home on his property shortly afterwards. In 1900 the property was purchased by Harry H Irvine, of "Clover Hill". It was occupied in recent years by Miss Esme Irvine, descendant of Harry H Irvine
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE Colewood is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates the work of local builder John Simmons. It is an excellent example of a symmetrical Federation design constructed in timber, with recent restoration retaining original design intent and fabric. Building is well placed within the Jamberoo hillside, framed within the landscape by two magnificent old pine trees. Significance for Colewood in the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), b), and c) of the Heritage Places Study as follows: Excellent example of a symmetrical Federation design, in timber. Characteristic of the work of local architect/builder John Simmons, Hardly altered. Enjoys a fine setting, framed by two magnificent old pines	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Important in demonstrating the early settlement of the district
Criterion B [Associative Significance] An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's – and/or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Association with architect, John Simmons, and local alderman, Ebenezer Cole.
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	The item exhibits features and characteristics of high quality and unusual design. Major landmark element in the landscape. Feature gardens and landscaping of high-quality design
SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama inventory. Simpson, Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000 Anne Crostin All, Research Consultant.

1.18 Heritage Listing ID#I51

Place name: Timber Cottage

Image: Date of photo 10th December 2021



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I51
OTHER NAMES	Timber Homestead
ADDRESS / LOCATION	2 Chapel Lane
LOT/PLAN	Lot 12. DP600711
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - house
PLACE COMPONENTS	Integrity: Minimal modifications, original design intent remains Modifications: Some alteration to verandah detail is suggested, otherwise minimal alterations have occurred Timber homestead verandah. Late nineteenth century weatherboard house. Main building is a traditional Georgian type. Faces towards Churchill Street. Hipped iron roof without eaves. Symmetrical front façade. Encircling skillion verandah with simple timber posts. There is an earlier gabled structure attached at the rear, facing Chapel Street. Plain lapped boarding and a double hung window with arched upper panes. Prominent and well cared for garden setting.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	19 th century
THEMES	Accommodation
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local

HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Apparently, structure incorporates an earlier cottage or outbuilding. Building well placed within site beside creek crossing.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Interesting weatherboard home, apparently incorporating an earlier cottage or outbuilding. Attractively sited beside the creek crossing. In good condition. 2 Chapel Lane is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates an original weatherboard cottage retaining original design intent and fabric in the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to criterion a) and c), of the Heritage Places Study as follows
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Historical significance as an original timber dwelling demonstrating the early development of the district.
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Picturesque cottage in attractive garden setting, well maintained exhibiting original fabric on both main cottage and auxiliary buildings.
SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-08 Simpson, Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000
	

1.19 Heritage Listing ID#I52

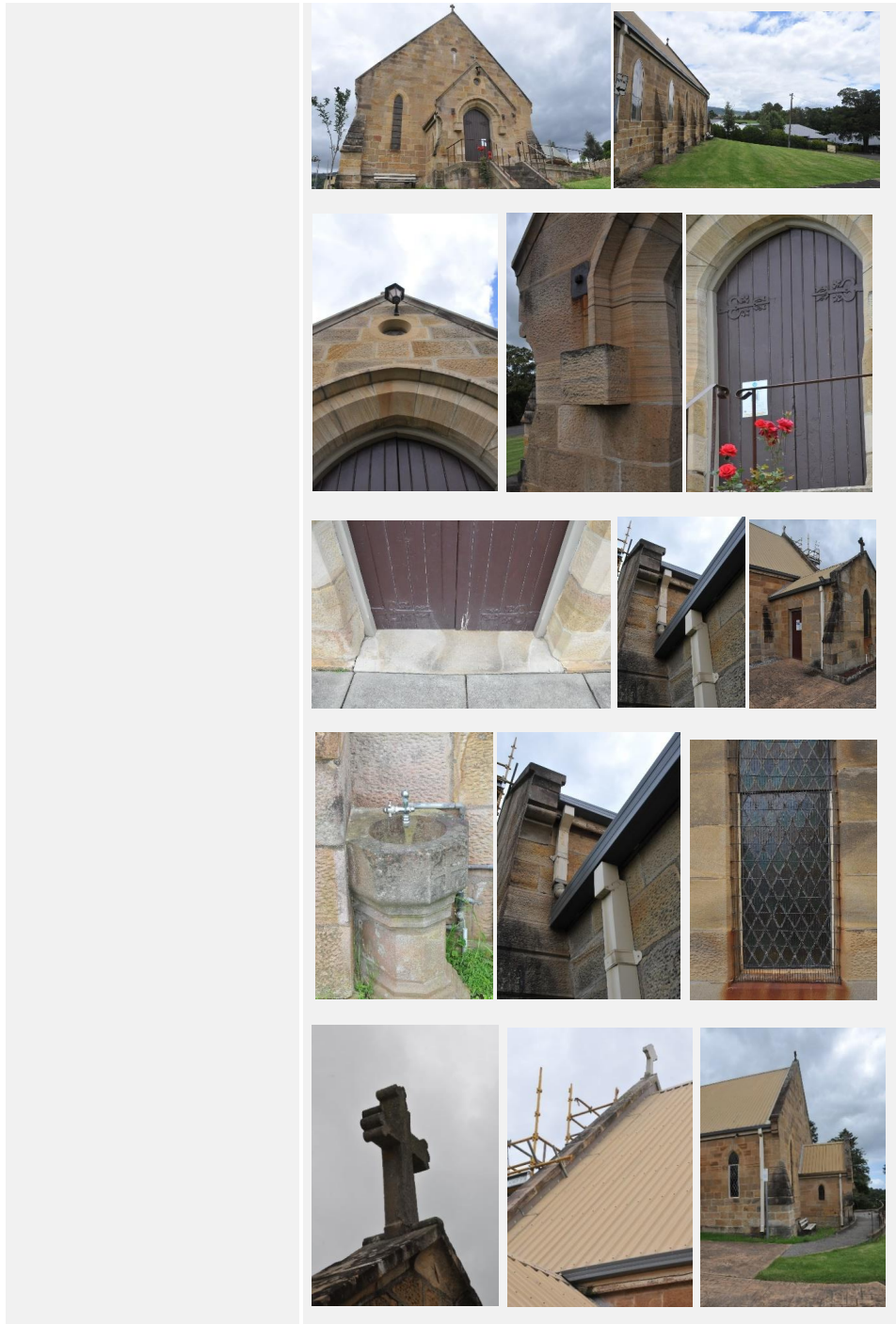
Place name: St Matthew's Catholic Church

Image: Date of Photos taken 12 December 2021



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I52
OTHER NAMES	St Mathew's Catholic Church Jamberoo
ADDRESS / LOCATION	22 Chapel Lane
LOT/PLAN	Lot 21. DP863996
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built- church
PLACE COMPONENTS	Integrity: Intact Modifications: Extensive internal renovations in 1976, including new furniture and a magnificent altar. Exterior has remained essentially unaltered. Built of sandstone in ecclesiastical Gothic Style. Rectangular plan with buttressed walls and a stone porch. High-pitched gable iron roof. Cabled front porch with masonry label moulding to door. Maintains its semi-rural setting.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1875
THEMES	Religion
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011 State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) Illawarra (No. 1) Gazette Number: 60, Page: 1595.
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local

HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The Catholic church in Jamberoo was built in 1875. Prior to the construction of a church in Jamberoo, the Catholic community held services in private homes. There is still a private cemetery on Michael O'Mara's property "Middlemount" and services were also held at Farraher's "Stoney Creek", Daley's "Wallaby Hill" and McEnroe's "Rocklow". In November 1838, the Rev Dr Polding visited Illawarra, stopping firstly Wollongong and Dapto, then Jamberoo. During that visit Jamberoo Cemetery (In the Village of Woodstock) was consecrated by Bishop Polding. The land had been donated by Moses Brennan. A church school was built on the south-west corner of the lot in 1839. In 1876, the Church proposed a fine stone building to replace the church school. The foundation stone was laid in 1875 by Archbishop Vaughan. The architect was John Simmons of Kiama. The church was completed in four years and opened by archbishop Vaughan on 7th of September 1879. In 1997 the sacristy was completed. In 1979 a silver chalice which had been lost in 1841 was re-discovered
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE Excellent stone church still enjoying a commanding position in its traditional semi-rural setting of continuing social and historical significance as the centre of local Catholic worship for over 100 years. Little altered. St Matthew's Church is an excellent stone church still enjoying a commanding position in its traditional semi-rural setting of continuing social and historical significance as the centre of local Catholic worship for over 100 years. Local heritage significance as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), c), d), and g) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	High significance as village parish church
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Aesthetic significance in context of surrounding rural landscape
Criterion D [Social Significance] An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW – or the local area – for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons.	Strong social significance
Criterion G [Representativeness] An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or a class of the local area's): cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.	Representative rural village church
SOURCES	Anne Crostin Ali. Illawarra Heritage Study Review – Kiama Inventory. K01-11. 1994 Latona Masterton and Associates. Kiama Heritage Study. Vol 2, Item 89. 1987 Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-08 Simpson, Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000



Item 15.1

Enclosure 1



Item 15.1

Enclosure 1

1.20 Heritage Listing ID#I53

Place name: St Matthew's Catholic Church Cemetery

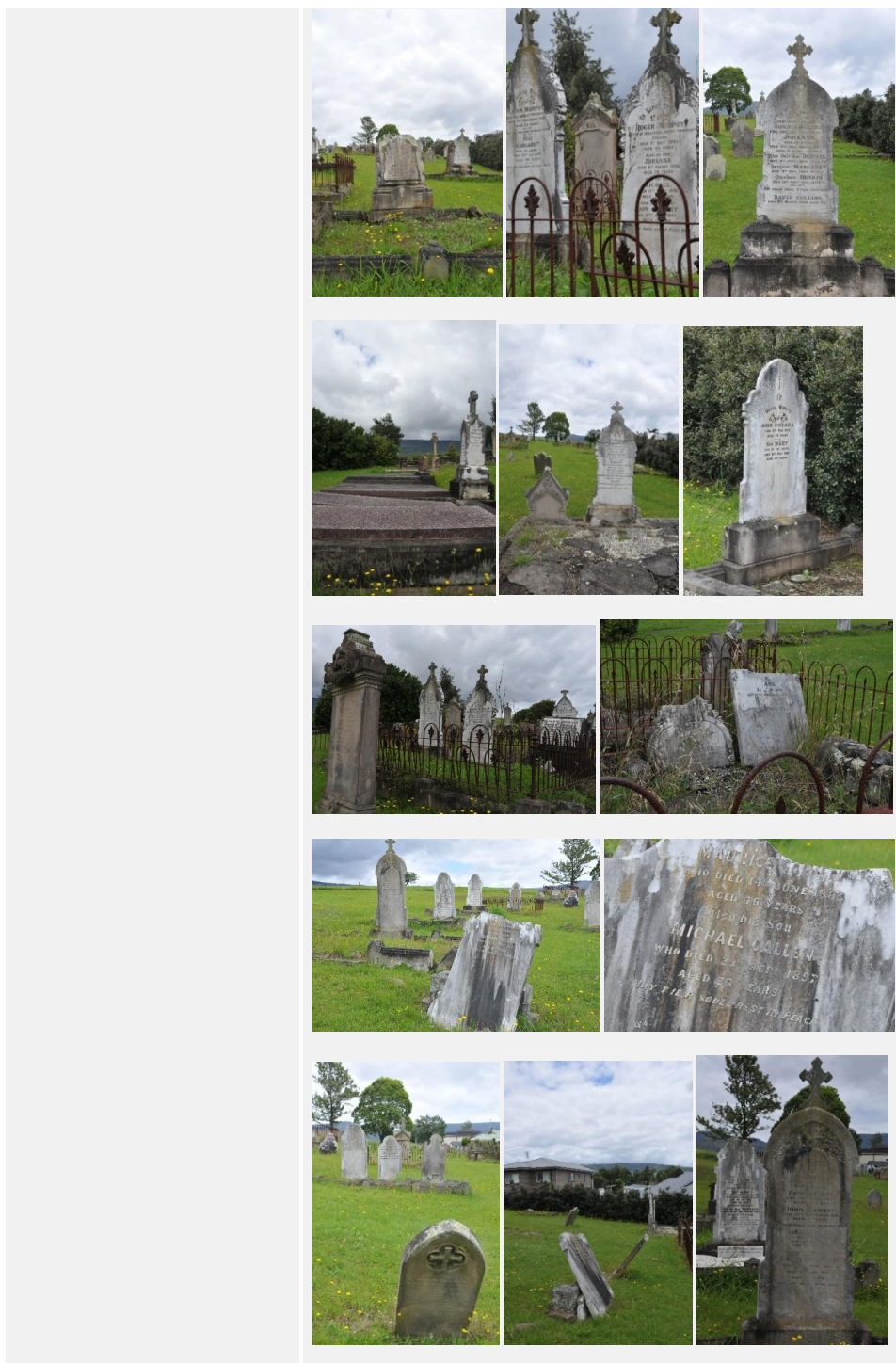
Image: Date of photo 10 December 2021



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I53
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	22 Chapel Lane
LOT/PLAN	Part Lot 21. DP 863996
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Cemetery
PLACE COMPONENTS	The cemetery contains a wide variety of monuments some decorated with distinctive Irish motifs such as shamrocks. An unusually large number of monuments date from 1852 and are amongst the earliest in the cemetery.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1838-
THEMES	Religion
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	In 1838 the cemetery was consecrated by Archbishop Polding.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	This burial site is significant because it contains a variety of grave markers indicating the skills of the monumental mason, while the burial inscriptions preserve historic genealogical documentation for the community. The cemetery is important because it reflects the strong Irish element in the early white settlement of the district and because the finely crafted monumental stones are among the earliest in the Kiama Municipality.

St Matthews Catholic Church Cemetery is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates in the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), d) and g) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:

Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Contributes to the recording of local history
Criterion D [Social Significance] An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW – or the local area – for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons.	Social significance
Criterion G [Representativeness] An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or a class of the local area's): <i>cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.</i>	Representative village church and cemetery
SOURCES	Anne Crostin Ali. Illawarra Heritage Study Review – Kiama Inventory. K01-11. 1994 Latona Masterton and Associates. Kiama Heritage Study. Vol 2, Item 89. 1987 Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-08 Edward Higginbotham. Historical & Industrial Archaeological sites. Illawarra Regional Heritage Study. No.6. 1993. Simpson, Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000
	



Item 15.1

Enclosure 1

1.21 Heritage Listing ID#I54

Place name: Timber Cottage

Image: Photo taken 5th March 2022



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I54
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	63 Churchill Street
LOT/PLAN	DP 513135
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - house
PLACE COMPONENTS	Bungalow, corner site, Inter War period timber cottage based on Victorian Georgian farmhouse precedent. The date is based on the use of weatherboards below sill height with fibre cement above, an idiom employed in the late Federation period and Inter-War years. The building may be reworking an earlier structure or stylistic revival. The symmetrical rectangular plan is emphasized by the projecting central gabled porch with its flanking verandas which return at the sides of the central hipped roof section. At the rear a higher, pitched roof, section terminates the verandah returns in similar manner to mid Victorian and earlier verandaed cottages in New South Wales, built as farmhouses. The verandah features shallow curves to the verandah bressummer beams supported on timber posts set on brick baluster walls. The front door is similar to those employed in Victorian Georgian houses with flanking narrow windows. Windows to the main elevations are two light casement. The house is in appropriate garden setting with mature trees including Cupressus species and tree ferns which made a good contribution to the streetscape,
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1920
THEMES	Accommodation

OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The land on which this cottage was erected was originally part of Portion 7 granted to Moses Brennan on the 29th of August 1834. Joseph Smith was born at 'Range Farm' Jamberoo on 1 November 1868 to Edward Smith and his wife Elizabeth Gay. Joseph Smith married Rhoda Jones on 22 October 1902 at Jamberoo and moved to this dairy farming property. Their first home was made of tin and lined with canvas and newspaper. Four children were born in this home: Ellis, Alma, Edith and John. In 1913 a new home was built on the same block in Cemetery Road, Jamberoo. Joseph worked on the farm. Joseph died on 4th of January 1937. Rhoda Smith died in 1958. The property was subdivided in 1964.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
63 Churchill Street is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates an intact interwar bungalow residence in the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), c), and f) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Demonstrated the early development of the district
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Strong architectural qualities which stem from the simple vernacular revival forms and mature garden setting which contributes effectively to the streetscape
Criterion F [Rarity] An item possesses uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).	A rare example of an Inter-War revival style building modelled on Victorian Georgian
SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd, Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-06. 1994 Anne Crostin Ali, Illawarra Region Historic Buildings and Sites. A32. 1981 Latona Masterman and Associates. Kiama Heritage Study. 94. 1987
	

1.22 Heritage Listing ID#I55

Place name: Jamberoo Public School

Image: Photo courtesy of KMC



Image: Photo taken 14th February 2022 of Administration Building



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I55
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	31 Churchill Street
LOT/PLAN	DP 781771
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - school
PLACE COMPONENTS	Modifications: 1906 original roof shingles were replaced with galvanised iron

	Victorian Gothic Revival school building dating 1878. Built of local sandstone with cedar timber interior. Simple construction with gables roof and decorative barge boards. Flat arched windows are decorated with sandstone blocks in smooth ashlar. Gabled porch.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1878
THEMES	Education
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Original structure intact
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Historical Notes: Designed by Government Architect GA Mansfield in July 1875. The land was purchased from John Tate for £100. John Simmons successfully tendered in 1877, and total construction costs were £2,256. The school was officially opened on the 28th of January 1878, under the name of Jamberoo Public School. The furniture came from Woodstock school, which had been conducted in the former "Man of Ken Inn". School fees were initially 6d per week for each pupil but were abolished in 1906. Earlier schools at Jamberoo included: Jerrara Public School, which operated between 1858 to February 1908. A school was established at the former 'Man of Kent Inn' in Woodstock/Jamberoo between January 1873 to December 1877. Brandon Hill operated from February to November in 1908 Groome operated during July 1911 to October 1914. It reopened as the Provisional public school from October 1914 to August 1930.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Excellent example of a Victorian Gothic Revival school structure. A style very popular with distinguished Government Architect G.A. Mansfield, who was responsible for many important school buildings in this period. Minimal alterations have occurred since original construction. Local heritage significance is evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), b), c), and d) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Historical significance as first major public school in Jamberoo
Criterion B [Associative Significance] An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's – and/or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Associated significance as work of noted architect GA Mansfield, also responsible for designing the Kiama Public Library
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Landmark stone building contributing to diversity of landscape. Many distinctive architectural features
Criterion D [Social Significance] An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in	Social significance for education of generations of local children

NSW – or the local area – for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons.	
SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd, Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-06. 1994 Anne Crostin Ali, Illawarra Region Historic Buildings and Sites. A32. 1981 Latona Masterman and Associates. Kiama Heritage Study. 94. 1987

1.23 Heritage Listing ID#I56

Place name: Anglican Church of the Resurrection

Image: Date of Photo 12 December 2021



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I56
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	45 Churchill Street
LOT/PLAN	Lot 1, DP 784877. Lot 1, DP 151829
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - church
PLACE COMPONENTS	Integrity: Good (New roof materials detract) Modifications: • 1886 walls rendered • 1909 interior renovated and gas installed • 1917 (for Jubilee celebrations) roofing shingles were replaced with tiles and the Norman tower completed. Original shingle removal with the replacement utilizing 'Decramastic' considered detracting from authenticity both in design and fabric. Eaves and bargeboards at this time utilized metal flashing. Victorian Church in rendered brick distinguished by its stunted Norman tower, which incorporates battlements and a highly decorated sandstone arched entrance. Gabled form with steep pitched roof. Buttresses. Narrow arched windows
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1864
THEMES	Religion
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Anglican Church of the Resurrection was designed by architect Edmund Blacket (Sydney University, St Andrews Cathedral in Sydney) in 1864. Edmund Blacket at

	this time was the Colonial Architect of New South Wales. The design was considered to typify Blacket's Norman brick church designs, however local members found the design to be too plain and a local stonemason, John Simmons was employed to add a tower and stone embellishments, and the building was consecrated in 1867. Since then, the church has been cement rendered. <u>Historical Notes:</u> Rev James Barnie MA from Ireland, was buried at Gerringong Church of England grounds. However, by 1857 Jamberoo had become a separate parish. The early church in Jamberoo, built on land donated by Michael Hyam, served as a schoolhouse and a church. In 1864 the Anglican community proposed the building of a new church of the 'Norman' design. The land was donated by a Mr. George Woods, with plans underway by December 1864. The church was designed by Edmund T Blacket. The church was built by John Simmons of Kiama, utilizing locally constructed bricks fired by Edwin Vidler of "Curramorell Estate" The interior fit out of the church was undertaken by local citizens Messrs Walker & Sons of Kiama construction utilizing local cedar. Total cost of construction was £1,218 19s 9d. The foundation stone was laid 15 March 1865, by Rev JJ Corlette, Thomas Wilson of Kiama and WFB Uzzell of Dapto. The church was officially opened 2nd February 1867 by Bishop Barker of Sydney. A second structure was built in 1884 and demolished in 1962. The stone step is preserved in the church grounds. The cemetery at the rear was consecrated in 1842 by Bishop Broughton. The cemetery has not utilised for burials since 1927. Early graves include those of William Keevers and Thomas Montgomery Perrott.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Early church of great historic interest. Designed by distinguished Colonial Architect, Edmund Blacket. Unfortunately let down by subsequent alterations but essential form and most of the original fabric has been retained. Centre of Anglican worship in Jamberoo since 1867. Local heritage significance is evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), b), c), d) and f) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Important demonstrating the early settlement of the district
Criterion B [Associative Significance] An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's – and/or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Example of the work of distinguished architect Edmund Blacket
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Important landmark significance in the local area and townscape
Criterion D [Social Significance] An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW – or the local area – for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons.	Important in the spiritual and social life of the community

Criterion F [Rarity] An item possesses uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).	Rare and distinguished example of work of Edmund Blacket in the Kiama district
SOURCES	Latona Masterman and Associates. Kiama Heritage Study. Vol 2, Item 86. 1967 Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-07. 19994. Local Environmental Plan, Kiama, 1996 Regional Environmental Plan, Illawarra. No.1. 11.4.1986 National Trust of Australia register
	

1.24 Heritage Listing ID#I57

Place name: Kevin Walsh Oval

Image: courtesy of KMC

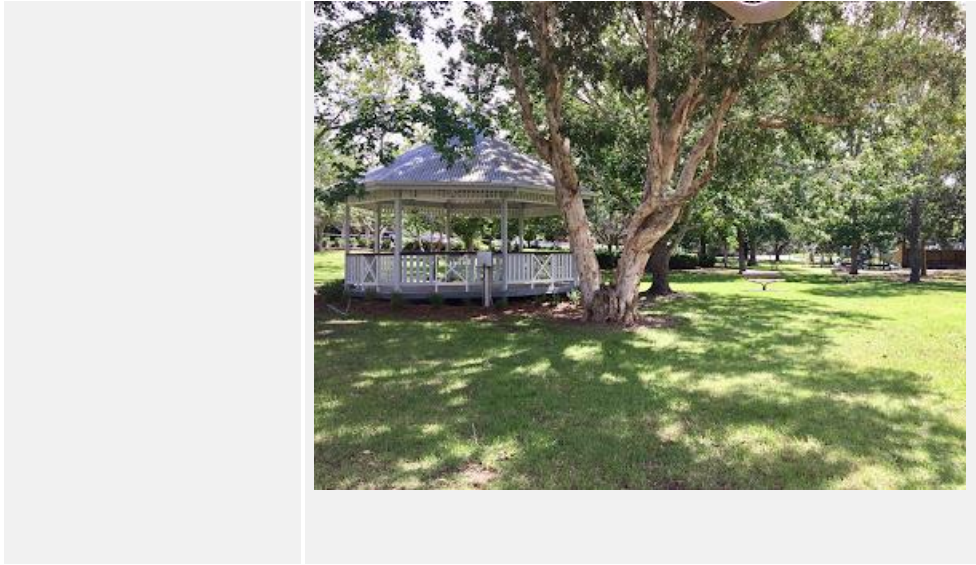


HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I57
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	Crown Land.
LOT/PLAN	MCP 1808-3000
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Oval Park. Zoned Open Space, Existing Recreation
PLACE COMPONENTS	Kevin Walsh Oval includes a carpark off Churchill Street, the football oval and turf cricket pitch, the hockey field, a touch football field, tennis courts and clubhouse and the open space north of the bowling green adjacent to the gold course. It also includes the netball courts and public toilets, change rooms and kiosk. Hyam’s Creek runs along northern side. Park conserves mature tree planting from early c1900’s including Bunya Pines, Norfolk Island Pines (3), to 26m high, Cypress (2), Camphor laurels, Brush box to 18m (c1920’s) and Oak to 9m (c1950). A management plan was adopted in 1998, and since then works have been undertaken to the amenities buildings for improvement. A storage area was added to the building in 2003. The Jamberoo Pool is in the southeast corner of the oval. This comprises of a 25-meter outdoor pool, amenities building and outdoor shelters.

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YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	c.1900s-
THEMES	Towns, Suburbs and Villages
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Park with characteristic period tree planting from early 1900's. Important landscape element with St Stephens Church and trees at western end of Jamberoo Township Kevin Walsh Oval is a park of local heritage significance as it demonstrates an important landscape at the western end of Jamberoo township with period tree planting retained from the early 1900's as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), c), and d) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Important in preserving early tree plantings and demonstrating the recreational pursuits of the community
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Contribution to setting of Jamberoo village
Criterion D [Social Significance] An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW – or the local area – for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons.	Important for sporting social and cultural activity of local community
SOURCES	Jamberoo Parklands – Draft Plan of Management – August 2006, Kiama Municipal Council. Closed Reserve



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Enclosure 1

1.25 Heritage Listing ID#I58

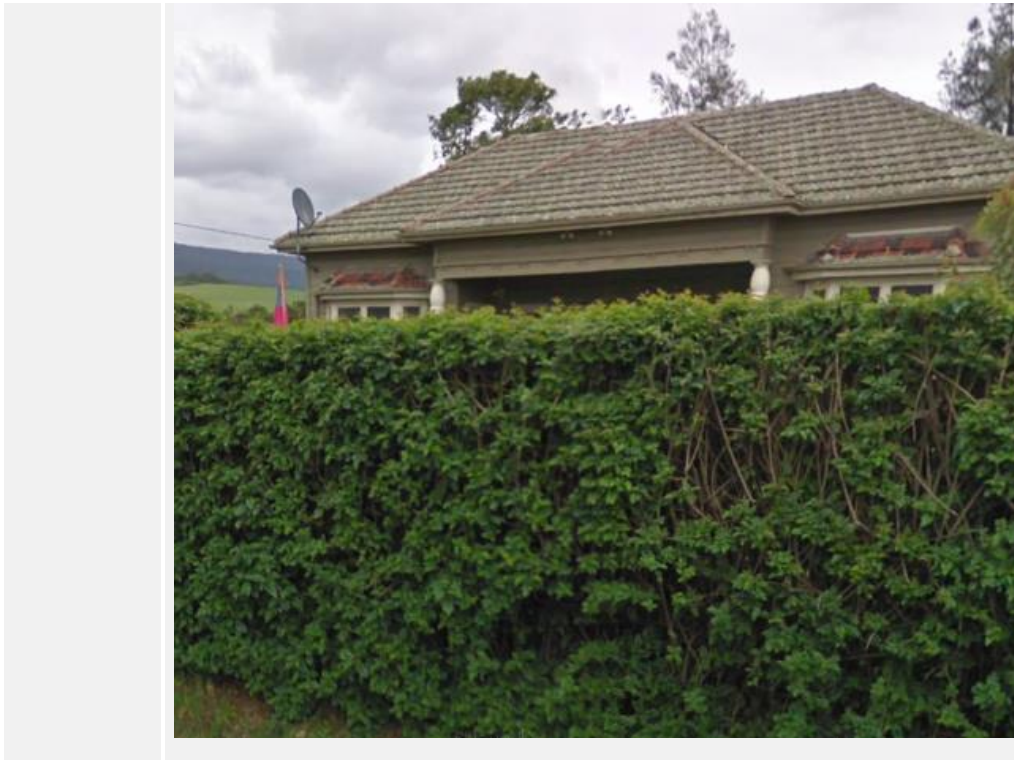
Place name: Melrose House

Image: Photo taken 27th September 2022



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I58
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	23 Factory Lane
LOT/PLAN	Lot 10. DP 774213
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - house
PLACE COMPONENTS	Condition: Good Integrity: Intact Large, Inter-War period weatherboard single storey house with Marseilles tiled roof. Characteristic features include squat concrete Tuscan columns on brick piers supporting the front and side porches and the break front expressed at roof level. The tiled roof and the rendered stucco chimney stack are indicative of better class houses of this period. The break front and central porch are flanked by faceted bay windows with hipped canopies. French doors open onto the front porch. The prominent side entrance is indicative of the changes in lifestyle which were expressed in plans during the Federation period. Side windows are sash with single lights at the bottom and multiple light sashes at the top typical of the Inter-War years; each top sash features three vertical panes with narrow glazing bars. The subordination of California Bungalow style details to the overall symmetry and dominant hipped roof are indicative of the influence of the Georgia Revival of the 1930's.

YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1920s-30s
THEMES	Accommodation
OTHER LISTINGS	
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The buildings close association with the old Dairy Factory and its obvious and contrasting size and style suggest that it was erected to accommodate dairy staff
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Excellent, representative example of a transitional Inter-War weatherboard cottage including features of both the California Bungalow style and the Georgian Revival. Associated historically with the development of Jamberoo village as focus of a dairy district with the most up to date dairy factory in the Kiama region in the 1930s. Melrose House is a place of local heritage significance as it is an excellent example of a transitional Inter-War weatherboard cottage, encompassing features of both the California Bungalow Style and the Georgian Revival. Historical associations with the development of the Jamberoo village as focus of a dairy district with the most up to date dairy factory in the Kiama region in the 1930s. Significance is evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), and g) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Inter-War house associated with the development of Jamberoo Village as focus of a dairy district with the most up to date dairy factory in the Kiama region in the 1930's
Criterion G [Representativen ess] An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or a class of the local area's): cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.	Excellent representative example of a large transitional Inter-war weatherboard cottage including features of both the California bungalow style and the Georgian Revival.
SOURCES	Simpson Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review.2000 Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd, Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-06. 1994 Anne Crostin Ali, Illawarra Region Historic Buildings and Sites. A32. 1981 Latona Masterman and Associates. Kiama Heritage Study. 94. 1987



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Enclosure 1

1.26 Heritage Listing ID#I59

Place name: Old Jamberoo Dairy Factory

Image: Photo taken 14th February 2022



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I59
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	31 Factory Lane
LOT/PLAN	Lot 111. DP 860054
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - factory
PLACE COMPONENTS	Building and surrounds
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	Commenced 1930
THEMES	Industry
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Exceptional - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The Jamberoo Dairy Co. was operating in the old Waughope factory. The company was reconstituted, the former factory dismantled and a new one erected on the same site.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Old Jamberoo Dairy Factory is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates commercial dairy industry in the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a) and e) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Historic significance as focus of dairy industry in region

Criterion E [Research Potential] An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Remnant steam machinery, especially Babcock & Wilcox boilers are rare surviving examples
SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd, Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-06. 1994 Anne Crostin Ali, Illawarra Region Historic Buildings and Sites. A32. 1981 Latona Masterman and Associates. Kiama Heritage Study. 94. 1987
	

1.27 Heritage Listing ID#I60

Place name: Jamberoo Dairy Factory (former Waughope factory)

Image: Date of photo 27th September 2022



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I60
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	32 Factory Lane
LOT/PLAN	Lot 120, DP 863054
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - factory
PLACE COMPONENTS	Building and surrounds
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1908
THEMES	Industry
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Exceptional - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The Jamberoo Dairy Co. was operating in the old Wauchope factory. The company was reconstituted, the former factory dismantled and a new one erected on the same site. P.C Davies of Kiama was the builder. It was of Timber, 45 feet by 27 feet. All foundations and floors were constructed of concrete involving a complete floor drainage system. Additionally, a new manufacturing plant was installed, a Tangye suction engine replacing the old steam type steam engine. There was an engine room, a cool room and a receiving verandah on the

	northern side. The factory had a capacity of 10 tons of butter per week. Stuart graham became manager and W. Johns engineer. The factory was officially opened on December 2, 1908, by C.W. Craig, chairman of directors. The opening was celebrated with a picnic in Fredericks' paddock under a large marquee. Among the 400 guests were representatives of industrial firms, suppliers, clergy, and the people. Craig invited Woodstock to join with the factory later. In 1915 cheese making was added at Waughope, production commenced on May 11th, 1915. AT that time it was the largest cheese factory in the state with two cheese vats each with a capacity of 750 gallons. With the introduction of "block days "during the Great War when farmers in turn could not send milk to Sydney, the Jamberoo cheese making plant produced quantities of cheese and by the end of 1916, 40 tons of cheese was in stock. Motor lorry transport of milk and cream began in 1917 and brought quick returns. The factory soon became noted for export cheese quality. An up-to-date pasteurizing plant was installed in November 1921 and the first consignment of milk was sent via Kiama to Peters American Delicacy Co. which also took the largest portion of the cream. The guiding spirit of the two Jamberoo factories, D.L. Dymock, spent his old age in Brisbane when he died in 1937 in his 98th year. A record was achieved in 1929 when over one million gallons of milk was handled for the year, half being supplied to Peters' ice cream factory. The new dairy factory fitted for steam or electric operation was erected at a cost of £16,000 in 1929. It was a brick and concrete building with walls tiled to a height of six feet and a capacity to treat 15,000 gallons of milk daily. A new departure was made in 1933 when the department used for cheese making before Peters began taking milk was converted for manufacture of powdered milk. The factory was considered the most modern in the southern hemisphere. By 1939 milk and cream were supplied to McNiven's, Street's and Ice Creams. The Jamberoo factory reached a record production of 31 million gallons for the year 1956.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE A well-preserved dairy co-operative factory and building complex, indicating the historic importance of dairy farming in the region Jamberoo Dairy Factory is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates a well-preserved dairy co-operative factory and building complex, indicating the historic importance of dairy farming in the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), d), and e) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Important in demonstrating the early settlement of the district
Criterion D [Social Significance] An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW – or the local area – for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons.	Important for employment and local industry
Criterion E [Research Potential] An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Evidence of important scientific or industrial development. Remnant of steam machinery especially Babcock and Wilcox boilers are rare surviving examples.

SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd, Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-06. 1994 Anne Crostin Ali, Illawarra Region Historic Buildings and Sites. A32. 1981 Latona Masterman and Associates. Kiama Heritage Study. 94. 1987
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1.28 Heritage Listing ID#I61

Place name: Terragong House

Image: Date of Photo 14th February 2022



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I61
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	467 Jamberoo Road
LOT/PLAN	Lot 2. DP 1087226
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - house
PLACE COMPONENTS	Integrity: The structure retains exception levels of integrity Modifications: Some of the roof slate has been replaced with corrugated iron. A part of the rear of the house was damaged during the 1962 earthquake and has since been repaired. No other modifications. Grand nineteenth century home. Traditional Georgian form, symmetrical in design with front and rear timber verandah. An attached kitchen wing at one side. High dominant hipped roof. Constructed of basalt rubble, stuccoes on the outside. Two large chimneys. Outbuildings of significance include the dairy complex. The magnificent gardens and driveway approach are also features of this important heritage property. Interior is in good condition. Walls are plastered internally and lined with the finest cedar. French doors open onto the verandah. The original roof shingles are still beneath the corrugated iron. Joinery is of polished cedar. Mantle-pieces are of cedar, one being of white marble. Outbuildings of significance include the dairy complex. The magnificent gardens and driveway approach are also features of this important heritage property

YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1858
THEMES	Accommodation
OTHER LISTINGS	Regional Environmental Plan. Illawarra. No.1. 11.04.1986 Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011 National Trust of Australia register
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Exceptional - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	"Terragong" stands on land originally purchased by James Moody Marks in 1831. The first residence was a simple cottage, constructed of timber and named "Figtree Cottage". James Moddy Marks acquired further land alongside, from the Estate of Malcolm Campbell, for debts owing. A family home was built on the newly acquired property in 1843. That residence was named "Terragong cottage". In 1858 a second, much grander home was built by James Moody Marks' son, John, who married, a Miss Moffit (sister of his brother's wife). John Marks, large two storeyed home was built in front of "Terragong Cottage". Tenders were called in 1858. The sixth generation of the Marks family resides at Terragong.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE Terragong House is an example of exception mid-Victorian residence in the Colonial Georgian style, now rare in the Jamberoo region and throughout greater NSW. Stands prominent on Local approach roads set amongst period landscaped grounds. Important historical association with the Marks family of the area. Local heritage significance as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), b), c), and f) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Important in demonstrating the early settlement of the district
Criterion B [Associative Significance] An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's – and/or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Associative significance as residence of pioneering Marks family
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Prominent landmark and picturesque feature in landscape, along Jamberoo Road
Criterion F [Rarity] An item possesses uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).	Rare example of intact largescale homestead dating from earliest years of European settlement
SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-44. 1994 Anne Crostin Ali. Illawarra Region Historic Buildings & Sites. A 30-222. 1981 Latona Masterman and Associates. Kiama Heritage Study. Number 40. 1987 Simpson Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review 2000. 2000

1.29 Heritage Listing ID#I62

Place name: Culwalla Homestead

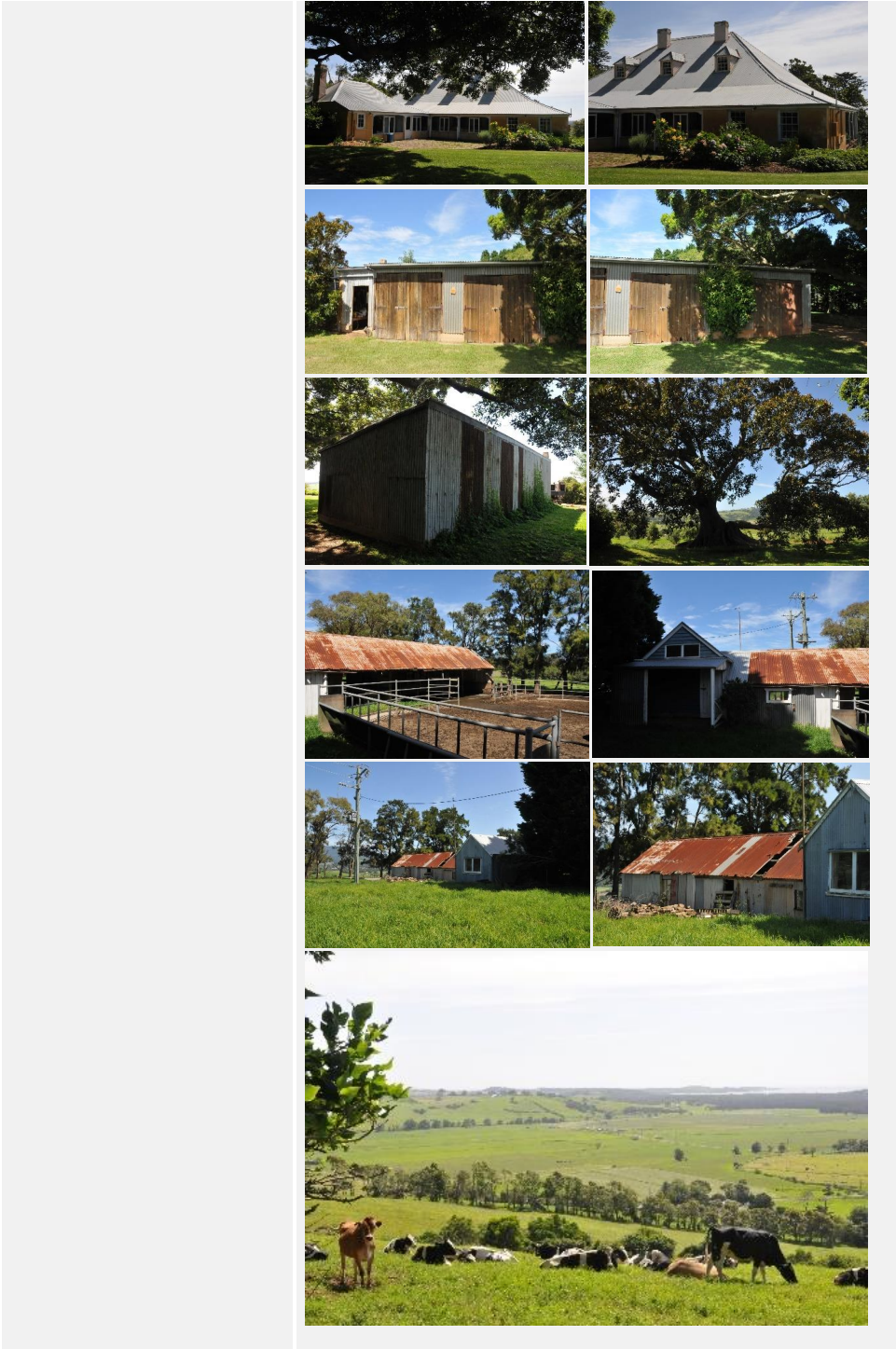
Image: Date of Photo 14th February 2022



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I62
OTHER NAMES	Culwalla Homestead, worker's cottage and dairies
ADDRESS / LOCATION	541 Jamberoo Road
LOT/PLAN	173, DP904643
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - house
PLACE COMPONENTS	Integrity: The building retains an exception level of original fabric and material authenticity. Modifications: These appear confined to the resealing of the rear rooms, verandahs, and part enclosure of verandahs. The southeast box room has been converted into a bathroom dating from about c.1960. There is evidence to suggest that the box rooms, kitchen wing and verandah at the rear have been partly or completely rebuilt at a time of around c1900 or later. Additionally, at the rear of the main building, fabric has undergone repair due to structural damage in a 1962 earthquake in the region. A fine late Georgian house which is one of the earliest remaining buildings in the Kiama district. Relatively intact. The building is of vernacular colonial Georgian design, the detailing suggesting the middle Victorian period. Walls are of local freestock basalt rubble construction, stuccoes externally and marked out to represent ashlar worked and plastered and set internally. Most joinery is of fine quality and of polished native cedar while the hipped roof retains its original split shingling under late corrugated iron sheeting. A detailed schedule of finishes is included in the appendices. There are some minor brick additions to the old kitchen wing while all chimneys are of sandstone brickwork.

	The single storey house is symmetrical with front and rear timber verandahs and an attached kitchen wing at one side. The broken hipped roof retains its timbe shingles under corrugated iron while flooring is of wide pine boards, the ceiling painted boarding with plaster cornice. Internally the house is in excellent condition while externally it is generally good apart from some verandah flooring and a corner damaged by earth tremors. Brought late in the 19th century by the Spinks family, its name was given to Culwalla Chambers, Sydney's first "skyscraper" built in 1912. A symmetrical layout of the main wing provides for three rooms either side of a central corridor, a front timber verandah to three sides and a rear concrete floored verandah terminated at each end by box rooms, one being larger than the other. To the rear on the West side is the attached Kitchen wing having its own hipped roof and verandah now enclosed into a room and corridor, presumably being a later Pantry annex. The building is one storey.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1858
THEMES	Accommodation
OTHER LISTINGS	Regional Environmental Plan. Illawarra. No.1. 11.04.1986 Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011 National Trust of Australia register
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Exceptional – local and State
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Culwalla was construct in 1858 by James Marks, whose brother built nearby Terragong house at the same time. James and his brother were sons of an early settler in the district. James also built Kiama's second inn, the Steam Packet in 1842. Terragong House stands on land granted to Malcolm Campbell, an overseer of convicts at Coolangatta (Illawarra) in 1830. He built a brick cottage and placed a Mr Black in charge and went to live in Sydney – he died in 1837. There were two claimants for his estate, James Marks and Ewen Campbell, eventually the 500acres were divided between the two men. In 1985 the owners were in the process of subdividing and selling Culwalla, and nominated it for a Permanent Conservation Order to facilitate restoration and maintenance of the house, which was completed during the late 1980's. Listed on the NSW State Heritage Register on 2nd April 1999
STATEMENT OF STATE SIGNIFICANCE	
Culwalla is of State significance as a substantial and largely intact Georgian farmhouse which is one of the earliest remaining dwellings in the Kiama area. It is associated with its first owner and early settler James Marks and his family and the Spinks' family for most of the 20th century period. It is a notable example of traditional vernacular construction techniques displaying fine craftsmanship and the use of local materials such as freestone, native red cedar and hardwood. It occupies a magnificent site above the Jamberoo Valley and is prominent landmark of the district. Local heritage significance as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), b), c), and f) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Important demonstrating the early settlement of the district
Criterion B [Associative Significance] An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's – and/or the	Important for its association with important local citizens <i>The Marks</i> and <i>Spinks</i> families

local area's – cultural or natural history.	
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Accomplished architectural design. Major landmark element in the landscape. The item exhibits features and characteristics of high quality and unusual design
Criterion F [Rarity] An item possesses uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).	Item is a rare example of its type, either in the local area or region
SOURCES	Culwalla Homestead. <i>New South Wales State Heritage Register</i> Office of Environment and Heritage Sheedy, David (1985) Conservation study of Culwalla Homestead National Trust of Australia (NSW) National Trust Country Register
	



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Enclosure 1

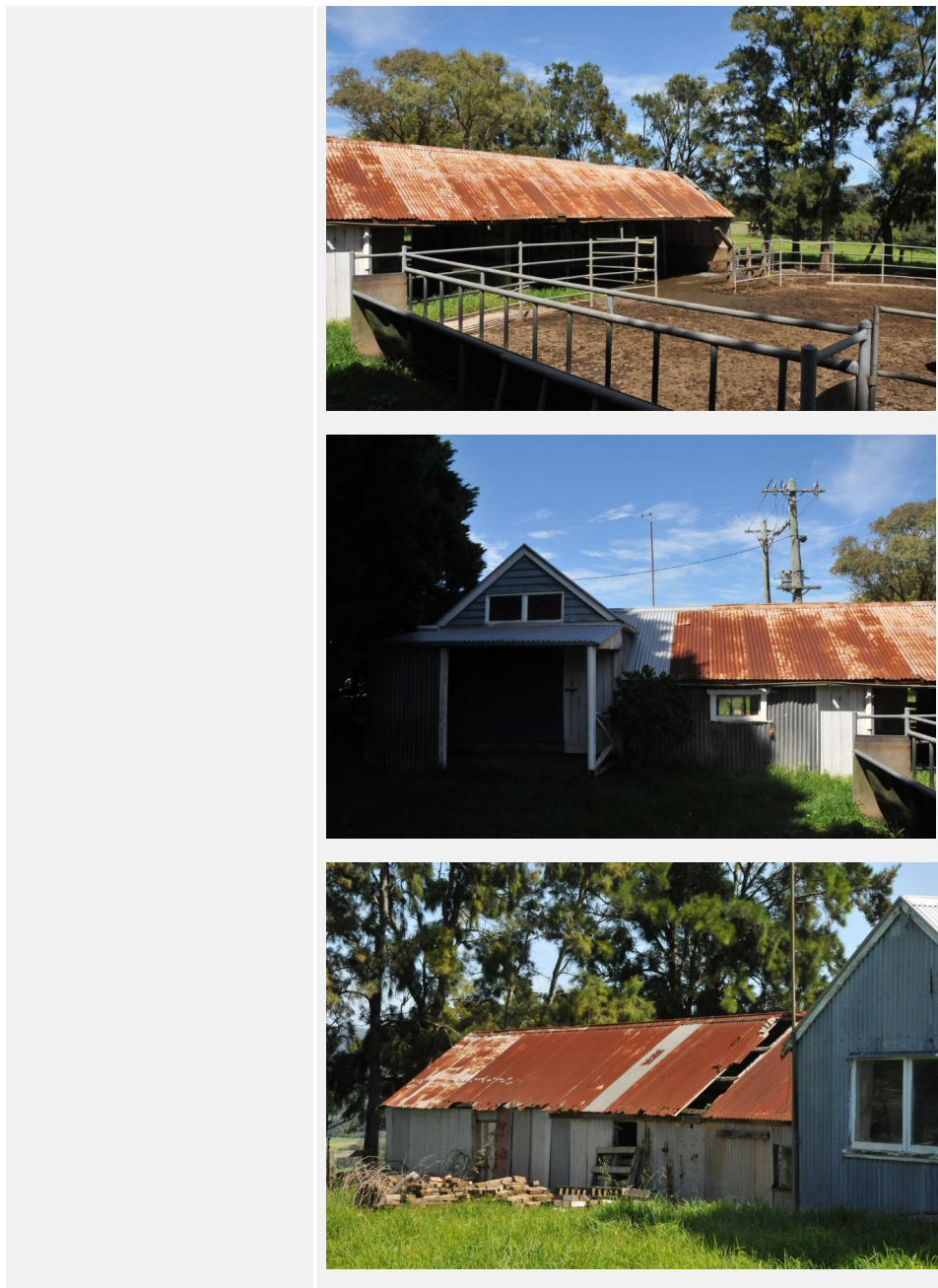
Place name: Culwalla Worker's Cottage

Image: Date of Photo 14th February 2022



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	30
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	541 Jamberoo Road
LOT/PLAN	Lot 173. DP 804643
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - house
PLACE COMPONENTS	House and surrounds
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	19 th century
THEMES	Accommodation
OTHER LISTINGS	Regional Environmental Plan. Illawarra. No.1. 11.04.1986 Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011 National Trust of Australia register
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Situated on land originally guaranteed to Malcolm Campbell. The land was acquired by James Moody Marks, in payment of a debt. Marks passed the property onto his sons, one being James Marks. Marks married miss Moffit, daughter of William Moffit of Pitt Street, a bookseller and stationer. James built a fine Georgian Colonial home, on the highest hill on the property in 1858. In 1887 "Culwulla" was purchased by Henry Spinks and his wife Annie, along with 250 acres. The trustees of the Estate of Sarah Jane Marks and Mr Walter M Marks erected "Culwulla Chambers", which still stands at 455 Castlereagh Street, central

	Sydney. Completed on 17 October 1912, it was one of the earliest tall steel-framed buildings in Sydney CBD.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Culwalla Worker's Cottage is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates vernacular, austere lifestyle of pioneer farm workers in the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), b) and e) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Important in demonstrating the early settlement of the district
Criterion B [Associative Significance] An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's – and/or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Important for its association with important local citizens The Marks family
Criterion E [Research Potential] An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Significant for demonstrating the process of an early rural dairy
MAP	
SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-13. 1981 Anne Crostin Ali. Illawarra Region Historic Buildings & Sites. A29. 1981
	



Item 15.1

Enclosure 1

1.30 Heritage Listing ID#I63

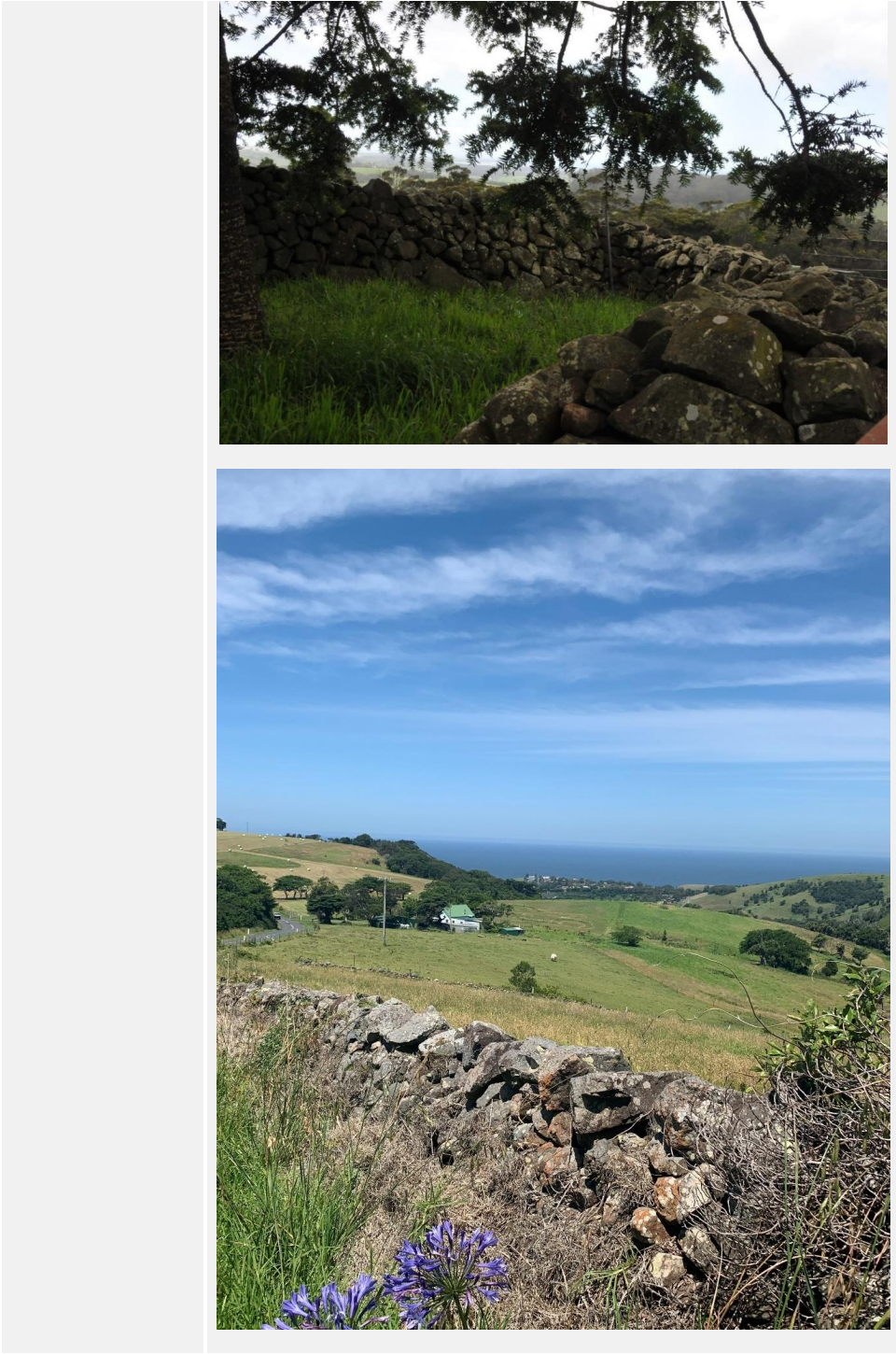
Place name: Dry Stone Walls

Image: Date of photos 11th December 2021. Main Image Saddleback Mountain Road



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I63
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	Various Locations in the vicinity of Jamberoo
LOT/PLAN	LEP 163
AREA FOR PROTECTION	REMOVE FROM LISTING – no specified locations or addresses are protected under this item currently. There could be several locations where this item could apply, possibly associated with other items.
PLACE TYPE	Built
PLACE COMPONENTS	Local stone walls
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1857-1927.
THEMES	Pastoralism, agriculture, Land tenure
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Exceptional - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Dry stone walls around Kiama, Jamberoo, Dunmoore, Gerringong and Fox ground were built by Thomas Newing between 1857 and 1927.

	Thomas Newing was born in the south of England in 1834, on his arrival to the colony of NSW, he settled in the Kiama area, soon commenced the construction of stone walls similar to those of his home country, using A frame guides – based equal to estimated height. In 1857, he was employed by Joseph Pike to construct a drystone wall at Fox ground. Gathering up the small boulders and stones from paddocks, Thomas constructed a sturdy wall – an A shaped so well balanced and placed that these walls still remain today. Later pioneers were also able to construct similar walls of stone, several being – Vance, Irving and Weir Thomas Newing died in 1927 at the age of 83, still working late in his life.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE Dry Stone Walls hold local heritage significance as it demonstrates traditional intangible skills and knowledge in the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a) and c), of the Heritage Places Study. <i>While this Item represents a significant type of structure, it does not directly refer to a location or several specified locations, nothing is protected under this item currently. A study of drystone walls in and around Jamberoo should be conducted, and additional items suggested as a result of this study at a future date. The interaction with other heritage items should also be considered.</i>	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	The Dry Stone Walls are Important in demonstrating the early settlement of the district and in particular the importation of English drystone construction techniques.
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	The Dry Stone Walls have aesthetic significance as weathered stone structures set in an open rural landscape and reflect traditional intangible skills associated with the construction of the walls, local materials and expertise.
SOURCES	NSW Wales Government Department of Environment and Planning: Illawarra Region Historic Buildings and Sites: Illustrate Register Volume II, Sub region – Wollongong Plan. Anne Crostin All, Research Consultant.
Additional Images of Dry-Stone throughout the Jamberoo vicinity	



Item 15.1

Enclosure 1

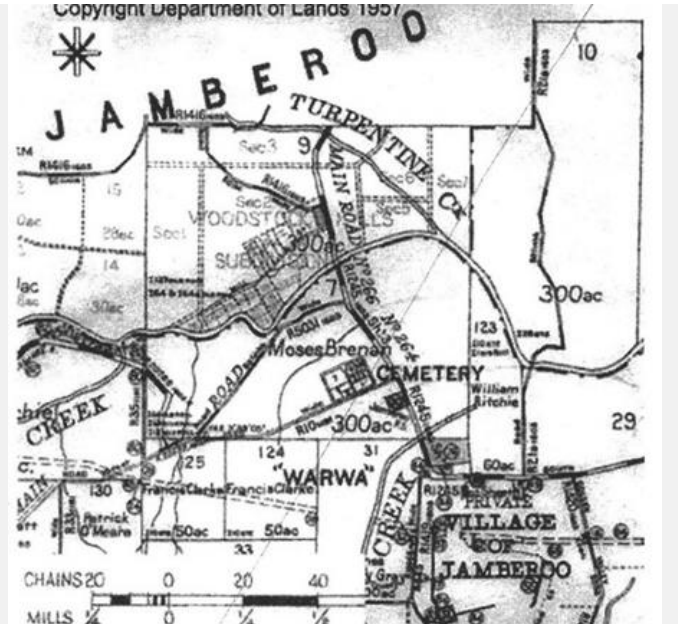
1.31 Heritage Listing ID#I68

Place name: Wangaruka Homestead

Image: Property not accessible



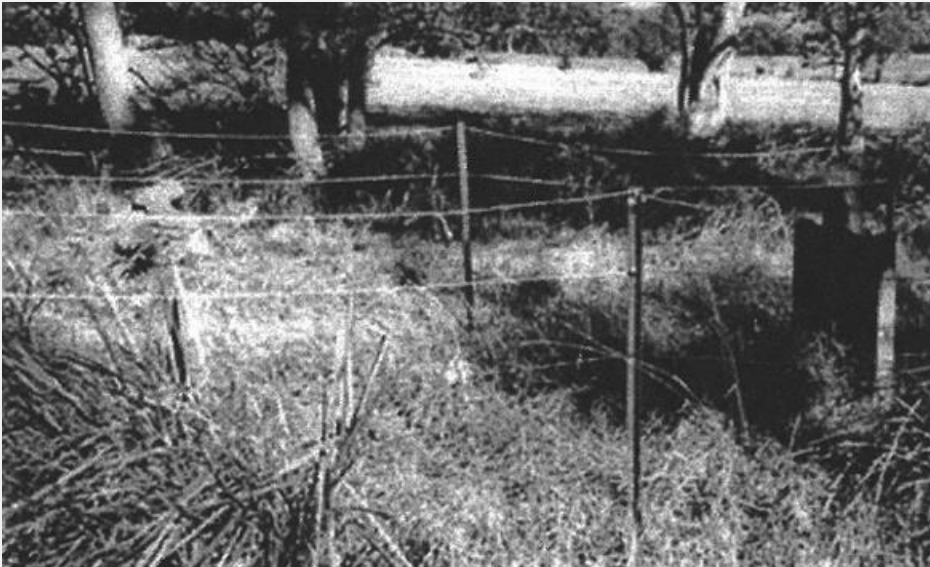
HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I68
OTHER NAMES	Woodstock
ADDRESS / LOCATION	963 Jamberoo Road
LOT/PLAN	Part Lot 9, DP 1101220
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	House and surrounds
PLACE COMPONENTS	Physical Condition: Good Integrity: Intact. Retains original fabric and original design intent Modifications: Reconstructed (2000). Replacement of original fabric carried out sympathetically. Flashing to barge boards considered the only introduced modern element Federation weatherboard house with high pitched, terracotta tiled roof. Complex plan and roof form. One large and one smaller verandah on either side of the front gabled projection. Large verandah returns around corner splay with feature gazebo style roof. Turned timber posts with scalloped valances. Shingled gables with louvred vents. Single brick chimney in place. Double hung windows, inclusive of full-length windows to corner splay. Window hoods in place with "rising sun" brackets.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	c.1900s
THEMES	Accommodation
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local

HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Historical association with former piggery site
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Excellent rural Federation home, one of the best examples in the Municipality. Complex form and timber detailing are true to the period. Appears to have been authentically restored and reconstructed. Local heritage significance as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a) and c), of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Holds significance in the social cultural history of Jamberoo
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Intact well detailed Federation style large homestead prominent in landscape. Unusual detail elements
SOURCES	Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-13. 1981 Simpson Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000
Extract from Parish of Kiama Map showing old subdivision of 'Woodstock'. Department of Lands, NSW. Image Date: 27.08.1957	

1.32 Heritage Listing ID#I69

Place name: O’Mara’s Grave

Image: Site not visited



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I69																							
OTHER NAMES	Former Catholic Cemetery																							
ADDRESS / LOCATION	MR264 Jamberoo Mountain Road																							
LOT/PLAN	Part Lot 130, DP 751279																							
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan																							
PLACE TYPE	Burial Plot																							
PLACE COMPONENTS	Graves and headstones																							
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1844-																							
THEMES	Birth and Death																							
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011 State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) Illawarra No.1 Gazette Number: 60 Page: 1595																							
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local																							
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The O’Mara family were early settlers of the Jamberoo district: <table><tr><th colspan="6">1844 – 1879. Source Jamberoo Cemeteries New South Wales</th></tr><tr><th>Name</th><th>Age</th><th>Religion</th><th>Date of death</th><th>Headstone</th><th>Headstone Inscription</th></tr><tr><td>O’Meara Mary</td><td>83y</td><td>Roman Catholic</td><td>03.01.1879</td><td>Yes</td><td>To the memory of also O’Mara, 4th January aged 76yrs</td></tr></table>						1844 – 1879. Source Jamberoo Cemeteries New South Wales						Name	Age	Religion	Date of death	Headstone	Headstone Inscription	O’Meara Mary	83y	Roman Catholic	03.01.1879	Yes	To the memory of also O’Mara, 4 th January aged 76yrs
1844 – 1879. Source Jamberoo Cemeteries New South Wales																								
Name	Age	Religion	Date of death	Headstone	Headstone Inscription																			
O’Meara Mary	83y	Roman Catholic	03.01.1879	Yes	To the memory of also O’Mara, 4 th January aged 76yrs																			

	O'Mara Michael	46y	Roman Catholic	25.05.1844	Yes	To the memory of Michael O'Mara who departed this life leaving his wife and 4 children to mourn their loss. Rest in Peace
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE O'Mara's Grave site is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates one of the earliest in situ monuments, alongside recognised as an important historic site. The burial site contains a variety of grave markers indicating local skills whilst also providing historic genealogical documentation in the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), b) and g) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:						
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.		Contributes to the recording of local history				
Criterion B [Associative Significance] An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's – and/or the local area's – cultural or natural history.		Associated with local pioneers Michael O'Mara and his wife, Mary				
Criterion G [Representativeness] An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or a class of the local area's): <i>cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.</i>		Representative burial site				
SOURCES		Anne Crostin Ali. Illawarra Region Historic Buildings & Sites. A29. 1981 Edward Higginbotham. Historical & Industrial archaeological sites, Illawarra Regional Heritage Study. No. 9. 1993 Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-13. 1981 Simpson Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000				

1.33 Heritage Listing ID#I70

Place name: Kelly’s Cottage

Image: Date of Photos 14th February 2021



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I70
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	308 Minnamurra Falls
LOT/PLAN	Lot 5. DP245973
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - house
PLACE COMPONENTS	Integrity: Relatively intact, auxiliary buildings have undergone sympathetic maintenance. Restoration took place in 2000 Timber slab, ripple and corrugated iron roofing. Pair of hipped roof structures. One possibly a detached kitchen. Slab walls and iron roofs, with ripple iron components. Traditional Georgian forms, vernacular in their construction. Each structure has a small verandah.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1851
THEMES	Accommodation
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	An early farmstead built in 1851.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	

Kelly's Cottage is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates an excellent, intact original slab cottage with complementary outbuildings, vernacular construction is rarely found in original unaltered state in the Jamberoo region. Significance is evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), b), and f) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:

Criterion A [Historical Significance]
An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.

Historic significance as intact pioneers' cottage

Criterion B [Associative Significance]
An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's – and/or the local area's – cultural or natural history.

Association with early settler and local identity, Michael Keely ranger at the Minnamurra Reserve

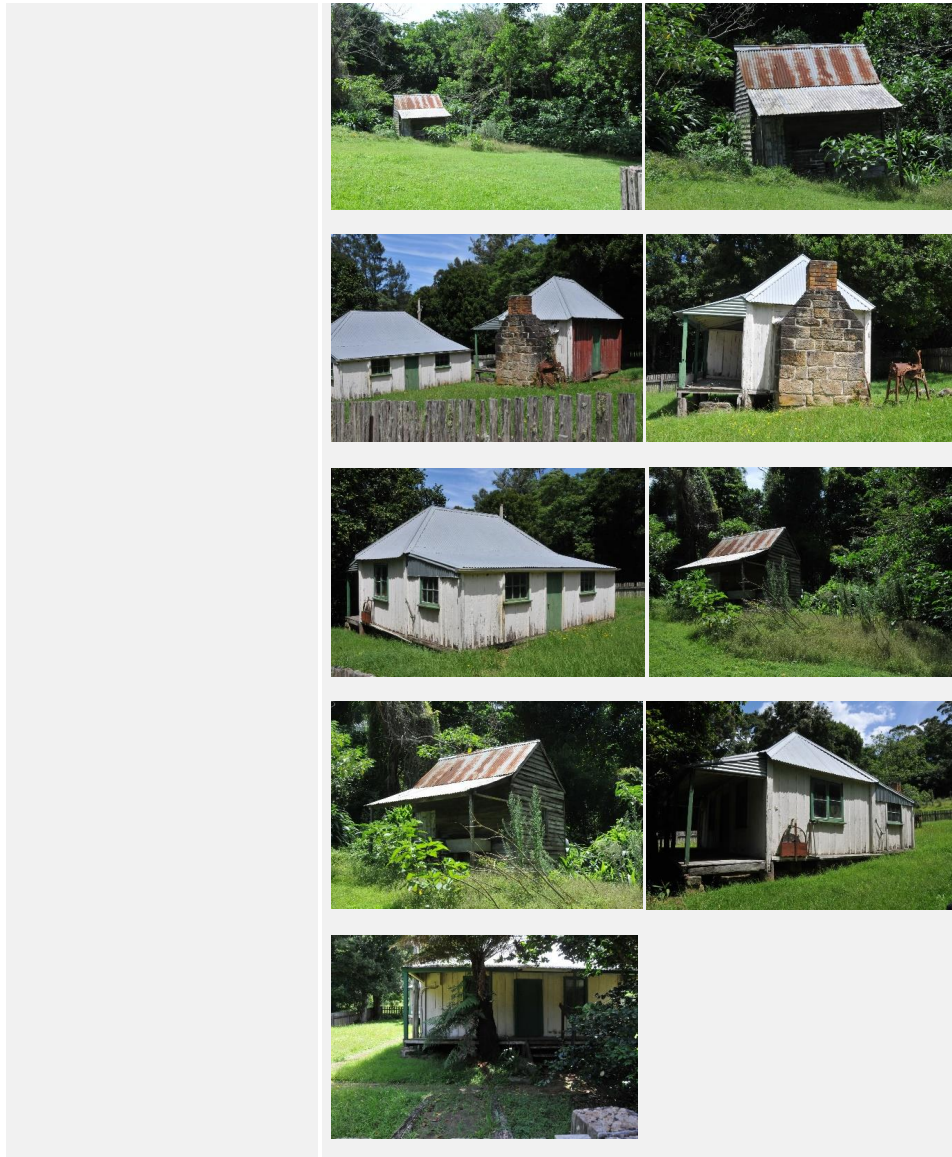
Criterion F [Rarity] An item possesses uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Item is a rare example of its type, either in the local area or greater regional

SOURCES

Anne Crostin Ali. Illawarra Region Historic Buildings & Sites. A29. 1981
Edward Higginbotham. Historical & Industrial archaeological sites, Illawarra Regional Heritage Study. No. 9. 1993
Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-13. 1981
Simpson Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000





Item 15.1

Enclosure 1

1.34 Heritage Listing ID#I71

Place name: Kinross Grave Site

Image: View of gravesite



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I71
OTHER NAMES	Kinross Family Private Cemetery
ADDRESS / LOCATION	145 Minnamurra Lane. GPS Coordinates: Latitude -34.637. Longitude 150.779
LOT/PLAN	Lot 4. DP229449
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Burial Site
PLACE COMPONENTS	The monuments, made of white Victorian Marble tablet and a red granite obelisk are enclosed by a wrought iron surround. The tablet commemorating George and Phyllis Tindell (1896) and the obelisk commemorating members of the Kinross and Tindell families.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1841-1871
THEMES	Birth and Death
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011

SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local																																																						
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Doctor Robert Menzies and his wife Margaret arrived from Scotland on the 2nd of January 1839. They obtained a grant of 300 acres of land at Jamberoo and purchased the adjoining 300 acres. They named their estate Minnamurra after the Minnamurra River which formed one boundary of their land. In 1841 their second child died and was buried on the estate, thus establishing the family cemetery which would be used for the next 130 years. The fenced cemetery measures 3m x 16m and is on a separate land title. The surrounding privately owned land is still used for farming today. All the names that are inscribed on a single monument, which is in good condition. The iron fence surrounding the cemetery has been damaged by a tree falling on it, and lantana is growing in and around the fenced area. The cemetery is located in the middle of privately owned farmland about 1.5km NE of the village of Jamberoo. <table><tr><th colspan="6">Kinross Private Cemetery Jamberoo 1859-1971 (Total 14 burials)</th></tr><tr><th>Surname</th><th>Given Name</th><th>Age</th><th>Religion</th><th>Date of death</th><th>Inscription</th></tr><tr><td>Kinross</td><td>Elizabeth Joanna</td><td>55y</td><td>Presby</td><td>6 July 1895</td><td>Elizabeth Joanna wife of the above died at Sydney 06.07.1895 aged 55 years. Her children arise and call her blessed</td></tr><tr><td>Kinross</td><td>Elizabeth Joanna</td><td>89y</td><td></td><td>January 1961</td><td>Elizabeth Joanna Kinross died Jan.1961 aged 89</td></tr><tr><td>Kinross</td><td>James</td><td>17mths</td><td>Weslyn</td><td>16 August 1865</td><td>James eldest sone of the above died at Kiama 1865 aged 17 months</td></tr><tr><td>Kinross</td><td>Jessie Comrie</td><td>82y</td><td></td><td>August 1948</td><td>Jessie Comrie Kinross died August 1848 aged 82</td></tr><tr><td>Kinross</td><td>John</td><td>75y</td><td>Presby</td><td>16 October 1908</td><td>John Kinross Born at Braco Scotland died at Jamberoo 16th October 1908 aged 75 years. Minister of Kiama charge Principal and Professor at St Andrew's College Sydney and now abided faith hope charity, these three but the greatest of these is charity</td></tr><tr><td>Kinross</td><td></td><td>44y</td><td></td><td>20 March 1861</td><td>Margaret Wife of above died 1861 aged 44 also 2 sons and 1 daughter who died in infancy. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints</td></tr><tr><td>Kinross</td><td>Menzies Robert</td><td>48y</td><td></td><td>21 January 1860</td><td>Robert Menzies came to NSW the only Doctor in Illawarra for some time also Coroner died 1869 aged 48</td></tr></table>	Kinross Private Cemetery Jamberoo 1859-1971 (Total 14 burials)						Surname	Given Name	Age	Religion	Date of death	Inscription	Kinross	Elizabeth Joanna	55y	Presby	6 July 1895	Elizabeth Joanna wife of the above died at Sydney 06.07.1895 aged 55 years. Her children arise and call her blessed	Kinross	Elizabeth Joanna	89y		January 1961	Elizabeth Joanna Kinross died Jan.1961 aged 89	Kinross	James	17mths	Weslyn	16 August 1865	James eldest sone of the above died at Kiama 1865 aged 17 months	Kinross	Jessie Comrie	82y		August 1948	Jessie Comrie Kinross died August 1848 aged 82	Kinross	John	75y	Presby	16 October 1908	John Kinross Born at Braco Scotland died at Jamberoo 16th October 1908 aged 75 years. Minister of Kiama charge Principal and Professor at St Andrew's College Sydney and now abided faith hope charity, these three but the greatest of these is charity	Kinross		44y		20 March 1861	Margaret Wife of above died 1861 aged 44 also 2 sons and 1 daughter who died in infancy. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints	Kinross	Menzies Robert	48y		21 January 1860	Robert Menzies came to NSW the only Doctor in Illawarra for some time also Coroner died 1869 aged 48
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	Kinross	Smith Grace Menzies	75y		? February 1971	Grace Menzies Smith died Feb 1971 aged 75
	Kinross	Stewart Grace	70y	Presby	14 January 1869	also, her sister Grace Stewart born 1799 died 1869
	Kinross	Tindell George	49y		31 October 1896	Sacred to the memory of George Tindell who died at Tullimbar 31st October 1896 aged 49 years former things are passed away. Erected by his widow and only son. Headstone Broken
	Kinross	Tindell Elizabeth	69y		17 June 1859	Elizabeth Tindell born 1789 died 1859
	Kinross	Tindell Grace			?1893	And daughter Grace Tindell born 1829 died 1893
	Kinross	Tindell Mary	90y	Presby	20 June 1912	Mary Tindell born 1824 died 1912
	Kinross	Tindell Phillis	81y		30 April 1926	Sacred to the memory of Phillis relict of the above died 29th April 1926 aged 81 years. Headstone Broken
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE						
Kinross Grave Site is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates being one of the few well preserved family cemeteries in NSW and contains the grave of John Kinross who was a prominent citizen in the region in the late nineteenth century. Kinross was Moderator of the NSW Presbyterian Church in NSW and Principal of St Andrews College. The site contains a variety of grave markers indicating the skills of local masons, while the inscriptions provide genealogical documentation in the Jamberoo region. Criteria is evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a) and b) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:						
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.		Contributes to the recording of local history				
Criterion B [Associative Significance] An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's – and/or the local area's – cultural or natural history.		Association with pioneering Kinross family				
SOURCES		Australian Cemeteries Index (2017) Department of Lands Simpson Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000				

A black and white map of a rural area in New South Wales, Australia. The map shows a river at the top, a creek in the middle, and a road network. A blue circle highlights a specific location near the creek, labeled "Kinross". Other labels include "Kanagra", "Mindahourra House", "JAMBEROO", and "Wattigrove". A house icon is also present.

Enclosure 1

1.35 Heritage Listing ID#I72

Place name: Minnamurra House

Image: Date of photo 14th February 2022



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I72
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	74 Minnamurra Lane
LOT/PLAN	Lot 100, DP 1081706
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - house
PLACE COMPONENTS	Integrity: Homestead, highly intact interiors, original fabric and original kitchen wing Modifications: Some renewal of fabric, including replacement of the roof-shingles with corrugated iron, and partial enclosure of the verandahs. Appears to have been altered since its original construction. Minnamurra House is a single-storied, with attics. Rectangular in plan, with a high-pitched iron roof and three dormer windows. Constructed with stone blocks. Timber verandahs on all sides with skillion roofs. Interior is all cedar and marble mantels which were imported from Italy. In the grounds are a number of fine old, imported trees, which were planted by Dr Menzies to form a carriageway. They include Coral Trees from Jamaica, and Norfolk Island and Kauri Pines. In nearby cliffs there is a small graveyard, containing the graves of Dr Robert Menzies and his wife Margaret.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1839-1841

THEMES	Accommodation
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011 National Trust of Australia register
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Exceptional - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Dr Robert Menzies purchased from the Crown 300 acres in the Parish of Jamberoo – secured grant from Dr. Thompson in 16.05.1839. Dr Robert Menzies came to NSW in 1839 and was the only doctor in the Illawarra for quite some time, he was also the local coroner. Menzies and his wife Margaret lived in Gum Tree Inn, owned by David Smith of Kiama, while their home was being constructed. The first house was constructed in 1839 of vertical slabs and may still stand today.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Minnamurra House is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates an example of a traditional rural residence said to be very early construction. Prominent in local views with several magnificent imported surrounding trees. Local heritage significance is evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), b), c), e) and f) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Original intact early pioneer homestead that demonstrates the early development of the district
Criterion B [Associative Significance] An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's – and/or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Association with Menzies family early settlers in the area
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Picturesque homestead with impressive gardens and surrounding tree planting
Criterion E [Research Potential] An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Traditional intangible skills associated with the construction of the early homestead
Criterion F [Rarity] An item possesses uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).	Rare example of early substantial homestead and gardens
SOURCES	Anne Crostin Ali. Illawarra Region Historic Buildings & Sites. A29. 1981 Latona Masterman and Associates. Kiama Heritage Study. No.48. 1987 Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-13. 1981

1.36 Heritage Listing ID#I73

Place name: Anglican Cemetery Jamberoo

Image: Date of photo 14th February 2022



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I73
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	7 Drualla Road (incorrectly listed as 11 Wyalla Road in KLEP2011 Schedule 5)
LOT/PLAN	Lot 7, DP 740817
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Cemetery and Burial
PLACE COMPONENTS	Cemetery reserve, graves, headstones
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1842
THEMES	Religion
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Situated a short distance from the Church of England Church, the cemetery was consecrated by Bishop Broughton in 1842. Fine examples of monumental architecture. Once part of the Village of Woodstock. The original Church of England Church was built of Weatherboard in 1842, on land donated by Michael Hyam. In the church yard are the graves of two pioneers, the stones are significantly weathered – William Keevers – Battle of Waterloo 1815, died 1871 aged 81 and Thomas Montgomery Perrott, Surgeon. P of 'Burradale'. The little cemetery behind the church has not been used since 1927.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
The Anglican cemetery is a burial site of local heritage significance as it contains a variety of grave markers indicating local mason skills, and provides genealogical documentation in the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), d) and g) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Contributes to the recording of local history
Criterion D [Social Significance] An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW – or the local area – for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons.	Social significance
Criterion G [Representativeness] An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or a class of the local area's): cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.	Representative village cemetery
SOURCES	Anne Crostin Ali . Illawarra Region Historic Buildings & Sites. A29. 1981 Edward Higginbotham. Historical & Industrial archaeological sites, Illawarra Regional Heritage Study. No. 9. 1993 Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-13. 1981 Simpson Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000
	

1.37 Heritage Listing ID#I74

Place name: Jamberoo Uniting Church Hall

Image: Google Maps



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I74
OTHER NAMES	(Should be combined with Jamberoo Uniting Church – ID#I76)
ADDRESS / LOCATION	11 Wyalla Road (incorrectly listed as ‘15 Whyalla Road’ on SHI Sheet)
LOT/PLAN	Lot 3, DP1219246
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built – Church Hall
PLACE COMPONENTS	Brick, corrugated iron, and Timber. Sandstone lintels to windows and doors. Gabled projection at front. Bullnosed verandah to three sides with slender timber columns. Three large chimneys.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	c.1885, possibly 1851.
THEMES	Religion
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	It is likely that this church hall was formerly the Wesleyan church; consequently, this building may date from as early as 1851. The first Wesleyan church in Jamberoo was a weatherboard chapel, built on this site in 1851. It was used as a Sunday school by 1866.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
A traditional weatherboard church hall complementing the adjoining church. Social interest for its long use by the local Wesleyan community. Local significance.	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Historical association with Uniting Church and the early development of the district. Possible connection with the 1851 first church building in Jamberoo.
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Simple weatherboard construction, the setting is accentuated with the adjacent stone Jamberoo Uniting Church building.
SOURCES	Anne Crostin Ali. Illawarra Region Historic Buildings & Sites. A29. 1981 Edward Higginbotham. Historical & Industrial archaeological sites, Illawarra Regional Heritage Study. No. 9. 1993 Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-13. 1981 Simpson Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000

1.38 Heritage Listing ID#I75

Place name: Wesleyan Parsonage (former)

Image: Date of Photo 14th February 2022



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I75
OTHER NAMES	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	11 Wyalla Road
LOT/PLAN	Lot 1, DP 719625
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - house
PLACE COMPONENTS	Brick, corrugated iron, and Timber. Sandstone lintels to windows and doors. Gabled projection at front. Bullnosed verandah to three sides with slender timber columns. Three large chimneys.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	c.1885
THEMES	Accommodation
OTHER LISTINGS	Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High - local
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Built as a parsonage for the residing Minister, and situation on the hill overlooking the Wesleyan (Uniting) Church. The Minister resided from 1885 to 1915 in Jamberoo, later coming from Kiama. Parsonage was sold in 1933 and is now a private residence.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Wesleyan Parsonage is a place of local heritage significance as it demonstrates an example of nineteenth century period residence, historical associations with the nearby Uniting Church in the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a) and c) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Historical association with Uniting Church and the early development of the district
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Streetscape contribution, picturesque house on elevated position with attractive garden setting
SOURCES	Anne Crostin Ali. Illawarra Region Historic Buildings & Sites. A29. 1981 Edward Higginbotham. Historical & Industrial archaeological sites, Illawarra Regional Heritage Study. No. 9. 1993 Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-13. 1981 Simpson Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000
	

1.39 Heritage Listing ID#I76

Place name: Jamberoo Uniting Church

Image: Date of Photo 14th February 2022



HERITAGE LISTING ID#	I76
OTHER NAMES	Jamberoo Methodist Church Wesleyan Parsonage
ADDRESS / LOCATION	13 Wyalla Road (incorrectly listed as 15 Wyalla Road in KLEP2011 Schedule 5)
LOT/PLAN	Lot 48, DP 779575
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built- church
PLACE COMPONENTS	Integrity: High Modifications: Original timber framed spire clad in muntz metal damaged in 1979 due to high winds, not replaced. Stone Building with timber doors and windows. Fabric displays high material authenticity with minimal intervention. Architectural design is one of an Ecclesiastical Gothic style with buttressed walls and steep pitched gabled roof (iron clad). Gabled entrance porch on one side. Fine Stonework capping to parapets and buttresses".
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1878.
THEMES	Religion
OTHER LISTINGS	Regional Environmental Plan. Illawarra. No.1. 11.04.1986 Local Environmental Plan. Kiama. 2011
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Exceptional – local and State
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	Built in 1878. Originally the local Methodist Church. Early church services for the Wesleyan's in the district were conducted by Preacher John Vidler. The first

	Wesleyan service was on Christmas Day, 1838, in the Village at Terrys meadows (Albion Park). Later services were held at Vidler's old place, on the "Curramorell Estate" The first church was a weatherboard chapel, built in 1851. Former uses were as a Sunday school in 1866. As the original church was out of architectural harmony with the other churches in the Village of Jamberoo the Wesleyan community decided to build a fine sandstone church. Tenders were called in December 1877 and was accepted by George Bigg of Shellharbour. The architect was W Boles, and the total cost was £927. The foundation stone was laid in 1878. The church was officially opened in 1879. Structure continues to display exceptional significance and retains Criterion A, C, D and G of local significance
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE Jamberoo Uniting Church is a place of local heritage significance as an excellent example of a nineteenth century stone church, displaying excellent stonework in Victorian Gothic style in the Jamberoo region as evidenced by, but not limited to, criterion a), c), d), and g) of the Heritage Places Study as follows:	
Criterion A [Historical Significance] An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's – or the local area's – cultural or natural history.	Holds significance in the social cultural history of Jamberoo
Criterion C [Aesthetic Significance] An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – or the local ones.	Considered a landmark building in the township of Jamberoo.
Criterion D [Social Significance] An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW – or the local area – for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons.	Important in the spiritual and social life in the community
Criterion G [Representativeness] An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or a class of the local area's): <i>cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.</i>	Village church
SOURCES	Anne Crostin Ali. Illawarra Region Historic Buildings & Sites. A29. 1981 Edward Higginbotham. Historical & Industrial archaeological sites, Illawarra Regional Heritage Study. No. 9. 1993 Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd. Illawarra Heritage Study Review Kiama Inventory. K01-13. 1981 Simpson Dawbin. Kiama Heritage Review. 2000



Item 15.1

Enclosure 1



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Contact Us

Niche Environment and Heritage
02 9630 5658
info@niche-eh.com

NSW Head Office – Sydney
PO Box 2443 North Parramatta
NSW 1750 Australia

QLD Head Office – Brisbane
PO Box 549 Fortitude Valley
QLD 4006 Australia

Sydney
Brisbane
Cairns
Port Macquarie
Illawarra
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Our services

Ecology and biodiversity

Terrestrial
Freshwater
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Research and monitoring
Wildlife Schools and training

Heritage management

Aboriginal heritage
Historical heritage
Conservation management
Community consultation
Archaeological, built and landscape values

Environmental management and approvals

Impact assessments
Development and activity approvals
Rehabilitation
Stakeholder consultation and facilitation
Project management

Biodiversity offsetting

Offset strategy and assessment (NSW, QLD, Commonwealth)
Accredited BAM assessors (NSW)
Biodiversity Stewardship Site Agreements (NSW)
Offset site establishment and management
Offset brokerage
Advanced Offset establishment (QLD)



11. Appendix 2 – Potential New Heritage Items Inventory Listing Sheets

Appendix 2 provides the revised inventory sheets of existing heritage items which have been assessed as part of the Jamberoo Heritage Review. This includes a record of the items' assessment of significance and significance statement. Provides a list of items:

Table 10: Outcome of Heritage Assessment of Potential New Items

Report Item ID#	Address	Potential Item Name	Significance assessment	Recommendations
1.	Under Young and Allowrie Streets, Allowrie Street.	313 Linear meters Sandstone Kerbing/Sandstone Culverts	Not considered to be of significance independently, however, does contribute significance to the proposed HCA	These features would be included in the heritage conservation area of Allowrie Street – not recommended for separate listing.
2.	1 Allowrie Street	Jamberoo RSL Hall and Sandstone wall	High – Local, Meets criteria a), c) and g). Contributory item within Allowrie Street Precinct HCA	Recommended for listing.
3.	4 Allowrie Street	Timber Cottage	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance. Contributory item within Allowrie Street Precinct HCA	Not recommended for listing, but to be included in the Allowrie HCA as a contributory building.
4.	17 Allowrie Street	Shop Building	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance. Contributory item within Allowrie Street Precinct HCA	Not recommended for individual listing but within Allowrie HCA
5.	19 Allowrie Street	Shop Building	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance. Contributory item within Allowrie Street Precinct HCA	Not recommended for individual listing but within Allowrie HCA
6.	27 Allowrie Street	Small Cottage	Low -Moderate. Local historical significance but requires further research.	Recommended for listing
7.	68 Allowrie Street	Timber Cottage	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.	Not recommended for listing



Report Item ID#	Address	Potential Item Name	Significance assessment	Recommendations
8.	70 Allowrie Street	House – Original	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.	Not recommended for listing
9.	71 Allowrie Street	Timber and fibro Cottage	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.	Not recommended for listing
10.	80 Allowrie Street	House - Original	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.	Not recommended for listing
11.	38 Beattie Street	Cottage	This potential item may be of heritage significance but requires further research to assess significance.	Recommended for more research prior to listing
12.	19 Chapel Lane	Timber Cottage	High Significance - Local. Meets criteria a), g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5	Recommended for listing
13.	Churchhill st bridge	Bridge over Hyams Creek	This potential item may be of heritage significance but requires further research to assess significance.	Recommended for more research prior to listing
14.	48 Churchill Street	Timber House - 'Elmsmere'	High Significance – local. Meets criteria a), c) and g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5	Recommended for listing
15.	50 Churchill Street	Cottage	High Significance – local. Meets criteria a), c) and g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5	Recommended for listing
16.	65 Churchill Street	Timber Cottage (Doctors surgery)	High Significance - local. Meets criteria a), g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5	Recommended for listing
17.	69 Churchill Street	Timber Cottage	Moderate Significance - local. Meets criteria a), g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5	Recommended for listing
18.	71 Churchill Street	Timber Cottage	High Significance - local. Meets criteria a), g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5	Recommended for listing
19.	197 Clover Hill Road	Glen Murcutt Designed House	Exceptional Significance - local. Meets criteria b), c).	Recommended for listing



Report Item ID#	Address	Potential Item Name	Significance assessment	Recommendations
			To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5	
20.	6 Drualla Road	Cottage	High Significance - local. Meets criteria a) g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5	Recommended for listing
21.	16 Factory Lane	Small Dairy Cottage	Moderate Significance - local. Meets criteria a) g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5	Recommended for listing
22.	26 Factory Lane	Timber Cottage	Moderate Significance - local. Meets criteria a) g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5	Recommended for listing
23.	10 Golden Valley Road	House - Doone	High Significance -local. Meets criteria a) g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5	Recommended for listing
24.	218 Jamberoo Mountain Road	Walsh Farm - 'Homelands'	High Significance -local. Meets criteria a) g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5	Recommended for listing
25.	6 Macquarie Street	House - Original	High Significance - local. Meets criteria a), g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5	Recommended for listing
26.	9 Minnamurra Lane	Jamberoo Police Station – Old Horse Stables	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.	Not recommended for listing
27.	138 Wyalla Road	Woodbrook	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.	Not recommended for listing
28.	159 Wyalla Road	Cowan Brae	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.	Not recommended for listing
29.	232 Wyalla Road	Hayburn – Tate's Farmhouse	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.	Not recommended for listing

Item 15.1

Enclosure 1

1.1 Report Item ID#1

Place name: 313 Linear Meters Sandstone Kerbing	
PLACE NUMBER: 1	PHOTOGRAPH 
ADDRESS / LOCATION	Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	Assorted
AREA FOR PROTECTION	N/A – Sandstone Kerbing will be contained within the proposed Allowrie Street HCA
PLACE TYPE	N/A
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	313 Linear Meters Sandstone Kerbing. Set in mortar on concrete base so appears to be modern. Sandstone Culverts are also present
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	19 th century
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities, State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Land tenure, Utilities Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	Allowrie Street Precinct Heritage Conservation Area
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Contributes significance to the proposed Allowrie Street HCA
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Low significance – Local. Potential local significance but requires further research. Contributory item within Allowrie Street Precinct HCA
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October

	1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today. Locally hewn sandstone. Council split sandstone and relayed.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The potential item as an individual item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The potential item as an individual item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The potential item as an individual item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The potential item as an individual item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The potential item as an individual item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (f) Rarity	The potential item as an individual item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The potential item as an individual item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Integrity	Low-moderate

1.2 Report Item ID#2

Place name: Jamberoo RSL Hall and Sandstone Wall	
PLACE NUMBER: 2	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	1 Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	Lot 11 / DP626845
AREA FOR PROTECTION	
PLACE TYPE	Built- House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	Jamberoo RSL Hall c. 1952, Sandstone Wall. Possibly built with the RSL Hall c. 1952 Reference: 1952 'DIGGERS' HALL', Kiama Independent (NSW: 1947 - 1954), 16 January, p. 5. viewed 10 Jun 2022, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article101649815
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities, 8 Developing Australia's cultural life State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Social institutions Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	The Jamberoo RSL Hall is an excellent example of post-war architecture and represents a significant part of the recovery from war of the local community. The form and structure of this item, and the sandstone wall, contribute to the streetscape of Allowrie Street.
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High – Local, Meets criteria a), c) and g). Contributory item within Allowrie Street Precinct HCA
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and

	dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Demonstrates the early development of the district.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Good streetscape contribution stemming from the relatively intact external form and appropriate garden setting
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (f) Rarity	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Excellent example of a transitional, California style bungalow based on earlier Victorian hipped roof forms
Integrity	Moderate

1.3 Report Item ID#3

Place name: Timber Cottage	
PLACE NUMBER:3	PHOTOGRAPH 
ADDRESS / LOCATION	4 Allowrie Street, Jamberoo NSW 2533
LOT/PLAN	Lot 215/ DP788003
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built – House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Inter-war timber bungalow Timber house. Early California style transitional weatherboard cottage based on the traditional hipped roof form with projecting gabled bay. The projecting bay characteristically incorporates a porch under the main roof. Front windows typically formed as projecting rectangular bays with flat roofs supported by small exposed rafters. Window units typically three bays with small fixed lights at the head and casements below. Sub floor structure brick. Weatherboard sheds at rear. Brick sub floor structure to front elevation with piers elsewhere. Modifications: Chimney removed, possible minor changes to fabric – House is not original to site, but was brought in from a nearby property.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	c.1920s
THEMES	National Themes: 4 Building settlements, towns and cities, 8 Developing Australia's cultural life. State Themes: Accommodation, Domestic life
OTHER LISTINGS	Allowrie Street Precinct Heritage Conservation Area (Kiama LEP)
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Excellent example of a transitional, early California style bungalow that demonstrates the early development of the district. Good Streetscape contribution, as part of the Allowrie Street Group, stemming from the building's architectural form in an appropriate garden setting. Good streetscape contribution and an important part of the Allowrie Street Group.
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Moderate Significance - local. Meets criteria c), g). To be included within the Allowrie HCA, but as the structure was not original to site (despite being

	contributory due to form and structure type). Not recommended to be listed separately on the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5.
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PRELIMINARY CLASSIFICATION	Moderate – Local. Meets criteria, c), and g). Not recommended to be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5 Contributory item within Allowrie Street Precinct HCA
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Good streetscape contribution stemming from the relatively intact external form and appropriate garden setting
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (f) Rarity	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Excellent example of a transitional, California style bungalow based on earlier Victorian hipped roof forms
Integrity	Moderate

1.4 Report Item ID#4

Place name: Shop Building	
PLACE NUMBER:4	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	17 Allowrie Street, Jamberoo NSW 2533
LOT/PLAN	Lot 1 / DP783824
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built – Commercial
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Shop with 1950s Art Deco brick façade and fibro-clad rear.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	c.1950s
THEMES	National Themes: 3. Developing local, regional and national economies, 4. Building settlements, towns and cities State Themes: Commerce, Towns, suburbs and villages Local Themes: Shop
OTHER LISTINGS	Allowrie Street Precinct Heritage Conservation Area (Kiama LEP)
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	The shop building itself does not meet the threshold for listing and largely reflects a 1950s village precinct.
PRELIMINARY LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance. Contributory item within Allowrie Street Precinct HCA
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter

	War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (f) Rarity	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Integrity	The site is intact as a c.1950s shop.

1.5 Report Item ID#5

Place name: Shop Building	
PLACE NUMBER:5	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	19 Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	Lot100 / DP830820
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - Commercial
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Largely intact with several modifications made to original fabric.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	c. 1920s
THEMES	National Themes: 3. Developing local, regional and national economies, 4. Building settlements, towns and cities State Themes: Commerce, Towns, suburbs and villages Local Themes: Shop
OTHER LISTINGS	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance. Contributory item within Allowrie Street Precinct HCA
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Does not meet threshold of significance at a state or local level.
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Low - Potential local significance Contributory item within Allowrie Street Precinct HCA
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when

	Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (f) Rarity	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Integrity	Low integrity

1.6 Report Item ID#6

Place name: Small Cottage	
PLACE NUMBER:6	PHOTOGRAPH 
ADDRESS / LOCATION	27 Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	Lot 1 / DP745419
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built – Residential
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Small gable-ended worker's cottage. Some later modifications.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	19 th century.
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life
OTHER LISTINGS	N/A
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFIANCE	A reasonably intact example of an early workers cottage. This item has some later modifications which detract from overall integrity but provides an example of a structure from the early development of Jamberoo.
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Low -Moderate. Local historical significance but requires further research.
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and

	social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Demonstrates the early development of the district.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (f) Rarity	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Integrity	Moderate-Low

1.7 Report Item ID#7

Place name: Timber Cottage	
PLACE NUMBER:7	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	68 Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	Lot 11/ DP845482
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on Plan
PLACE TYPE	Built – Residential
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Timber Cottage. Setback of the main dwelling from Allowrie street has been altered due to detracting scale of garage. Fabric of concrete sheeting on both the main structure and garage holds no architectural or aesthetic significance
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	c. 1950s
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	N/A
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Low – Not of local significance. Garage with modern metal door is detracting item.
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter

	War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (f) Rarity:	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Integrity	Low

1.8 Report Item ID#8

Place name: Timber House	
PLACE NUMBER: 8	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	70 Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	Lot 123 / DP719087
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on plan
PLACE TYPE	Built – House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Early Victorian style freestanding whether with pitched roof. Would have originally been just 1 or two rooms across the front likely with the verandah that can be seen in the first image and a picket fence. Due to the amount of additional construction and modification to the front of the building its not a particularly great example.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	c. 1840- 1860s
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities, State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life, Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	Allowrie Street Precinct Heritage Conservation Area
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance – the additional structures have weakened the integrity of this structure.
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Potential local significance but requires further research. Contributory item within Allowrie Street Precinct HCA
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War

	years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (f) Rarity	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Integrity	Low – additional structures have impacted integrity of this structure.

1.9 Report Item ID#9

Place name: Timber Cottage	
PLACE NUMBER:9	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	71 Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	Lot 9 / DP628094
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on plan
PLACE TYPE	Built – House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Timber and fibro cottage. Architecturally discordant and appears to be altered on some elevations.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	c. 1940s-1950s
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities
	State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life
	Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	N/A
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFIANCE	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Low – Not of local significance.
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The

	Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (f) Rarity:	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness:	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Integrity	Low

1.10 Report Item ID#10

Place name: Timber House	
PLACE NUMBER: 10	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	80 Allowrie Street
LOT/PLAN	Lot 2 / DP500802
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on plan
PLACE TYPE	Built – House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Timber homestead which has been extensively modified. Late nineteenth century weatherboard house.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	Late 19 th or early 20 th century
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities, State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life, Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	Allowrie Street Precinct Heritage Conservation Area
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Low. Not recommended for individual listing.
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie

	Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (f) Rarity	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Integrity	Heavily modified which erodes its significance

1.11 Report Item ID#11

Place name: Cottage	
PLACE NUMBER: 11	PHOTOGRAPH (source: Google Maps) 
ADDRESS / LOCATION	38 Beattie Street
LOT/PLAN	Lot 1 / DP514341
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot of plan
PLACE TYPE	Built – House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Farmhouse
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities, State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life, Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	This potential item may be of heritage significance but requires further research to assess significance and determine the integrity of original fabric present.
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Potential local significance but requires further research.
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when

	Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	N/A
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	N/A
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	N/A
Criterion (d) Social Significance	N/A
Criterion (e) Research Potential	N/A
Criterion (f) Rarity	N/A
Criterion (g) Representativeness	N/A
Integrity	N/A

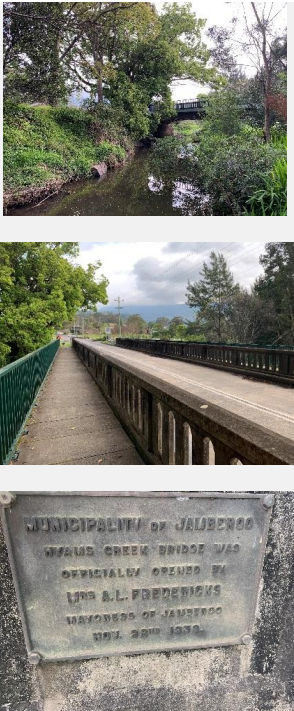
1.12 Report Item ID#12

Place name: Timber Cottage	
PLACE NUMBER:12	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	19 Chapel Lane
LOT/PLAN	Lot 1 / DP152116
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on plan
PLACE TYPE	Built – House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Timber Cottage. Highly intact, original example of the timber and fibro cottage form of the interwar period. Further research should be undertaken to identify any further values and an inventory sheet produced
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	c. 1920s-30s
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities
	State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life
	Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	N/A
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFIANCE	This item is a highly intact, original example of the timber and fibro cottage form of the interwar period. This item has significance for historical and representative value.
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High Significance - Local. Meets criteria a), g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the Commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter

	War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Demonstrates the early residential development of the district.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance:	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (f) Rarity	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Excellent example of the original timber and fibro cottage form of the interwar period.
Integrity	high

1.13 Report Item ID#13

Place name: Churchill Street Bridge over Hyams Creek	
PLACE NUMBER: 13	PHOTOGRAPH 
ADDRESS / LOCATION	Churchill Street Bridge
LOT/PLAN	N/A – Road reserve of Churchill Street across Hyams Creek
AREA FOR PROTECTION	5m buffer around this structure
PLACE TYPE	Built – Bridge
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Concrete and steel bridge with brass plaques, bridge has been resurfaced and handrails added subsequent to original construction. Potentially similar to other bridges in the region.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	1937-8
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities,
	State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages,
	Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	This potential item may be of heritage significance but require further research to assess significance, and to assess other local bridges for comparative significance.
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Potential local significance but requires further research.
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail.

	In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	N/A – additional assessment required
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	N/A – additional assessment required
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	N/A – additional assessment required
Criterion (d) Social Significance	N/A – additional assessment required
Criterion (e) Research Potential	N/A – additional assessment required
Criterion (f) Rarity	N/A – additional assessment required
Criterion (g) Representativeness	N/A – additional assessment required
Integrity	N/A – additional assessment required

1.14 Report Item ID#14

Place name: Timber House – ‘Elmsmere’	
PLACE NUMBER:14	PHOTOGRAPH 
ADDRESS / LOCATION	48 Churchill Street
LOT/PLAN	Lot 72 / DP786971
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Cottage Late Victorian weather board cottage. Federation period given the shallow gabled form and use of fibre cement. The plan is based on Georgian precedent with the front, central door flanked by windows. Hipped roof main axis typically parallel to the street with narrow eaves. Skillion verandah to the street frontage. Gabled expression of faceted bay set to one side with pointed timber finial. Bracketed timber skillion verandah. All roof surfaces corrugated galvanised iron. Appropriate garden setting. Modifications: Chimney removed replaced with fuel stove flue.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	c.1880
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life, Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	Churchill Street Ecclesiastical Precinct Heritage Conservation Area
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Good representative example of a late Victorian cottage which makes an effective streetscape contribution in an appropriate garden setting. Local significance
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High Significance – local. Meets criteria a), c) and g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5 Further research should be undertaken, and an updated inventory sheet produced

HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Demonstrates the early development of the district.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Excellent streetscape contribution in an appropriate garden setting enhancing the architectural qualities of the building
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (f) Rarity	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Good representative example of a Late Victorian weatherboard cottage
Integrity	Some loss of fabric but retains essential form and detail

1.15 Report Item ID#15

Place name: Cottage	
PLACE NUMBER: 15	PHOTOGRAPH 
ADDRESS / LOCATION	50 Churchill Street
LOT/PLAN	Lot 1 / DP152745
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot of plan
PLACE TYPE	Built – House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Cottage
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	Late 19th century
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities, State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life, Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Good example of a 20th Century timber structure which provides local historical and aesthetic significance.
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High Significance – local. Meets criteria a) and g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when

	Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (f) Rarity	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Good representative example of the type.
Integrity	moderate

1.16 Report Item ID#16

Place name: Timber Cottage (Doctors surgery)	
PLACE NUMBER:16	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	65 Churchill Street
LOT/PLAN	Lot 3 / DP32096
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Timber Cottage, built in the late 19th century, now a Doctors Surgery
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	Late 19 th century
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities,
	State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life, Health
	Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	Churchill Street Ecclesiastical Precinct Heritage Conservation Area
	Good example of a 20th Century timber structure which provides local historical and aesthetic significance.
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High Significance - local. Meets criteria a), g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October

	1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE ANALYSIS	Good representative example of the type. Further research should be undertaken to identify any further values and an inventory sheet produced
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (f) Rarity	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Good representative example of the type
Integrity	Moderate

1.17 Report Item ID#17

Place name: Timber Cottage	
PLACE NUMBER:17	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	69 Churchill Street
LOT/PLAN	Lot 5 / DP32096
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Timber Cottage built late 19 th to early 20 th century
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	late 19 th to early 20 th century
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities
	State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life,
	Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	Churchill Street Ecclesiastical Precinct Heritage Conservation Area
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Good example of a 20th Century timber structure which provides local historical and aesthetic significance.
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Moderate Significance - local. Meets criteria a), g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo

	Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (f) Rarity	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Good representative example of the type.
Integrity	moderate

1.18 Report Item ID#18

Place name: Timber Cottage	
PLACE NUMBER:18	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	71 Churchill Street
LOT/PLAN	Lot 100 / DP819244
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Timber Cottage
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	c.1920s
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life, Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	Churchill Street Ecclesiastical Precinct Heritage Conservation Area
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Good example of a 20th Century timber structure which provides local historical and aesthetic significance.
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High Significance - local. Meets criteria a), g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie

	Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (f) Rarity	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Good representative example of the type.
Integrity	high

1.19 Report Item ID#19

Place name: Glen Murcutt House	
PLACE NUMBER: 19	PHOTOGRAPH 
ADDRESS / LOCATION	197 Clover Hill Road (address to be secured)
LOT/PLAN	Lot 1 / DP862101
AREA FOR PROTECTION	
PLACE TYPE	Built - House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Glen Murcutt Designed House: The Fredericks-White House is located in a rainforest and directed towards distant valley views. The building consists of a double pavilion with curved roofs of corrugated metal. It's structural frame consists of timber, which also lines the interiors. The modern farmhouse lies on a perfect longitudinal orientation along an east-west axis. The northern side has a glazed screen oriented to the sun for natural light. The southern wall is solid and implies the backside. The plot was once an old farmhouse. However, the only remaining element is the chimney, which features as a junction between the two pavilions.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	c. 1980s – 90s
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities,
	State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life,
	Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Associated with the work of architect, Glen Murcutt, and the artist Fredericks White. Further research should be undertaken to identify any further values and an updated inventory sheet and history produced.
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Exceptional Significance - local. Meets criteria b), c). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5

Item 15.1

Enclosure 1

HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The Fredericks-White House by Glenn Murcutt, Australia's most famous architect, is a beautiful modern farmhouse. As a sole practitioner who designs environmentally sensitive modern homes, he embodies Aamodt Plumb's Slow Space values. Henry David Thoreau, a writer and naturalist, heavily influenced Murcutt's architectural style. Murcutt likes to paraphrase: "since most of us spend our lives doing ordinary tasks, the most important thing is to carry them out extraordinarily well". In 2002, he received the Pritzker Prize, which honors living architects who produce consistent and significant contributions to humanity and the built environment through the art of architecture. Bill Lacy, the executive director of the Pritzker Prize, stated, "His is an architecture of place, architecture that responds to the landscape and the climate. His houses are fine tuned to the land and the weather. He uses a variety of materials, from metal to wood to glass, stone, brick and concrete—always selected with a consciousness of the amount of energy it took to produce the materials in the first place." The timber-framed house designed by world-renowned architect Glenn Murcutt won a Merit Award for outstanding architecture from the Royal Australian Institute of Architects and is recognised as one of the finest of Murcutt's long houses. The architectural plans for its 2003 renovations are filed at the State Library of NSW. The plans were published by Habitus. It was initially set on 82 hectares with four separate titles.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Associated with the work of architect, Glen Murcott.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance – plans for this house are deposited at the State Library of NSW.
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.

Criterion (f) Rarity	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Integrity	High

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1.20 Report Item ID#20

Place name: Cottage	
PLACE NUMBER: 20	PHOTOGRAPH 
ADDRESS / LOCATION	6 Drualla Road
LOT/PLAN	Lot 220 / DP1179996
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on plan
PLACE TYPE	Built - House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Bungalow cottage – Goondee
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	c. 1920s
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities, State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life, Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Good example of a 20th Century timber and brick structure which provides local historical and aesthetic significance.
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High Significance - local. Meets criteria a) g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October

	1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (f) Rarity	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Good representative example of the type
Integrity	Moderate

1.21 Report Item ID#21

Place name: Small Dairy Cottage	
PLACE NUMBER: 21	PHOTOGRAPH: 
ADDRESS / LOCATION	16 Factory Lane
LOT/PLAN	Lot 1 / DP506600
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on plan
PLACE TYPE	Built – House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Small Dairy Cottage likely built as accommodation within for the Waughope factory.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities, 3. Developing local, regional and national economies State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life, Agriculture Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	Waughope Factory Precinct Heritage Conservation Area
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Good example of a 20th Century timber structure which provides local historical and aesthetic significance. The second structure to the south is heavily modified but may contain values not able to be identified in this preliminary study. Further research recommended
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Moderate Significance - local. Meets criteria a) g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and

	dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	  
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (f) Rarity	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Good representative example of the type
Integrity	Moderate

1.22 Report Item ID#22

Place name: Timber Cottage	
PLACE NUMBER: 22	PHOTOGRAPH 
ADDRESS / LOCATION	26 Factory Lane
LOT/PLAN	Lot 1 / DP863054
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot of plan
PLACE TYPE	Built – House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Farmhouse
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities, State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life, Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Good example of a 20th Century timber structure which provides local historical and aesthetic significance.
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Moderate Significance - local. Meets criteria a) g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when

	Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (f) Rarity	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Good representative example of the type
Integrity	Moderate

1.23 Report Item ID#23

Place name: House – Doone	
PLACE NUMBER: 23	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	10 Golden Vale (Valley Road)
LOT/PLAN	Lot 3 / DP160797
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on plan
PLACE TYPE	Built – House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	House – Doone Timber house. Inter-War period. California style weatherboard bungalow with nested gables to street frontage. Simple rectangular plan with flat roofed porch and verandah formed in the angle of the nested gables. The verandah returns to one side. The porch characteristically features a brick balustrade wall with brick piers and supporting paired timber posts. Main gable to corrugated iron pitched roof infilled in fibre cement sheeting below.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	c. 1920s
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities, State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life, Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Good representative example of an Inter-War California style bungalow which contributes to the streetscape qualities of Golden Valley Road and Jamberoo.
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High Significance -local. Meets criteria a), C) and g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at

	Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Excellent streetscape contribution stemming from its architectural form and garden setting. Feature gardens and landscaping of high quality of design
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (f) Rarity	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Good representative example of an Inter-War California style bungalow
Integrity	Relatively intact representative example

1.24 Report Item ID#24

Place name: Walsh Farm – ‘Homelands’	
PLACE NUMBER: 24	PHOTOGRAPH 
ADDRESS / LOCATION	218 Jamberoo Mountain Road
LOT/PLAN	Lot 3 / DP593348
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot of plan
PLACE TYPE	Built – House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Farmhouse
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities, State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life, Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Good example of a 20th Century timber structure which provides local historical and aesthetic significance.
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High Significance -local. Meets criteria a) g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when

	Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (f) Rarity	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Good representative example of the type
Integrity	Moderate-High

1.25 Report Item ID#25

Place name: Timber House	
PLACE NUMBER: 25	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	6 Macquarie Street
LOT/PLAN	Lot 3 / DP807932
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on plan
PLACE TYPE	Built – House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	House - built in 1990 (20 th Century)
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	20 th century
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities, State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life, Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Good example of a 20th Century timber structure which provides local aesthetic significance.
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	High Significance - local. Meets criteria a), g). To be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie

	Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Demonstrates the early development of the district
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (f) Rarity	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. A good representative example of its type.
Integrity	Moderate

1.26 Report Item ID#26

Place name: Jamberoo Police Station and Old Horse Stables	
PLACE NUMBER: 26	PHOTOGRAPH   
ADDRESS / LOCATION	9 Minnamurra Lane
LOT/PLAN	N/A
AREA FOR PROTECTION	N/A
PLACE TYPE	Built – House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Jamberoo Police Station – Old Horse Stables . A freestanding Whether cottage in early Victorian style. Remnant evidence of the former police station.
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	

THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities, 7 Governing
	State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Law and order
	Local Themes: Police Station
OTHER LISTINGS	
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Jamberoo Police Station was demolished 1970s, and the current building is not considered to be of heritage significance.
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Low significance - local. Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.

Criterion (d) Social Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (f) Rarity	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Integrity	Low

1.27 Report Item ID#27

Place name: Woodbrook	
PLACE NUMBER: 27	PHOTOGRAPH Access issues for this item – Photos not available.
ADDRESS / LOCATION	138 Wyalla Road
LOT/PLAN	Lot 101 / DP882448
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot of plan
PLACE TYPE	Built – House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	N/A
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities, State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life, Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Potential local significance but requires further research.
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.

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Criterion (d) Social Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (f) Rarity	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Integrity	N/A – Access issues for this item

1.28 Report Item ID#28

Place name: Cowan Brae

PLACE NUMBER: 28	
ADDRESS / LOCATION	159 Wyalla Road
LOT/PLAN	Lot 123 / DP719958
AREA FOR PROTECTION	Lot on plan
PLACE TYPE	Built – House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Cowan Brae, timber residence
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	c. 1900s-20s
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities, State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life, Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Good example of a 20 th Century timber structure which provides local aesthetic significance.
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Low Significance - local. Meets criteria g). Not recommended to be included within the Kiama LEP, Schedule 5 due to the large amount of renovations conducted to the property.
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waughop and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and

	social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (d) Social Significance	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (f) Rarity	The Potential Item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance. Good representative example of the type
Integrity	Low

1.29 Report Item ID#29

Place name: Layburn – Tate's Farmhouse	
PLACE NUMBER: 29	PHOTOGRAPH Access issues for this item – Photos not available.
ADDRESS / LOCATION	232 Wyalla Road
LOT/PLAN	Lot 1 / DP810013
AREA FOR PROTECTION	N/A
PLACE TYPE	Built – House
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	Layburn – Tate's Farmhouse
YEAR CONSTRUCTED / PERIOD	N/A
THEMES	National Themes: 4. Building settlements, towns and cities, State Themes: Towns, suburbs and villages, Accommodation, Domestic life, Local Themes:
OTHER LISTINGS	
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	Does not meet the threshold for state and local significance.
SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	Potential local significance but requires further research.
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	The village of Jamberoo was established in 1841, with rapid growth from the 1850s onwards, resulted from primary industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming. In the 1960s, the South Coast had become the primary dairy farming district in NSW. By 1887, two dairy factories had been established at Jamberoo (Waghup and Woodstock), sending the products to Sydney via rail. In 1910, the Allowrie brand of butter has established the quality of exports to the commonwealth. Further upgrades to the facilities at Jamberoo in the Inter War years (1920s). The local economy which developed is evident when Jamberoo Municipality broke away from the Kiama Municipality in October 1890. From 1934, the council operated from chambers erected in Allowrie Street. The Allowrie Street precinct is associated with the early commercial and social development of the community at Jamberoo and retains these function today.
PHOTOS	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA	
Criterion (a) Historical Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (b) Associative Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.

Criterion (d) Social Significance	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (e) Research Potential	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (f) Rarity	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Criterion (g) Representativeness	The proposed item does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance.
Integrity	low



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Contact Us

Niche Environment and Heritage
02 9630 5658
info@niche-eh.com

NSW Head Office – Sydney
PO Box 2443 North Parramatta
NSW 1750 Australia

QLD Head Office – Brisbane
PO Box 540 Sandgate
QLD 4017 Australia

Sydney
Brisbane
Cairns
Port Macquarie
Illawarra
Coffs Harbour
Central Coast
Gold Coast
Canberra



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Our services

Ecology and biodiversity

Terrestrial
Freshwater
Marine and coastal
Research and monitoring
Wildlife Schools and training

Heritage management

Aboriginal heritage
Historical heritage
Conservation management
Community consultation
Archaeological, built and landscape values

Environmental management and approvals

Impact assessments
Development and activity approvals
Rehabilitation
Stakeholder consultation and facilitation
Project management

Environmental offsetting

Offset strategy and assessment (NSW, QLD, Commonwealth)
Accredited BAM assessors (NSW)
Biodiversity Stewardship Site Agreements (NSW)
Offset site establishment and management
Offset brokerage
Advanced Offset establishment (QLD)



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Contact Us

Niche Environment and Heritage
02 9630 5658
info@niche-eh.com

NSW Head Office – Sydney
PO Box 2443 North Parramatta
NSW 1750 Australia

QLD Head Office – Brisbane
PO Box 540 Sandgate
QLD 4017 Australia

Sydney
Brisbane
Cairns
Port Macquarie
Illawarra
Coffs Harbour
Central Coast
Gold Coast
Canberra



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Our services

Ecology and biodiversity

Terrestrial
Freshwater
Marine and coastal
Research and monitoring
Wildlife Schools and training

Heritage management

Aboriginal heritage
Historical heritage
Conservation management
Community consultation
Archaeological, built and landscape values

Environmental management and approvals

Impact assessments
Development and activity approvals
Rehabilitation
Stakeholder consultation and facilitation
Project management

Environmental offsetting

Offset strategy and assessment (NSW, QLD, Commonwealth)
Accredited BAM assessors (NSW)
Biodiversity Stewardship Site Agreements (NSW)
Offset site establishment and management
Offset brokerage
Advanced Offset establishment (QLD)



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Enclosure 2



Jamberoo Heritage Study Independent Peer Review

Jamberoo NSW 2533

Submitted to Kiama Municipal Council

JUNE 2023



Jamberoo Heritage Study Independent Peer Review
Jamberoo NSW 2533
Project # H-23038
June 2023

REPORT REVISION HISTORY

Revision	Date Issued	Revision Description		
01	30/06/2023	DRAFT		
		Prepared by	Reviewed by	Verified by
		Kurt Dixon	Kerime Danis	
		Heritage Consultant	Director - Heritage	
		Asmita Bhasin		
		Heritage Consultant		
		Alexandra Gangan		
		Assistant Heritage Consultant		Kerime Danis
				Director - Heritage
		Kerime Danis		
		Director - Heritage		
02	XX/XX/XX	Revision tracking notes		
		Prepared by	Reviewed by	Verified by
		Name Surname	Name Surname	Name Surname
		Position title	Position title	Position title

This report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with City Plan’s quality assurance policy and procedures.

Acknowledgement of Country

City Plan acknowledges the First Nations Peoples upon whose lands and waters we live and work, we respect their cultural heritage and continuing connection to Country and thank them for protecting the coastline and its ecosystems through time. We acknowledge that sovereignty over these lands and waters has never been ceded and extend our respect to Elders past, present and emerging.

We proudly operate from the lands of the Gadigal, Darkinyung, Danggan Balun and Turrbal Peoples.

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City Plan Heritage P/L
Level 6, 120 Sussex St, Sydney NSW 2000
P +61 2 8270 3500
CITYPLAN.COM.AU

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

City Plan Heritage ('CPH') has been engaged by GYDE Consulting on behalf of Kiama Municipal Council ('Council') to prepare an Independent Heritage Peer Review of the 'Jamberoo Heritage Review' ('The Heritage Study') undertaken by Niche Environment and Heritage ('Niche') for the village of Jamberoo (study area).

Kiama Municipal Council engaged Niche to undertake a Heritage Review of Jamberoo, which included a review of the existing local heritage items within the study area (situated within the Kiama Municipal Council Local Government Area (LGA)). This Heritage Study was undertaken to *provide future direction for Council regarding the best practice management of places of heritage significance that represent the historical development of the Jamberoo region.*¹ This study was also required as there had not been a Heritage Places Study or local heritage listing update since the Bruce Dawbin Architects Pty Ltd study of 2000, which identified a number of individual heritage items that are now part of Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011 (Kiama LEP 2011)*.

The Heritage Study by Niche (*Jamberoo Heritage Review, Heritage Places Study: Summary Report*, January 2023) updated the existing heritage items listed under Part 1, Schedule 5 of the *Kiama LEP 2011* and developed a strategic framework and direction that would inform future Planning Scheme reviews for heritage provisions. It produced a consolidated and updated list of heritage items and places in the Jamberoo region for Council, based on the existing local heritage items listed in the *Kiama LEP 2011* and identification of other items or places of heritage significance which met the needs and expectations of the community and could be readily managed by Council. The Jamberoo Heritage Review produced individual inventory forms (or updated existing inventory forms, where applicable) for both 'Existing Heritage Items' and 'Items of Potential Heritage Interest'.

The investigations within the Study included:²

- *The inspection of approximately 40 items with existing heritage listings within the Study Area*
- *The inspection of approximately 40 items of potential heritage interest*
- *Analysis and identification of 2 Heritage Conservation Areas (HCA)*

The Independent Heritage Study was completed in January 2023 and recommended the following amendments:

- *Pursue heritage listing of the 14 potential new individual places for inclusion within the Kiama LEP 2011,*
- *Pursue heritage listing of the two proposed HCAs identified for inclusion within the Kiama LEP 2011,*
- *Conduct further analysis and building classification of the proposed Churchill Street Ecclesiastical Precinct potential PHA prior to pursuing heritage listing,*
- *Pursue the revision of existing listings where recommended in this report to ensure that the Kiama LEP 2011 heritage map is consistent with the legislation, and*
- *Consider future research projects and studies to examine further sources of heritage value which have been identified by the community and this report. This should include ongoing efforts to update heritage inventory sheets for all existing and proposed individual heritage items.*

GYDE Consulting is currently assisting the Department of Planning and Environment through Agile Planning engagement with a proposed amendment to *Kiama LEP 2011* as a consequence of the Jamberoo Heritage Study. The subject study has received several submissions and concerns, and therefore Council have decided for an independent review of the study to be undertaken as part of the Gateway determination assessment.

Kiama Municipal Council subsequently sought the following:

- An independent review of the Heritage Study
- An independent review of the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) forms for the heritage items (existing and 14 new potential) within the study area

¹ Niche Environment and Heritage (January 2023), 'Jamberoo Heritage Review Heritage Places Study: Summary Report', pp. i

² Ibid.



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- An independent review of the two proposed Heritage Conservation Areas (HCA)

1.2. The Study Area

The village of Jamberoo is located on the South Coast of New South Wales within the Municipality of Kiama Local Government Area, approximately 100 kilometres south of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD) and west of the town of Kiama. The village of Jamberoo is surrounded by Kiama to the east, Mount Terry to the north, Knight's Hill and Carrington Falls to the west, and Jerrara to the south. Jamberoo is a small rural town with a population of 1,667 people surrounded by verdant dairy pastures.

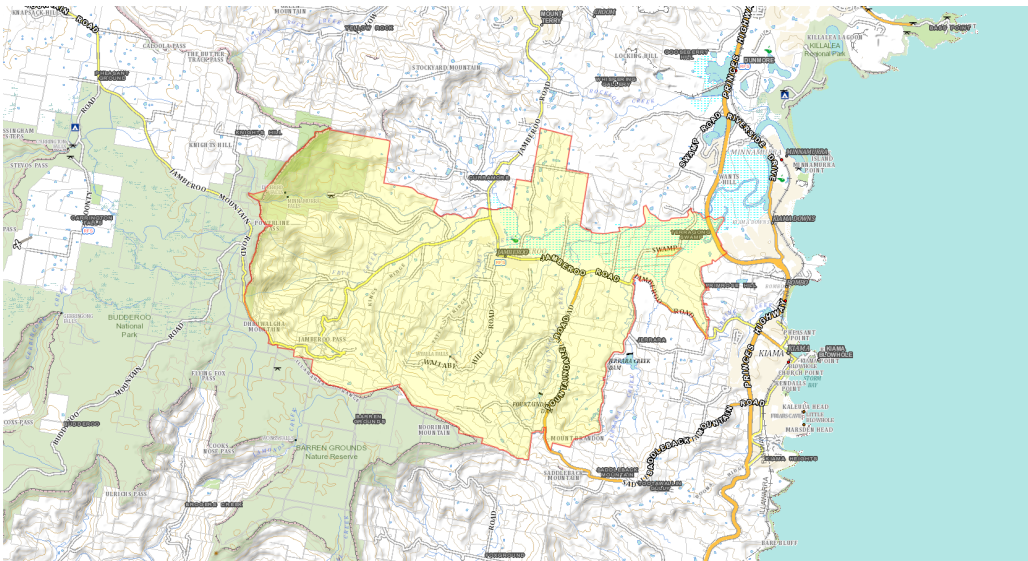


Figure 1: Cadastral map for the Jamberoo Study Area (outlined in red) within its surrounding suburban context (Source: SIX Maps, accessed June 2023).

1.3. Heritage Listing

The subject study area includes the following heritage items and archaeological sites listed under Parts 1 & 3, Schedule 5 of the *Kiama LEP* 2011.³

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979

Kiama LEP 2011, Part 1 Heritage items

- 'Dry Stone Walls', item no. I63
- 'Reid Park', Allowrie Street and Churchill Street, item no. I47
- 'St Stephen's Presbyterian Church', 2 Allowrie Street, item no. I34
- 'St Stephen's Presbyterian Church Cemetery', 2 Allowrie Street, item no. I35
- 'Frederick's General Store', 3 Allowrie Street, item no. I36
- 'Inter-war Timber Cottage', 5 Allowrie Street, item no. I37
- 'Jamberoo Council Chambers (former)', 9 Allowrie Street, item no. I38
- 'Jamberoo Hotel', 15 Allowrie Street, item no. I39

³ Two heritage items of State level significance, including 'Culwalla Homestead (SHR no. 00447)' and 'St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church (former) (SHR no. 00121)' are located within the Jamberoo District; however, the assessment and review of inventory forms for items within the State Heritage Register was not part of the heritage study.



Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979

- 'Commercial Building', 15 Allowrie Street, item no. I40
- 'Jamberoo Antique Shop (former ES & A Bank)', 26 Allowrie Street, item no. I41
- 'Jamberoo School of Arts (former)', 30 Allowrie Street, item no. I42
- 'Former Jamberoo Post Office', 32 Allowrie Street, item no. I43
- 'Cottage', 40 Allowrie Street, item no. I44
- 'Gundarimba Residence', 45 Allowrie Street, item no. I45
- 'Timber Cottage', 46 Allowrie Street, item no. I46
- 'Timber Cottage', 42 Beattie Street, item no. I48
- 'Cottage', 4 Browns Lane, item no. I49
- 'Colewood Residence', 97 Burra Creek Road, item no. I50
- 'Timber Cottage', 2 Chapel Lane, item no. I51
- 'St Matthew's Catholic Church', 22 Chapel Lane, item no. I52
- 'St Matthew's Catholic Church Cemetery', 22 Chapel Lane, item no. I53
- 'Kevin Walsh Oval', Churchill Street, item no. I57
- 'Anglican Church of the Resurrection', 45 Churchill Street, item no. I56
- 'Jamberoo Public School', 55 Churchill Street, item no. I55
- 'Timber Cottage', 63 Churchill Street, item no. I54
- 'Melrose House', 23 Factory Lane, item no. I58
- 'Jamberoo Dairy Factory (former)', 31 Factory Lane, item no. I59
- 'Jamberoo Dairy Factory (former Waughope Factory)', 32 Factory Lane, item no. I60
- 'Terragong House', 467 Jamberoo Road, item no. I61
- 'Culwalla Homestead, Worker's Cottage and Dairies', 541 Jamberoo Road, item no. I62
- 'Wangaruka Homestead', 963 Jamberoo Road, item no. I68
- 'O'Maras Grave', Jamberoo Mountain Road, item no. I69
- 'Kelly's Cottage', 308 Minnamurra Falls Road, item no. I70
- 'Kinross Grave Site', Minnamurra Lane, item no. I71
- 'Minnamurra House', 74 Minnamurra Lane, item no. I72
- 'Anglican Cemetery Jamberoo', 11 Wyalla Road, item no. I73
- 'Jamberoo Uniting Church Hall', 15 Wyalla Road, item no. I74
- 'Wesleyan Parsonage (former)', 15 Wyalla Road, item no. I75
- 'Jamberoo Uniting Church', 15 Wyalla Road, item no. I76

Kiama LEP 2011, Part 2 Archaeological sites

- 'Woodstock Saw Mill Site', 963 Jamberoo Road, item no. A65
- 'Woodstock Piggery Site', 963 Jamberoo Road, item no. A66
- 'Woodstock Co-Operage and Butter Factory Site', 963 Jamberoo Road, item no. A67



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Jamberoo Heritage Review

- Study Area
- Heritage Item - General
- Heritage Item - Archaeological

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Date: 08/10/2021
Publication: GDA 1994
Scale: 1:25000 @ A3

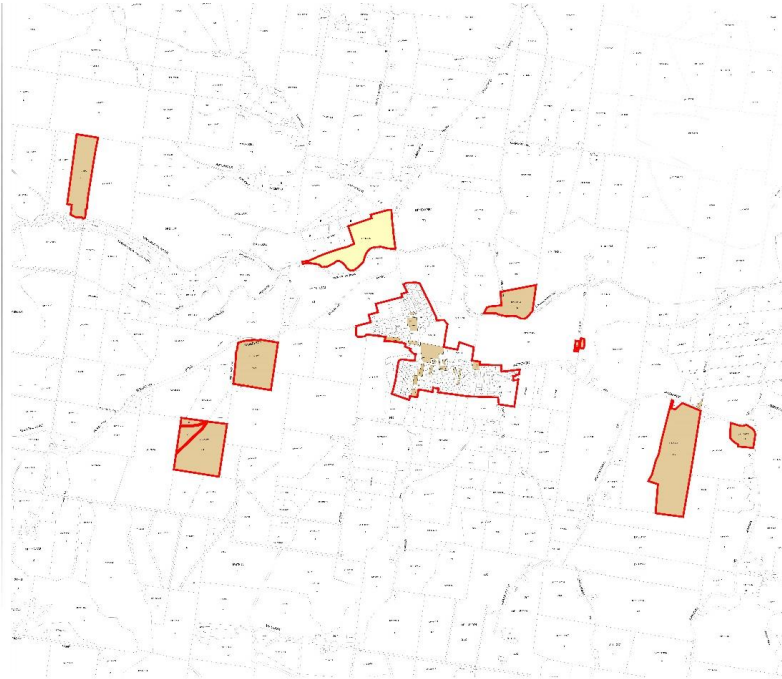


Figure 2: Heritage items and Archaeological sites located within the Jamberoo Heritage review study area (outlined in red) (Source: Kiama Municipal Council, 2021).

1.4. Methodology

This heritage peer review employs a methodology that is consistent with the guidelines for Heritage Studies prepared by the then NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. It also uses the system described in the NSW Heritage Manual 'Assessing Heritage Significance' guidelines. The philosophy and process adopted is that guided by *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013* (Burra Charter).

CPH's Independent Heritage peer review involves review the Jamberoo Heritage Study report along with Existing and Potential Heritage inventory forms produced by Niche Environment and Heritage (January 2023). The peer review allowed for an understanding of the previous rationale in the assessment of the existing heritage items within the area, and how it specifically informed the potential heritage items and potential Heritage Conservation Areas.

Kiama Municipal Council supplied City Plan Heritage with the objections raised by stakeholders and local community to the nominated heritage listings and the *Jamberoo Heritage Review - Summary Report*. These objections were reviewed, with CPH further discussing these objections with those that raised them during the site inspection phase of this project.

Research for this report has adopted a three-stepped approach. Step 1 comprised of desktop research including analysis of the provided documents listed below in Section 1.6 - Documentation and the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) Database for listed items in the study area. Step 2 consisted of a site survey. Step 3 involved further historical research into each nominated heritage item to identify any further heritage significance associated with these items.

Step 1

A review of the Jamberoo Heritage Study, Retained Existing Listings and Nominated Potential Listings (all by Niche, January 2023) was undertaken to identify the scope of works as part of this Heritage Peer Review



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report. Further, the relevant statutory instruments, reports pertaining to the study and the SHI database was examined to determine the known heritage values of the heritage items and archaeological sites located within and around the study area.

Step 2

A detailed on-foot survey of the study area was carried out by Kerime Danis (Director - Heritage) and Kurt Dixon (Heritage Consultant) on 19 May 2023 with the purpose of photographing and understanding the potential heritage items and the proposed heritage conservation areas. During this stage, a number of the objecting landowners provided access to their properties, enabling CPH to better assess the potential item's heritage significance and obtain information on the origins and modifications, if any. During this site survey, CPH also undertook a contributory ranking of the buildings within the proposed heritage conservation areas (Churchill Street and Allowrie Street) in order to inform the proportions of heritage items and contributory buildings to the remainder of the neutral and detracting building within each nominated HCA.

Step 3

Further historical research was undertaken to find out if there were any additional background information that would aid in the establishment of any further significance associated with the inspected potential heritage items and the heritage conservation areas. This involved desktop research undertaken by CPH. The local Kiama and District Historical Society was also approached however response was not received during the limited timeframe of this peer review.

City Plan Heritage utilised the above approach to inform this Independent Heritage Peer Review report. This document provides the combined findings and recommendations resulting from this approach. All results are presented in the following sections of this report.

1.5. Documentation

During the preparation of this Heritage Review Report, the following documentation has been consulted:

- *Jamberoo Heritage Review, Heritage Places Study: Summary Report*, January 2023 (prepared by Niche Environment & Heritage)
- Existing Heritage Items' Inventory Listing Sheets (prepared by Niche Environment & Heritage)
- Potential New Heritage Items Inventory Listing Sheets (prepared by Niche Environment & Heritage)
- Community submissions to Jamberoo Heritage Review - Summary Report

1.6. Limitations

- A detailed historical and archaeological assessment, including an assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage values, is not considered necessary at this time and does not form part of the scope of this report. An assessment of the Aboriginal cultural significance of an area can only be made by Aboriginal communities.
- This assessment relates to the resources and documentation described in Section 1.5 - Methodology and Section 1.6 - Documentation. It does not relate to any additional or revised documentation by any party.
- Most recommendations are made on the basis of a physical external or internal (for some potential items) survey. Intrusive methods were not employed.

1.7. Author Identification

The following report has been prepared by Kurt Dixon, Heritage Consultant (LLB, BA (History)), Asmita Bhasin, Heritage Consultant (BArch, MUrbanism (HeritCons), M.ICOMOS) and Kerime Danis, Director - Heritage (BArch, MHeritCons (Hons), Associate RAlA, M.ICOMOS, NMAS, ICOMOS AdCom), who has also reviewed and endorsed its content.

All current images of the Study Area are taken by City Plan Heritage unless otherwise stated.



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2. SITE CONTEXT AND DESCRIPTION

The village of Jamberoo, located on the South Coast of New South Wales is surrounded by historic buildings located within the countryside setting. The study area is located at the top of a valley which is edged to the south by Saddleback Mountain and to the west by the towering cliffs of the Illawarra escarpment. The village has a dense landscape and varied farming sites with considerable development on the edges of the town comprising commercial, residential, and public buildings. In-between the low scale development is the three play courts, including Keith Irvine Oval, Jamberoo Tennis Courts, and Kevin Walsh Oval, all facing Churchill Street. A local Jamberoo Uniting Church and Jamberoo Anglican Church are also located within the town centre area along Allowrie Street and Churchill Street.

Jamberoo is surrounded by several rainforests, national parks, rivers and creeks, including Minnamurra Rainforest, Budderoo National Park, Minnamurra River, Hyams Creek, Colyers Creek, Fountaindale Creek, etc.

The following images provide an overview of the site's current physical condition.



Figure 3: Jamberoo Anglican Church located along Churchill Street, view looking southwest.



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Figure 4: Low-scale residential development along Churchill Street in Jamberoo, view looking southwest.



Figure 5: Early bus stops along Churchill Street in Jamberoo, view looking southwest.



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Figure 6: Low-scale town centre in the village of Jamberoo, view looking east.



Figure 7: Jamberoo Hotel facing Allowrie Street, view looking south.

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Figure 8: Commercial shops in Jamberoo (former 1934 Council Chambers Jamberoo) facing Allowrie Street, view looking northwest.

2.1. Consultation and Acknowledgment

This Independent Heritage Study Peer Review included stakeholder consultation with community and, where possible, local historical societies and groups to inform the Peer Review. Consultation involved face-to-face meetings with the property owners in Jamberoo during the field survey conducted on 19 May 2023 by CPH team. Public submissions, objections and comments were reviewed to understand the community's concerns and response to the Jamberoo Heritage Study *Summary Report*.

CPH acknowledges the potential item owners and stakeholders who provided access to their properties, feedback and input on the *Summary Report* and provided additional information on their respective potential heritage items identified as part of the Niche's heritage study within the village of Jamberoo.



3. PEER REVIEW OF THE JAMBEROO HERITAGE REVIEW, HERITAGE PLACES STUDY: SUMMARY REPORT

3.1. Background

This independent peer review of the *Jamberoo Heritage Places Study Summary Report* is being undertaken as part of the Gateway determination assessment that requires an independent review of the study report as well as the review of the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) forms for all existing heritage items and 14 new potential items within the study area. The works further involve review of two (2) proposed Heritage Conservation Areas (HCA) within the study area, including Allowrie Street Town Centre Precinct Heritage Conservation Area and Churchill Street Ecclesiastical Precinct Heritage Conservation Area.

This independent review relied on the findings of the *Jamberoo Heritage Places Study Summary Report*, submissions received from the community and property owners providing comments and feedback on the summary report. Furthermore additional historical background research on the recommended potential new heritage items within the study area undertaken by City Plan Heritage. A brief search of the Trove collection, and National and State Library online resources has been undertaken to confirm some aspects of the Statements of Significance included in the brief inventory forms for the 14 new Potential items and two (2) proposed HCAs.

3.2. Structure

Heritage Study Report

The structure of the *Jamberoo Heritage Review Heritage Places Study: Summary Report* prepared by Niche Environment and Heritage follows the methodology for a heritage study report in reference to the principles and methodology contained in *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (2013)*, *NSW Heritage Manual - Assessing Heritage Significance (Heritage Office (former), 2001)* and considers the relevant planning controls and provisions by the Kiama Municipal Council.

The authors of the report and their qualifications and expertise have clearly been identified. The authors' contribution has been clearly noted in the study report, and the authors were listed in order of their contribution. The inclusion of a short CV is not considered necessary for the nature of the Heritage Study report.

The location of the study area as well as the existing and potential heritage items within the study area and its surrounding context, has been clearly identified and supported by cadastral mapping. All the existing heritage items are listed in a tabular form with their item name and item number as per Schedule 5, *Kiama LEP 2011* listing. The nominated potential items are also listed in a tabular format with their addresses and potential item names, along with a brief justification for their recommendation for heritage listing or not listing.

The heritage study report provides an assessment of both existing and recommended potential new heritage items with a brief physical description and historical background of the area. It further includes information on the site context supported with updated site photographs showing the critical areas to understand the existing conditions of the item and its fabric.

Heritage Inventory Forms

The heritage inventory forms, referred to as 'Inventory Listing Sheets' in the heritage study report, have utilised the existing template from the State Heritage Inventory database. The inventory forms provide information on the site description, address and location, typology, construction period, history, assessment of significance criteria, statement of significance, and updated site images. However, the inventory sheets do not include any information on the existing condition of the heritage item or recommended potential new heritage item, as well as if any modifications occurred to the sites. The historical context provided in the report lacks detail and only provides a general background of the place. Some of the historical information is limited to the year of construction or establishment, with minimum information on the subdivision, ownership and associations. The inventory forms also lack any historical photographs and imagery of the respective sites and do not elaborate much on the historical development of the sites and places. No specific recommendations with respect to the future development of the existing or potential items are included within the inventory forms. The inventory forms for recommended potential new items are limited to a general recommendation that recommends the requirement for additional research to confirm the potential heritage listing of the place.



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The individual heritage inventory forms for both existing and potential heritage items are not included in the main body of the report and are attached as appendices to maintain the overall readability of the report.

3.3. Content

Heritage Study Report

The research within the heritage study report of the documentary and physical evidence have been undertaken by the authors, who are qualified experts in heritage conservation and archaeology. The combined expertise of the authors is sufficient for the purposes of the assessment of the heritage values for the existing and potential heritage items. The heritage assessment is undertaken as per the NSW Heritage Manual 'Assessing Heritage Significance' criteria. One section of the report is designated to elaborate on the NSW assessment criteria for heritage listing for the reader to understand why or why not the existing and potential heritage items are significant and should be retained or added in Schedule 5 of the *Kiama LEP 2011*. The report provides further detail on the 'Grading of Significance' criteria; however, it is unclear why this grading of significance table was provided as the report does not provide grading of the significance of the elements or fabric within the existing and potential heritage items. This section, therefore, is irrelevant within the Heritage Study report and thereby makes it confusing for the reader as one wonder where the grading of fabric is included.

The Niche Study Report is well equipped with spatial imagery and maps clearly identifying the location of existing and potential heritage items within the study area as well as the items that are proposed for delisting. These items are further elaborated in tabular format with justification and notes supporting their listing or delisting. The justification for potential heritage items also includes the local criteria for listing and the reasons for their inclusion in the *Kiama LEP 2011*.

The historical background and development of Jamberoo contained within the heritage study report is thorough and comprehensive in terms of documentary evidence providing adequate citing for all primary and secondary resources (for both text and historical images) used in a clear referencing that can easily be found by third parties when required. Most of the documentary evidence is based on primary sources, including newspaper articles, historical images, aerial maps, subdivision plans, parish maps, and original survey drawings. However, some of the content in the historical background section is either irrelevant or inadequate, particularly with respect to the Pre-European Settlement and Early Settlement and Land Grants in Illawarra: Jamberoo. This aspect of the Study Report has also been pointed out in the community submissions. The Pre-European Settlement component of the report identifies the Traditional owners in the region of Illawarra, known as the Elouera/Eora, who were residents in Illawarra at least 20,000 years ago. This information is incorrect. Kiama Municipal Council identifies the Wodi Wodi people on Dharawal (Tharawal) country as the traditional custodians of the land, who have a unique culture and spiritual relationship to the land, waters and seas. *Wodi Wodi* people have journeyed in canoes from the north to the mouth of Lake Illawarra and lived in the country from Botany Bay to the north, through Campbelltown and Moss Vale to the west, and south to the Shoalhaven River and Jervis Bay.⁴

⁴ Kiama Library (n.d.), 'First nations Community in the Illawarra', accessed [online] <https://library.kiama.nsw.gov.au/History/First-Nations-Kiama>



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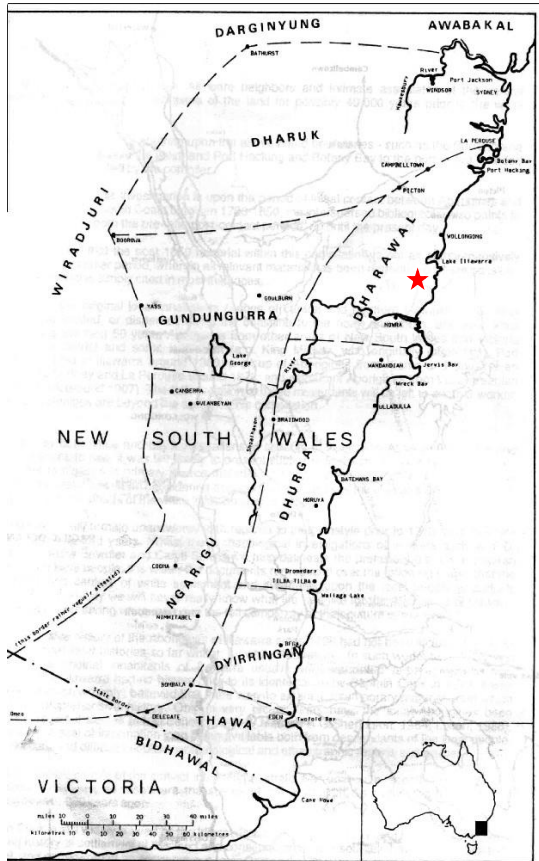


Figure 9: Aboriginal Nations Map with Village of Jamberoo (indicated in red star) (Source: Kiama Library (n.d.), 'First nations Community in the Illawarra', accessed [online] <https://library.kiama.nsw.gov.au/History/First-Nations-Kiama>)

Chapter 3 - the Historical Context of the Niche Heritage Study report has elaborated and categorised the historical development of Jamberoo with respect to varied themes and building typologies, including Churches, Spirits Industry and associated hotels, Dairy Industry, Harwood Logging, etc. The information provided under each category is not comprehensive but does provide an overall understanding of the development and expansion of these industries in the village. The parish maps and survey maps provided for Jamberoo and Kiama should have highlighted or indicated the subject study area and context to provide the reference.

The Heritage Study report provides an overall list of the existing heritage items and potential heritage items in a tabular format with general recommendations, justifications and notes based on their individual inventory forms to justify their listing or de-listing. This format provides an overview of which items are proposed for listing, which requires further investigation, and which should be removed from existing heritage listing and which potential items should be disregarded and not recommended for listing under Schedule 5 of the *Kiama LEP* 2011. These findings are made clear through colour coding to reflect if they warrant heritage listing or not, or if they require further research and analysis.

Heritage Inventory Forms

As mentioned previously, the heritage inventory forms/Inventory Listing Sheets (as addressed in the Heritage Study report) have utilised the existing template from the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) database but does not include all the headings/titles with information relating to existing condition of the heritage item or potential heritage item as well as if any modifications occurred to the sites.



The individual heritage inventory forms for both existing and recommended potential new heritage items are attached as appendices with a summary table upfront. The inventory forms provide current images of the sites with the level of significance and statement of significance to justify their listing. The scope of this independent peer review of the Heritage Study report only includes a review of potential heritage items; hence, only the inventory forms for Potential New Heritage Items (forming part of Appendix 2 of the Niche Heritage Study report) have been reviewed. The specific findings of the review and further research have been provided in *Section 4 - Survey Findings* of this report.

In general, the inventory forms for recommended potential new items do not include sufficient level of research and evidence to support adequately the recommended Local or State level listing of these sites. Most of the inventory forms do not include an appropriate physical description of the sites and only provide a general historical context for the respective site. The assessment against the criteria and statement of significance are inadequate as they do not elaborate on the reasons or justifications for why these items are, let's say, of historical or aesthetic significance. Some of the recommended potential new items within the study, upon additional research, do not provide enough evidence for heritage listing, but the heritage study not only identifies these items as potential heritage items but also marks them as sites of State level significance. No specific historical background has been provided for these sites to provide evidence for their assessed significance, and similar historical content is duplicated on every inventory form. The information, even though duplicated, does not include any resources that prove the accuracy of this general historical summary. One of the potential items (Timber Cottage at 6 Macquarie Street) is recognised as a cottage from the 1990s and is marked as having historical significance with no background information to justify the listing. All the inventory forms also have a lot of obvious errors, where the information within the first half of the inventory form does not correlate with the second half of the same form. Nine (9) out of fifteen (15) potential items have identical statements of significance, and all of them are marked as State or Local level significance.

There are a few miscellaneous typographical and referencing errors found throughout the documents including the study report and the inventory forms, but these errors did not affect the peer review undertaken for the Heritage Study of Jamberoo.

3.4. Methodology and Quality of Research

The methodology used for the preparation of the Niche heritage study report and individual heritage inventory forms for existing and potential heritage items is in accordance with the NSW Heritage Manual guideline, 'Assessing Heritage Significance' (NSW Heritage Office 2001) and the national best practice standards for heritage assessment contained in *The Burra Charter: Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Heritage Significance 2013* (Burra Charter, 2013).

As noted previously, some of the frameworks provided within the methodology section are irrelevant such as 'Grading of Significance' as Element or Fabric ranking does not apply to this heritage study. The Grading/Ranking of Significance is used *when separate elements of a place or object such as built fabric, landscape features, settings or views need further analysis to understand their significance. The gradings can assist to understand how different elements contribute to the heritage values of a place or object, ensure its protection and manage future change.*⁵

The grading of significance does not relate to the assessment of heritage significance or levels of significance and is only related to the integrity of the specific fabric or element of the heritage listed or potential heritage item. The inventory forms for recommended potential new heritage items identifying preliminary significance level as exceptional, high, low etc., is not applicable as this grading form is only utilised when the elements or fabric of an item is analysed. For the purposes of such a heritage review study the applicable levels of significance would be State or Local, and possibly National.

Further to that, the Statement of Significance (addressed as Preliminary Statement of Significance in the heritage inventory forms) is not in line with the guidelines for *Assessing Heritage Significance*. In accordance with the guidelines,⁶

⁵ Department of Planning and Environment (June 2023), 'Assessing heritage significance - Guidelines for assessing places and objects against the Heritage Council of NSW criteria', pp 18, accessed [online] <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/assessing-heritage-significance>.

⁶ Department of Planning and Environment (June 2023), 'Assessing heritage significance - Guidelines for assessing places and objects against the Heritage Council of NSW criteria', pp 19, accessed [online] <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/assessing-heritage-significance>.



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"The statement of significance is critical for guiding future management of the place or object because it summarises the heritage values to be protected."

and

"The statement of significance should clearly state how the place or object meets all of the identified values described in the criteria".

The statement of significance should always reflect the findings of the assessment of significance and should clearly elaborate on how the place of the object meets the assessing significance criteria for heritage listing issued by the Heritage Council of NSW. The statement of significance should be based on the elaboration of the values of a particular place against the seven criteria for assessing heritage significance in NSW, and no new information can be added to the statement of significance if it's not included under the assessment criteria section of the inventory form. The heritage inventory forms prepared as part of the heritage study report generally do not align with these guidelines as some forms include an assessment that does not correlate with the statement of significance. Also, the statements of significance, in many cases, do not provide sufficient evidence and justification on the key values that make the recommended potential place or object worth of protection and meets the threshold for heritage listing. Most of the recommended potential new heritage items are identified to undergo further research and analysis, even though the statement of significance clearly identifies it is worthy of heritage listing.

The assessing heritage significance guidelines clearly identifies that *a significance assessment is crucial for supporting a heritage listing nomination and heritage management documents*.⁷ The significance assessment included in the inventory forms for each recommended potential new heritage item is in line with the Heritage NSW Criteria; however, there is no assessment included within the inventory form. The 'Application for NSW Criteria' section of the inventory forms contains generic responses stating, *"The proposed item meet / does not meet this Criterion at a State or Local level of significance"*. No additional information or assessment is included in this section. Further to that, if the recommended potential new heritage item is identified for heritage listing, the inventory forms include the following statement, *"The Potential Item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance"* without particularly identifying if the subject potential item should be listed in the *State Heritage Register (SHR)* as an item of State level significance under the *Heritage Act 1977* or if it should be only listed as an item of Local significance under the Schedule 5 of the *Kiama LEP 2011*.

The identification of the level of heritage significance is a crucial element of a heritage study for the subject study area of Jamberoo and assists in understanding the context in which a place or object is important and of heritage significance. Based on the assessed level of significance, the recommended potential new heritage item can be recognised and protected under the heritage register of a statutory instrument, meaning it is protected by law for present and future generations. These statutory listings are essential to understand the responsible authority for these items and who ensures that these significant places and objects are appropriately protected.

3.5. Readability

The Heritage Study report with Appendices for existing and recommended potential new heritage items inventory forms are overall in an easily readable format, and the separation of the study report with the inventory forms makes it a continuous read. The overall summary tables as part of the study report also provide an overarching conclusion of the heritage study, which is further directed to the individual inventory forms.

The use of GIS mapping as part of the study report provides the location of the existing and recommended potential new heritage items within the overall study area as well as the relationship of these items with the surrounding context.

Some of the terminologies align with the Heritage NSW publication and guidelines; however, there are certain terms and headings that are not consistent with the Heritage NSW standards and create confusion for the reader. For instance, as mentioned previously, the heritage study entitles Heritage Inventory Forms as Listing Sheets, which is not commonly used within the NSW context. Similarly, a lot of the headings within the inventory forms, such as Preliminary Statement of Significance, Area for Protection, etc., are not consistent with the Heritage NSW terminologies as part of the heritage inventory forms and as such making it difficult for the reader to understand the use and context of these terms.

⁷ Ibid, pp. 12



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3.6. Recommended Potential New Jamberoo Heritage Conservation Areas

The Niche Jamberoo Heritage Study report identifies two Potential New Jamberoo Heritage Conservation Areas (HCA), including:

- Allowrie Street Town Centre Precinct HCA
- Churchill Street Ecclesiastical Precinct HCA

The heritage study report includes evaluation and frameworks for assessing a Heritage Conservation Area and further provides details on varied building classifications within the HCA, including Contributory, Neutral and Detracting. Each of these building classifications is explained with definitions and examples and elaborates on how a building can be classified within these categories. Both Allowrie Street Town Centre Precinct HCA and Churchill Street Ecclesiastical Precinct HCA are recommended for listing with brief information on the historical background and description of the HCA. The study report also includes a brief section on Significance and Justification but does not clearly define the reason or key characteristics for listing of these two HCAs. The framework mentioned for the assessment of the two HCAs has not been used as part of the study, and none of the buildings within the proposed two new HCAs have been under the noted building classifications ranking that could show the consistency and cohesiveness of the proposed HCAs. Moreover, if the Heritage Study identified the two HCAs worthy of heritage listings, it is imperative to prepare a heritage inventory form for each of the HCA that clearly identifies the key characteristics and boundary of the HCA as well as providing details of the history, physical description, assessment of significance and statement of significance.

A comprehensive review of the two recommended potential new HCAs, along with the Contribution Ranking Plans, has been provided in *Section 4.2 - Proposed Heritage Conservation Areas*.



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4. CPH SURVEY FINDINGS

4.1. Potential Heritage Items

The following fifteen (15) items were proposed for heritage listing by Niche as part of their Jamberoo Heritage Study. Each has been given a Potential Item Number (PIXX) to aid in identifying these items.

Table 1: Fifteen (15) Potential Heritage Items nominated by Niche

Name of Item	Address	Potential Item Number
RSL Hall and Sandstone Wall	1 Allowrie Street	PI01
Small Cottage	27 Allowrie Street	PI02
Timber Cottage	19 Chapel Lane	PI03
Timber House - "Elmsmere"	48 Churchill Street	PI04
Cottage	50 Churchill Street	PI05
Timber Cottage (Doctor's Surgery)	65 Churchill Street	PI06
Timber Cottage	69 Churchill Street	PI07
Timber Cottage	71 Churchill Street	PI08
Glenn Murcutt Designed House	197 Clover Hill Road	PI09
Cottage	6 Drualla Road	PI10
Small Dairy Cottage	16 Factory Lane	PI11
Timber Cottage	26 Factory Lane	PI12
House - 'Doone'	10 Golden Valley Way	PI13
Walsh Farm - 'Homelands'	218 Jamberoo Mountain Road	PI14
House - Original	6 Macquarie Street	PI15

Of the 15 potential heritage items proposed by Niche, 14 were visually inspected by City Plan Heritage. The only potential heritage item that was not inspected was that of the Glenn Murcutt Designed House as this was located on a private property which CPH were not provided access to. Three (3) of the potential heritage items - PI13, PI14 and PI15 - were inspected internally after access was granted by the owners of these properties.

Of the 15 potential heritage items proposed by Niche, City Plan Heritage support the heritage listing of seven (7) potential items. These include:

- RSL Hall and Sandstone Wall - 1 Allowrie Street (PI01)
- Timber Cottage - 19 Chapel Lane (PI03)
- Timber House "Elmsmere" - 48 Churchill Street (PI04)
- Timber Cottage (Doctor's Surgery) - 65 Churchill Street (PI06)
- Timber Cottage – 71 Churchill Street (PI08)
- Glenn Murcutt Designed House - 197 Clover Hill Road (PI09)



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- Cottage - 6 Drualla Road (PI10)

These supported potential heritage listings are based on the results of the physical inspection undertaken by City Plan Heritage, and the further historical research undertaken for each of these proposed items.

The following table provides an assessment of the 15 potential heritage items proposed by Niche. This table includes contemporary photographs of the respective potential items as captured during the site inspection, some historical photographs that aid in understanding of an item's specific history, an updated physical description, updated historical research and updated statement of significance, any modifications made to the items and comments on Niche's assessment of each item.

DRAFT

Item 15.1

Enclosure 2

Jamberoo RSL Hall and Sandstone Wall (P101)

1 Allowrie Street

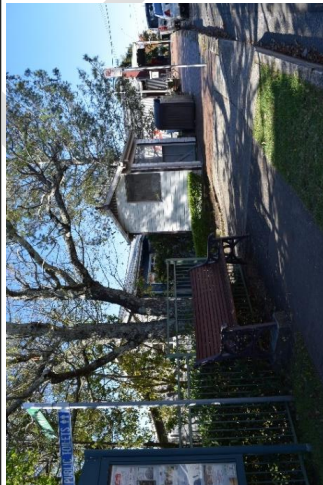


Figure 10: 1949 Aerial Imagery (NSW Government Historical Imagery Viewer).

Physical Description – Existing Not provided	Physical Description - Updated The RSL Hall building is a symmetrical single-storey part-weatherboard and part fibro panel structure situated next to Reid Park on the main street of Jamberoo. Externally, the building features a shallow-pitched corrugated iron gabled roof that extends over the front entrance to the building. This front veranda is supported by square timber posts featuring timber brackets (not original) and horizontal timber rail balustrade. The front entrance to the building is through a timber-framed French door. On either side of the main entrance are sets of 3 timber-framed double hung windows (clear glazed) with timber sill. The building is setback from the street and features a dwarf sandstone wall that runs along the edge of the footpath. The interiors have not been inspected at this time.
History - Existing	History - Updated The RSL Hall at 1 Allowrie Street was constructed in c.1952 by the Jamberoo Sub-branch of the Returned and Services League of Australia (RSL). A 16 January 1952 article in the Kiama Independent identifies the plans to “build new club rooms in the main street of Jamberoo.”⁸ The hall was constructed on Council property, had a building dimension identified as 50 feet x 22 feet,

⁸ Kiama Independent (16 January 1952), ‘Digger’s Hall’, p. 5, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/101649815>.



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Jamberoo RSL Hall and Sandstone Wall (P101)

1 Allowrie Street

Jamberoo RSL Hall c. 1952, Sandstone Wall. Possibly built with the RSL Hall c. 1952

Reference: 1952 'DIGGERS' HALL', *Kiama Independent* (NSW: 1947 - 1954), 16 January, p. 5. viewed 10 Jun 2022, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article101649815>

and was fibro and weatherboard with a corrugated iron / fibro roof.⁹ It is likely that the sandstone wall at the front of the building that runs along the front footpath was also erected at the same time as that of the main building.

This Council land appears to have not been occupied with any structure prior to 1952, with 1949 aerial imagery of the site showing cleared land west of Fredericks Store (adjacent heritage item) and east of Reid Park. The RSL Hall building was identified as a safe space for the "Australian Diggers" who had returned from their service in the First and Second World Wars.

Prior to the erection of the hall, the Jamberoo Sub-branch of the RSL convened at the Jamberoo School of Arts building for monthly meetings¹⁰ and annual balls.¹¹ The School of Arts building would host its final Anzac Day commemorative ceremony in 1952,¹² suggesting that the building was likely constructed in mid-late 1952. The hall would be opened by Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. McCammon, M.B.E. of Wollongong.¹³ Following its construction, the Jamberoo RSL Hall would become one of the community's premium social facilities. Specifically, the hall would host various RSL meetings, debutant balls, annual celebrations and ANZAC Day events for the Jamberoo Sub-branch of the RSL. The hall would also be utilised by the Jamberoo Country Women's Association for birthday celebrations,¹⁴ and it today hosts community markets.

Development at the hall was specifically controlled under the Kiama Local Environmental Plan 1996 under Regulation 23C. This regulation required any alteration, addition, new building or other non-maintenance development of "Lot 11 DP 626845, 1 Allowrie Street, Jamberoo (the Jamberoo RSL Hall site)" to consider a heritage impact assessment report.¹⁵ This report would need to satisfy that the development was in keeping with the historic streetscape in the vicinity of the land, including Fredericks Store and other nearby historic buildings and would protect the visual built landscape, in particular the building facades or structures of the RSL Hall site as viewed from Reid Park.¹⁶

In 2012, the RSL Hall received extensive renovations by the Tooheys New Crew, a volunteer group of tradesmen that undertook various favours for building projects at no cost to local communities across NSW.¹⁷ The works identified for the RSL Hall included fixing the front fence, landscaping and adding a covered deck with wheelchair access to the outside.¹⁸ Also involved in the works was the connection of the sewerage system to the main (was previously connected to a septic tank), installing a kitchen and general painting and repairs to the building. The renovations were featured on The Footy Show, took three days to complete and was estimated at a cost of \$80,000 - \$100,000. An advertisement for the works were featured in the Jamberoo

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ *The Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser* (24 February 1945), 'Jamberoo R.S.L.', p. 4, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/102098205>.

¹¹ *Kiama Independent* (16 September 1950), 'R.S.L. Ball', p. 3, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/100834562>.

¹² *Kiama Independent* (30 April 1952), 'At Jamberoo', p. 2, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/101646216>.

¹³ *South Coast Times and Wollongong Argus* (30 July 1953), 'Jamberoo R.S.L. Ball Raised over £130', p. 22, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/142625311>.

¹⁴ *South Coast Times and Wollongong Argus* (6 December 1954), 'Jamberoo C.W.A. Party', p. 15, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/142864303>.

¹⁵ *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 1996*, Regulation 23C, available from: http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol_reg/kllep1996256/s23c.html.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ *Campaign Brief* (15 November 2011), 'Tooheys New Crew' Meets Target of One Million Beers Worth of Favours - Lib to Extend Campaign for Another Year', available from: <https://campaignbrief.com/post-52#:~:text=The%20Tooheys%20New%20Crew%20will,the%20local%20SLSC%2C%20following%20storms>.

¹⁸ Danielle Celinski (27 March 2012), 'RSL Hall helping hand - cheers to that', *Illawarra Mercury*, available from: <https://www.illawarramercury.com.au/story/182893/rsi-hall-helping-hand-cheers-to-that/>.



Jamberoo RSL Hall and Sandstone Wall (P101)
1 Allowrie Street

Public School's local newsletter. In August 2020, a development application (DA 10/2020.119.1) was lodged with Kiama Municipal Council for the structural restoration of an existing wall. This application however was later withdrawn.	Statement of Significance - Updated The Jamberoo RSL Hall is of local heritage significance for its contribution to the Jamberoo community as a place of community celebration and commemoration. The hall was built in c.1952 for the Jamberoo sub-branch of Returned Services League of Australia (RSL) as a place to host community events, functions and, most significantly, commemorative services for ANZAC Day and RSL branch meetings. The building has social values as it was utilised by other community organisations like the Jamberoo branch of the Country Women's Association hosting fundraising events and celebrations at this hall. Today it continues to be used by the community for hosting Anzac Day services and local community markets. Aesthetically, the building is not specifically significant, with a typical part-weatherboard and part-fibro panelling façade. The building has received extensive modifications to its original façade, particularly in 2012 when it was subject to renovations and repairs by the Tooheys New Crew. Notwithstanding, it provides a community sense of place and forms part of the streetscape of Allowrie Street. The item satisfies criterion a), d), and g) for heritage listing.
Preliminary Statement of Significance <i>The Jamberoo RSL Hall is an excellent example of post-war architecture and represents a significant part of the recovery from war of the local community. The form and structure of this item, and the sandstone wall, contribute to the streetscape of Allowrie Street.</i>	Statement of Significance - Updated The Jamberoo RSL Hall is of local heritage significance for its contribution to the Jamberoo community as a place of community celebration and commemoration. The hall was built in c.1952 for the Jamberoo sub-branch of Returned Services League of Australia (RSL) as a place to host community events, functions and, most significantly, commemorative services for ANZAC Day and RSL branch meetings. The building has social values as it was utilised by other community organisations like the Jamberoo branch of the Country Women's Association hosting fundraising events and celebrations at this hall. Today it continues to be used by the community for hosting Anzac Day services and local community markets. Aesthetically, the building is not specifically significant, with a typical part-weatherboard and part-fibro panelling façade. The building has received extensive modifications to its original façade, particularly in 2012 when it was subject to renovations and repairs by the Tooheys New Crew. Notwithstanding, it provides a community sense of place and forms part of the streetscape of Allowrie Street. The item satisfies criterion a), d), and g) for heritage listing.
Modifications and Dates 2012 - Extensive renovations undertaken by 'Tooheys New Crew', including landscaping, painting, addition of covered deck with wheelchair access, connection to sewer main, installation of kitchen	Comments on Niche Assessment No evidence provided that identifies why the item would meet criterion a), c) and g) at a State and Local level of significance, particularly as very little historical research and no physical description was provided for this item.

**Small Cottage (P102)
27 Allowrie Street**



Figure 11: 1949 Aerial Imagery (NSW Government Historical Imagery Viewer)



Figure 12: 1963 Aerial Imagery (NSW Government Historical Imagery Viewer)

Physical Description - Existing
Small gable-ended worker's cottage. Some later modifications

Physical Description - Updated

A single-storey weatherboard cottage with a steeply pitched and gabled corrugated roof. The building features a corrugated skillion roofed veranda on its front façade, which is supported by turned timber posts. The small veranda deck leads to a timber French door, five-panelled timber entrance door with highlight window and a timber single-hung multi-paned window. On the western elevation of the building are more windows which feature small timber-bracketed corrugated metal hoods.

From aerial imagery of the building, there appears to be a gabled extension to the original cottage on the northern (rear-facing) elevation, as well as a covered flat roof area (potentially a covered outdoor area). According to the owners, the cottage is uninhabitable, with a new primary residence built further back from the street.

The interiors have not been inspected at this time.

History - Existing
Not provided

History - Updated

The small cottage at the front of 27 Allowrie Street appears to be a post-war construction, potentially in the 1950s. This is because the cottage is not visible in historical aerial imagery of Allowrie Street in 1949 but appears to be constructed by the 1963 aerial imagery. It is possible that the house was constructed following the death of Thomas Gerrard Irvine, who was identified as a farmer from Churchill Street who owned the subject lands. Thomas likely passed away in the mid-to-late 1950s, with the farmer leaving "all my real estate and personal" to his wife Elsie Irvine (Conveyance Book 2581 No. 355). This 3 August 1961 Statutory Declaration by Elsie suggests that she came into possession of the land by this time, and she may have sold it to a new purchaser who subsequently erected the timber cottage fronting Allowrie Street



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**Small Cottage (P102)
27 Allowrie Street**

Preliminary Statement of Significance <i>A reasonably intact example of an early workers cottage. This item has some later modifications which detract from overall integrity but provides an example of a structure from the early development of Jamberoo</i>	The allotment would be sold in 1987 from Phillip Andrew Smith (project engineer) and Lesley Anne Mathieson-Smith (nurse) to Steven and Kim Burke (teachers from Kiama) – Conveyance Book 3707 No. 311. Statement of Significance - Updated The small timber cottage at 27 Allowrie Street does not appear to be of heritage significance. The cottage was likely erected in the mid-to-late 1950s or beginning of the 1960s as it was not present in 1949 historical aerial imagery of Jamberoo. The land on which the cottage was erected was formerly part of a farming allotment owned by Thomas Gerrard Irvine, with the land passing to his wife Elsie Irvine in 1961 following Thomas' death. It is likely that the cottage was built around this time after Elsie sold the land. Aesthetically, the building has some aesthetic of a modest workers cottage that contributes to the Allowrie Street streetscape; however the building has likely been modified from its original form with key materials and finishes have been replaced. The building features a weatherboard façade, front facing veranda, timber multi-paned windows, timber French doors and timber bracketed corrugated metal window hoods, however, some of these features are not original (including the five-panelled timber entrance door, skillion roof veranda and corrugated metal roofing). The building has also been extended on its northern (rear) elevation. The item does not satisfy the criteria for heritage listing.
Modifications and Dates - Modifications include the veranda roof form (now skillion), corrugated iron roofing, five-panelled timber door 2009-2019 - replacement of paved driveway with gravel driveway 2019-2021- Modification to timber picket fence (reinstallation of mail-box and removal of timber picket gate)	
Comments about Niche Assessment - Preliminary Significance Level identifies the item as "local historical significance but requires further research", but the Application of Criteria identifies the "potential item meets this Criterion at a State and Local level of significance." - No evidence provided that identifies why the item would meet criterion a) at a State and Local level of significance, particularly as no historical research was conducted for this item. - Statement of significance identifies the cottage "provides an example of a structure from the early development of Jamberoo" but in the Application of Criteria it states that it does not meet criterion g) (representativeness). The early development phase of Jamberoo starts as early as in the 1820s of which the historical research clearly shows that the subject cottage dates well into the post-war period.	

**Timber Cottage (PI03)
19 Chapel Lane**

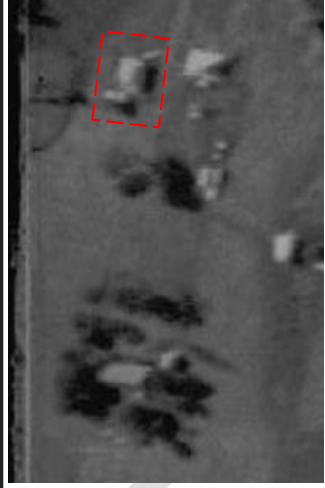


Figure 13: 1949 Aerial Imagery (NSW Government Historical Imagery Viewer)

Physical Description - Existing

Timber Cottage. Highly intact, original example of the timber and fibro cottage form of the interwar period. Further research should be undertaken to identify any further values and an inventory sheet produced

Physical Description - Updated

A single-storey cottage built upon a brick base with a part-weatherboard and part-fibro panel façade that replicates some features of the inter-war Californian Bungalow architectural style. The building features several timber-framed glazed double-hung sash windows with timber valances, timber sills and decorative timber-bracketed corrugated metal hoods. The front (eastern) elevation features two gables with fibro panel detailing and overhanging eaves. Underneath these gables is one of the aforementioned windows with awning, and a skillion roofed, L-shaped veranda with timber balustrade wrapping around the eastern and northern elevations. This timber veranda is supported by square timber posts with masonry piers. It is observed that these timber posts are slightly leaning, suggesting a structural issue for the veranda.

The interiors have not been inspected at this time. However, the real estate images dating from 2016 show decorative internal elements that survive from the original inter-war period construction of the cottage including timber bracketed plate rails, timber decorative screen between the main rooms and the hallway, and timber inter-war style internal doors.

History - Existing

Not provided

History - Updated

The timber cottage situated at 19 Chapel Lane appears to have been constructed prior to the earliest aerial imagery of Jamberoo – 1949. In this imagery, the cottage in its current form can be clearly identified on Chapel Lane (then called Chapel Street), as well as the St Matthews Catholic Church to the west of the cottage and the heritage-listed timber cottage south-west of the



Timber Cottage (PI03)
19 Chapel Lane

	cottage (Item I51). No historical records could be found that prove a link or relationship between this cottage at 19 Chapel Lane and the St Matthews Church (for example, being a rectory for the church). It is noted that the proximate 'Timber Cottage' heritage item at 2 Chapel Lane is identified as a Georgian style cottage which pre-dates the 19 Chapel Lane cottage, so it is more likely that the heritage item operated as a rectory than that of this cottage. The cottage portrays Californian Bungalow-style architecture, particularly its eastern-facing double-gabled roof and masonry piers supporting the veranda roof. This architectural style permeated in suburban Australia in the 1930s and 1940s.¹⁹ However, this does not specifically mean this timber cottage was constructed at this time, as architectural trends can slowly permeate throughout the country into regional areas. The nearby RSL Hall on Allowrie Street, for example, displays some similar half-fibro sheet and half-timber weatherboard panelling, and that was constructed in c.1952. Nonetheless, this cottage was constructed by 1949 (as per the aerial imagery) and was one of only two residences on Chapel Lane (the other being the aforementioned heritage-listed cottage at 2 Chapel Lane). Based on the information provided by the owners of the property, the cottage has undergone extensive modifications. These include the removal of all internal walls in the lounge room, dining room, kitchen, laundry and sleeping spaces to establish a new internal configuration, the closing and re-opening of the veranda and the building of a carport / covered area and attached outdoor room to the west of the house.
Preliminary Statement of Significance <i>This item is a highly intact, original example of the timber and fibro cottage form of the interwar period. This item has significance for historical and representative value</i>	Statement of Significance - Updated The cottage at 19 Chapel Lane is of local heritage significance for its demonstration of the inter-war Californian Bungalow style architecture prevalent within the Jamberoo village. The cottage has a part-weatherboard and part-fibro panel façades, decorative timber bracketed hoods over timber-framed windows with decorative valances, and veranda posts that are supported on masonry piers. Though the cottage has been internally modified and the veranda closed and re-opened over the years, it is not known the extent to which the other features of the house have been modified and whether they are original since the 2016 real estate images. Notwithstanding, the item satisfies criterion c) and g) for heritage listing.
Modifications and Dates As noted by the owners, various modifications, including removal of internal walls in the lounge room, dining room, kitchen, laundry and sleeping spaces (establishing a new internal configuration), the closing and re-opening of the veranda, and the building of a carport / covered area and attached outdoor room to the west of the cottage	

¹⁹ Richard Apperly, Robert Irving and Peter Reynolds (1989) *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture*, Angus and Robertson.

Timber Cottage (PI03)
19 Chapel Lane

Comments on Niche Assessment

- No evidence provided that identifies why the item would meet criterion a) and g) at a State and Local level of significance, particularly as no historical research was conducted for this item.

Timber House - 'Elmsmere' (PI04)
48 Churchill Street

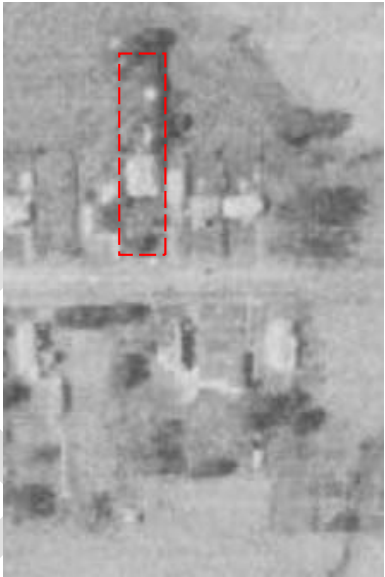
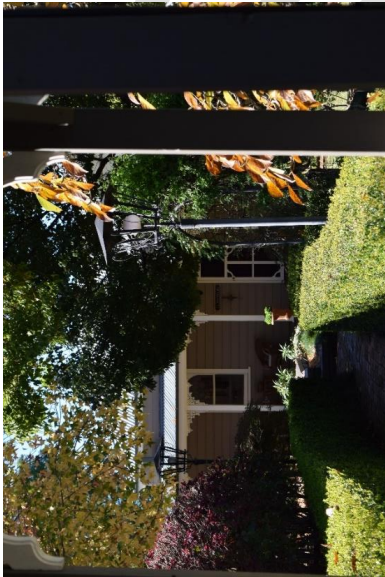


Figure 14: 1963 Aerial Imagery (NSW Government Historical Imagery Viewer)

Physical Description - Existing	Physical Description - Updated
Late Victorian weather board cottage. Federation period given the shallow gabled form and use of fibre cement. The plan is based on Georgian precedent with the front, central door flanked by windows.	The cottage at 48 Churchill Street, identified as 'Elmsmere', is setback from the street alignment and is partially obstructed by the curated garden in the front yard (hedges, trees). Nonetheless, the cottage is constructed of rusticated timber weatherboard cladding, and features a multi-hipped corrugated iron roof and an L-shaped, front-facing veranda. This veranda features a corrugated skillion roof, decorative wrought iron brackets and squared timber slender posts. The front façade contains a timber-framed double hung window with arched upper sash and a timber-framed multi-panelled (glazed) front door. Next to this front entrance is the 'Elmsmere' sign plate, depicting the name of the cottage. A brick pathway lined by hedges leads from



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Timber House - 'Elmsmere' (P104)
48 Churchill Street

Hipped roof main axis typically parallel to the street with narrow eaves. Skillion verandah to the street frontage. Gabled expression of faceted bay set to one side with pointed timber finial. Bracketed timber skillion verandah. All roof surfaces corrugated galvanised iron. Appropriate garden setting.

History - Existing

Not provided

History - Updated

The house called 'Elmsmere' was inhabited by Mr. John Nelson and family from at least the start of the 20th Century. Residents at Elmsmere besides John were his wife Grace and his daughters, including that of Mary Nelson ("identified as the eldest daughter of J. Nelson, Esq., Elmsmere, Jamberoo" in her 1907 marriage notice to John Nelson),²⁰ Eva Nelson, who was also identified as "late of Elmsmere Jamberoo" in 1939,²¹ and Miss Gladys Nelson, whose wedding reception was held at Elmsmere.²² Mr. John Nelson was identified as an Esquire,²³ as well as being a distributor of 'Dr Sheldon's Magnetic Liniment'.²³ Misses Nelson meanwhile advertised in the local newspaper, offering lessons in pianoforte, violin and singing.²⁴ This advertisement that directs learners to apply to "Elmsmere, Jamberoo" suggests that the cottage was constructed before this 1903 advertisement date. In fact, it is likely the cottage and its gardens were established in the late 19th Century due to its prominent position and its Federation-era Georgian architectural style.

Mrs. Grace Nelson (John's wife) would host various events at her curated gardens, including in 1917 "when about sixty ladies accepted the invitation of the Jamberoo branch of the Australasian League of Honour to a baby garment afternoon."²⁵ At this particular event, 250 garments were donated, afternoon tea was served and a musical program was given, likely conducted by the talented Mrs Nelson.²⁶ "John Nelson of 'Elmsmere' Jamberoo" would pass away in early 1921, with his funeral held on 19 February 1921.²⁷ In a January 1928 advertisement in the local newspaper, tenders were called for the purchase of Elmsmere, with the property described as follows:

²⁰ *The Sydney Morning Herald*, (6 February 1907), 'Family Notices', p. 8, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/14850493>.

²¹ *The Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser* (18 January 1913), 'Wedding', p. 2, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/17643733>.

²² *The Sydney Morning Herald* (11 January 1922), 'Family Notices', p. 7, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/15984549>.

²³ *The Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser* (31 July 1907), 'Advertising', p. 4, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/103176573>.

²⁴ *The Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser* (27 January 1903), 'Advertising', p. 3, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/101695039>.

²⁵ *The Sydney Morning Herald* (15 August 1917), 'Baby Outfits', p. 6, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/15745943>.

²⁶ *ibid.*

²⁷ *The Daily Telegraph* (21 February 1921), 'Family Notices', p. 4, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/239732566>.

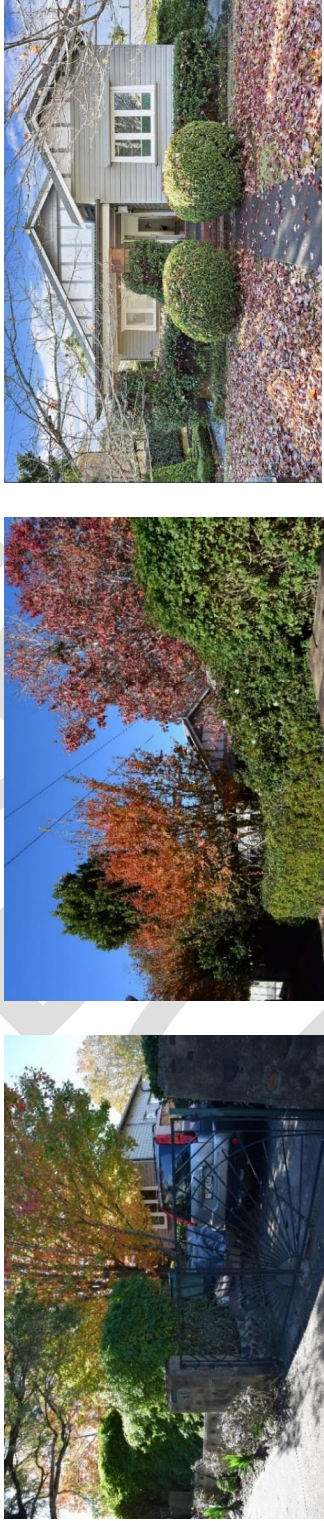


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Timber House - 'Elmsmere' (P104)
48 Churchill Street

	<i>THE RESIDENCE "Elmsmere," Jamberoo – Tenders received until JANUARY 28th, 1928, for Sale of above. The highest tender not necessarily accepted. Property is in choice position, and can be made a most attractive home. Foundations absolutely sound. Interior excellent and commodious, would be costly to build similar. Land 1 chain by 5 chains, also outbuildings. Tenders Dr W. Nelson Short, Strathfield.</i> The individual calling for tenders, Dr W Nelson Short, was the husband of John's eldest daughter Mary Nelson. It appears that the property at Elmsmere was purchased by Mr. John Wilson. Mr. Wilson would not reside at his property long however, as he passed away at his residence on 17 July 1930 at the age of 66.²⁸ John was the son of Saddleback pioneer Robert Wilson and would marry Miss Annie McClelland, with the two living at Jasper's Brush for some time. He worked at various farms at Meroo, Kangaroo Valley, Goolmanger and Jamberoo throughout his lifetime before settling in his native Jamberoo following his failing health. Mr. Wilson had purchased Elmsmere from the Nelson family and "established his home there,"²⁹ however this residence was not long as he passed away in mid-1930.
Preliminary Statement of Significance <i>Good representative example of a late Victorian cottage which makes an effective streetscape contribution in an appropriate garden setting.</i> <i>Local significance</i>	Statement of Significance - Updated The 'Elmsmere' cottage at 48 Churchill Street is identified as having local heritage significance for being an early prominent residence on Churchill Street. The cottage was likely constructed in the late 19th Century due to its Georgian-style architectural features. The house was occupied from as late as 1903 by the Nelson family, a prominent social family within the village. The Nelson family would host various social functions and events at their property 'Elmsmere' thanks in part to its impressive design and curated gardens, making the place a local attraction of sorts. Following the passing of Mr John Nelson, the house would be resided in by another member of a prominent family in Jamberoo, Mr John Wilson. John was an experienced farmer whose father operated the farm at Saddleback, and though John lived away from the area throughout most of his life, he returned to Jamberoo in the final years of his life and chose to live at the prominent Elmsmere cottage. Aesthetically, the cottage is in a good and intact representative example of late 19th Century cottages, and despite being partially obstructed by garden hedges, visually contributes to the historic Churchill Street streetscape. The cottage features some Georgian style architectural elements, including the front L-shaped veranda with decorative wrought iron brackets and rusticated timber weatherboard cladding. The property also features a curated front garden with various hedges and trees that are visually appealing. The item satisfies criterion a), b), c) and g) for heritage listing.

²⁸ Daily Pictorial (18 July 1930), 'Family Notices', p. 7, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/246132593>.
²⁹ Northern Star (2 August 1930), 'Mr. John Wilson', p. 5, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/94144989/9141107>.

Timber House - 'Elmsmere' (P104) 48 Churchill Street		
Modifications and Dates		
2009 - Construction of timber weatherboard garage on north-western corner of property (fronting Churchill Street) 2009-2019 - planting of hedges along timber picket fence (obstructing views of the cottage from Churchill Street)		
Comments on Niche Assessment		
No evidence provided that identifies why the item would meet criterion a), c) and g) at a State and Local level of significance, particularly as no historical research was conducted for this item.		
Cottage (P105) 50 Churchill Street		
		
Figure 15: Source Raine & Home Kiama 2020 listing of cottage.		
Physical Description - Existing Cottage	Physical Description - Updated	



Cottage (P105)
50 Churchill Street

	A timber weatherboard cottage built upon a brick base with a corrugated iron hipped roof at the rear and two Californian Bungalow-style gables at the front (western) asymmetrical elevation. The main gable feature shingle and half-timber panel detailing and a timber finial while the gable to the projecting bay features half-timber panelling only. The cottage features multiple timber-framed group of three casement windows, with the bottom planes featuring textured/obscured glazing. The cottage has a small veranda on the front elevation with a flat corrugated iron roof and is accessible via brick steps. On the south-eastern corner of the property is a timber weatherboard garage structure replicating the bungalow design style. This is accessible via a concrete driveway that leads from Churchill Street. This garage is similar in design to the neighbouring garage on 48 Churchill Street (built c.2009), though it appears to be a more recent construction. A low concrete block wall with piers runs along the Churchill Street boundary of the property, with a dense garden hedge behind it largely blocking views of the cottage from the public domain. The interiors have not been inspected at this time. However, the real estate images dating from 2020 indicate that the interiors of the cottage have been significantly modified with little original detailing and finishes remaining. The interiors are essentially modern design and configuration. It appears that the only original design features remaining are the front façade and overall scale and form, which makes the cottage a good contributory element within the historic streetscape of Churchill Street.
History - Existing Not provided	History - Updated The cottage at 50 Churchill Street demonstrates architectural features that were common in inter-war Californian Bungalow design (c.1920-1940).³⁰ This is an architectural style replicated in several residences across the village, suggesting this may have been the work of a talented local builder. Though this style is attributed to an inter-war period, it is possible that the cottage was constructed later as there are also some similarly designed cottages and buildings within Jamberoo that were built in the 1950s. Nonetheless, the cottage at 50 Churchill Street appears to have been constructed by 1961, as it is visible in the 1961 historical aerial imagery of the village. The cottage is adjacent to the historic 'Elmsmere' cottage (48 Churchill Street, built c. late 19th Century) and vacant land to the north (now 52 Churchill Street). As supplied by the owners of the property and evident from the real estate images, the cottage has undergone extensive modifications and alterations over time. These include the addition of an 'out-of-character' brick veneer kitchen, an extension to the dining room and laundry, removal and replacement of original fixtures and fittings (replaced with 'out-of-character' fixtures), structural changes to the cottage to form an open-plan kitchen and dining room, and various modern additions including aluminium windows, plastering, architraves, skirting boards, cornices and modern electrical and plumbing fixtures.

³⁰ Richard Apperly (1989) *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture*.



Cottage (P105)
50 Churchill Street

Preliminary Statement of Significance <i>Good example of a 20th Century timber structure which provides local historical and aesthetic significance.</i>	At the time of assessment, the property was also approved for modifications under DA 10.2020.17.1, which were scheduled to begin in 2023 and further modified the original fabric of the cottage.
Statement of Significance - Updated Due to the extensive modifications undertaken to the cottage at 50 Churchill Street, it does not meet the threshold for heritage listing. The cottage's construction date is not known; however its Californian Bungalow style architecture suggests that it was built sometime between the 1930s-1940s, with it visible in 1961 aerial imagery of the village. Though the cottage retains its bungalow appearance (particularly its front facing gables with detailing), as noted in the description above, there have been considerable modifications to the original fabric of the cottage. These include the internal reconfiguration of the cottage with an open plan kitchen and dining room, installation of an out of character brick veneer kitchen and various original fixture and fitting replaced with contemporary counterparts (eg. Aluminium windows, plastering, cornices, skirting boards and architraves). There are also better representative examples of timber weatherboard Californian Bungalow residences across Jamberoo that have retained more original significant fabric. The item does not satisfy the criteria for heritage listing.	Statement of Significance - Updated Due to the extensive modifications undertaken to the cottage at 50 Churchill Street, it does not meet the threshold for heritage listing. The cottage's construction date is not known; however its Californian Bungalow style architecture suggests that it was built sometime between the 1930s-1940s, with it visible in 1961 aerial imagery of the village. Though the cottage retains its bungalow appearance (particularly its front facing gables with detailing), as noted in the description above, there have been considerable modifications to the original fabric of the cottage. These include the internal reconfiguration of the cottage with an open plan kitchen and dining room, installation of an out of character brick veneer kitchen and various original fixture and fitting replaced with contemporary counterparts (eg. Aluminium windows, plastering, cornices, skirting boards and architraves). There are also better representative examples of timber weatherboard Californian Bungalow residences across Jamberoo that have retained more original significant fabric. The item does not satisfy the criteria for heritage listing.
Modifications and Dates ▪ C.21st Century - addition of an 'out-of-character' brick veneer kitchen, extension to the dining room and laundry, removal and replacement of original fixtures and fittings with 'out-of-character' fixtures, structural changes to the cottage to form an open-plan kitchen and dining room, modern additions including aluminium windows, plastering, architraves, skirting boards, cornices and modern electrical and plumbing fixtures. ▪ 2020 (DA 10.2020.17.1) - dwelling alterations and additions, demolition of existing deck and construction of new deck ▪ C.2023 - modification of the existing garage structure	
Comments on Niche Assessment ▪ No evidence provided that identifies why the item would meet criterion a) and g) at a State and Local level of significance, particularly as no historical research was conducted for this item. ▪ Statement of Significance identifies the structure providing local aesthetic significance, but in Application of the Criteria the item was assessed as not meeting criterion (c).	

Timber Cottage (Doctor's Surgery) (P106)
65 Churchill Street

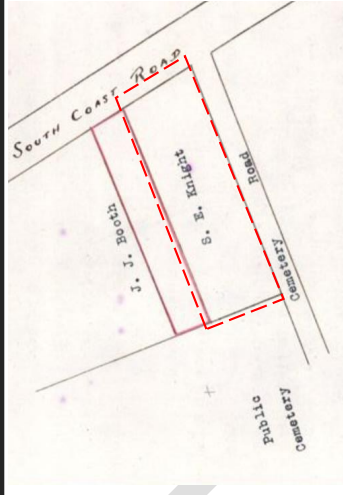
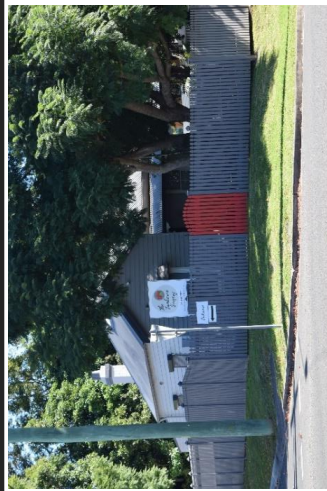


Figure 16: Sketch Map attached to Conveyance Book 1215 No. 761.

Physical Description - Existing

Timber Cottage, built in the late 19th century, now a Doctors Surgery

Physical Description - Updated

An asymmetrical timber weatherboard cottage situated prominently at the corner of Churchill Street and Drualia Road. The cottage features a corrugated iron roof that houses a tall painted brick chimney with corbelled top and two terracotta pots. The roof form is primary hipped shape, except for a projecting gable bay on the south-eastern elevation. This projecting gable bay features a timber framed glazed window with timber sash and copper or lead window head. Next to the gable on the eastern (front) elevation is a veranda with a distinctive bullnosed roof. The veranda also features timber posts and decorative timber brackets. The southern elevation also features timber framed windows, though these feature corrugated shutters.

An extension is situated on the western elevation of the cottage, next to a recently installed car park associated with the cottage's usage as a doctor's surgery. Also built in association with the new usage is that of signage on the Churchill Street elevation and a timber picket fence and gate that surrounds the southern and eastern boundaries of the property.

The interiors have not been inspected at this time.

History - Existing

-Not provided

History - Updated

The cottage was likely erected by Miss Sarah Ellen Knight in the early 1910s, though this could not be confirmed. The area of Churchill Street was referred to as "Tate's Hill" in its early history, named after early district pioneer John Tate. Mr. Tate had donated land at "Tate's Hill" for the construction of the Anglican Church in 1875, which is located just south of the timber



Timber Cottage (Doctor's Surgery) (P106)
65 Churchill Street

cottage of 65 Churchill Street. A notice was published in the local newspaper in November 1912, identifying Sarah Ellen Knight as purchasing 1 acre on Tate's Hill for £45 from Mr. Robert Booth.³¹ In this same article covering a Jamberoo Council meeting;

Mrs. S. E. Knight applied for permission to erect a building at Jamberoo – It was decided to inform Mrs. Knight that the requirements of Ordinance 70 must be complied with, in regard to submission of plans, etc.

It is confirmed that the portion of land Mrs. Knight purchased was that at the corner of Drualla Road and Churchill Street, as per a sketch attached to the Conveyance Book of the adjacent land (see Conveyance Book 1215 No. 761). This adjacent land was owned by the Booth family, of whom she purchased the land at the corner of Drualla Road and Churchill Street from in late 1912. Based on this, it is assumed that the building Mrs. Knight requested to build was on this portion of land fronting Churchill Street and Drualla Road. If so, this would date the cottage to c.1913, assuming Mrs. Knight was able to provide the necessary plans to Jamberoo Council in the coming months.

On 18 November 1953, the land would be granted to Betty Lorraine Tolley as per Sarah's will (Conveyance Book 2273 No. 938). Betty Tolley (nee Anderson) was the niece of Sarah Knight and was granted "all her [Sarah's] property both real and personal" in Sarah's last will and testament of February 1950. The probate for the will identifies Sarah as a spinster from Jamberoo and who passed away on 5 June 1953.³² Her obituary notice in the local paper identified her dying at the age of 80 following a week of treatment at the district hospital after a fall.³³ She was the daughter of Abraham and Jessie Knight and resided in Jamberoo all her life, actively serving the local Church of England.

The land which Mrs. Tolley would inherit was described in Conveyance Book 2273 No. 938 as commencing at the south-eastern corner of the cemetery, continuing to the north along the border of Robert Booth's property, continuing to 'Main South Coast Road' on the east down to the intersection leading to the road to the cemetery and continuing along the northern boundary of this road until the starting point.

The 1961 historical aerial imagery of the village of Jamberoo shows only one building erected on this portion owned by Sarah Knight and later Betty Tolley – the cottage fronting Churchill Street. This reaffirms that the building Sarah attempted to building in 1912 was likely that of the cottage at the corner of Drualla Road and Churchill Street.

In recent years, the former residence has operated as a doctor's surgery. A development application (DA 10.2020.102.1) was approved for the change of use and fit out of a health consulting room, including signage, indicating that the doctor's surgery has operated out of the cottage since c. late-2020.

³¹ The Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser (30 November 1912), 'Jamberoo Council', p. 2, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/102135672>.

³² Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales (4 December 1953), 'Untitled', issue 219, pp. 4059-60, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/220298980/14162385>.

³³ Kiama Independent (13 June 1953), 'Obituary', p. 5, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/101648923>.



Timber Cottage (Doctor's Surgery) (P106)
65 Churchill Street

Preliminary Statement of Significance

Good example of a 20th Century timber structure which provides local historical and aesthetic significance.

Statement of Significance - Updated

The cottage at 65 Churchill Street is of local heritage significance as a relatively intact timber weatherboard cottage from the early 20th Century. It is believed that the cottage was originally built in c.1913 under the ownership of Mrs Sarah Knight. The cottage would have been amongst the earliest built along Churchill Street, particularly to the north of the Anglican Church and Jamberoo Public School.

Aesthetically, the building retains its architectural features common in the Federation-era architecture. This includes the corbelled brick chimney and bullnosed corrugated roof to the veranda on the front elevation. The building's prominent setting and weatherboard appearance gives the building a charming historic presence that contributes to the streetscape of Churchill Street.

The item satisfies criterion a), c) and g) for heritage listing.

Modifications and Dates

- 2020 (DA.10.2020.102.1) - change of use and fit out of a health consulting room, including signage. Installed car parking on western elevation, signage at Churchill Street elevation and new painted timber picket fence and gate on southern and eastern elevations.

Comments on Niche Assessment

- No evidence provided that identifies why the item would meet criterion a) and g) at a State and Local level of significance, particularly as no historical research was conducted for this item.
- Statement of Significance identifies the structure providing local aesthetic significance, but in Application of Criteria the item was assessed as not meeting criterion c)

Timber Cottage (P107)
69 Churchill Street

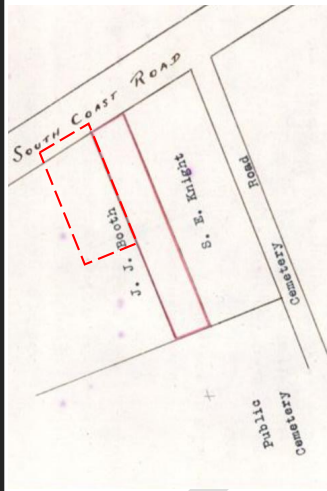


Figure 17: Sketch Map attached to Conveyance Book 1215 No. 761.

Physical Description - Existing <i>Timber Cottage built late 19th to early 20th century</i>	Physical Description - Updated A single storey timber weatherboard cottage situated on a slight hill above Churchill Street. The timber weatherboards appear to be replacement plastic-like weatherboards from the original cladding. The corrugated iron roof has a projecting gable on its south-western elevation, which has a metal gable end and original eaves. The roof also features gablets on each end of the central ridge line which feature similar detailing. The window on the front elevation appears to be batten framed, suggesting it has been reframed recently. Some windows are also appearing to be relocated as there is no proper architrave in place. The cottage has an L-shaped veranda on its eastern (front) and northern elevation, which features a corrugated iron flat roof and square timber posts. The building is similar to the adjacent timber cottage at 71 Churchill Street as they were constructed around the same time. The interiors have not been inspected at this time.
History - Existing Not provided	History - Updated The land on which the cottage at 69 Churchill Street would be erected was historically associated with the Booth family. Robert and John Booth were local farmers who acquired the land at Tate's Hill in the early 20th Century (Conveyance Book 859 No. 516). The allotment on which this cottage would be built was mortgaged separately to the English Scottish and Australian Bank (Conveyance Book 1021 No. 705) in February 1914 before John James Booth sold the portion on 25 January 1921 to John Laycock for £40 (Conveyance Book 1215 No. 761). Mr. Laycock was identified as an assistant postmaster from Jamberoo. A



Timber Cottage (P107)
69 Churchill Street

	sketch attached to this conveyance identifies this land as being separate from J. J. Booth's landholding (north) and Sarah Knight's landholding (south). The land would be transferred to John Joseph Collins on 11 February 1926 for £30 (Conveyance Book 1415 No. 723). This lower purchase price suggests that a residence may not have been constructed at this property as of 1926. Another sketch was included in this conveyance book, showing the same portion of land as that acquired in 1921. John Joseph Collins passed away in the 1930s, and his will dated on 1 July 1931 bequeathing his estate to his brother Phillip Michael Collins and sister Mary Fahey (Conveyance Book 2278 No. 670). Interestingly, this bequeathing was set out as follows: <i>"for their [Phillip and Mary] own free use absolutely share and share alike his [John's] cottage property at Jamberoo on Main South Coast Road and adjoining the property of Mrs. Jessie Knight which property at Jamberoo is identical with that set out in the description."</i> This suggests that the cottage was built by 1931 at the time of his will as he specifically identifies this property and his cottage to be shared amongst his beneficiaries. It also suggests that the adjacent property of Mrs. Jessie Knight was identical as to that of his cottage. This cottage was that at 71 Churchill Street, suggesting that both were likely built in the late 1920s and both constructed by the same builder. The cottage is visible in 1961 aerial imagery of Jamberoo, situated to the north of the corner allotment owned previously by Mrs. Sarah Knight (65 Churchill Street). The owner of the cottage at 69 Churchill Street identifies various modifications made to the original cottage overtime. These include the removal of the chimney, installation of solar panels and skylight, and the additions of a veranda, third bedroom at the rear and an internal toilet and bathroom.
Preliminary Significance Good example of a 20th Century timber structure which provides local historical and aesthetic significance.	Statement of Significance - Updated Due to the extensive modifications and considerable fabric replacement undertaken to the cottage at 69 Churchill Street, it does not satisfy the threshold for heritage listing. The building's construction date is circa late 1920s - early 1930s as it is identified in a will by the property's landowner in 1931. The cottage was built at the same time as that of the adjacent 71 Churchill Street as this cottage was identified in the aforementioned will as being identical. The two however appear to have been modified, with this cottage at 69 Churchill Street having an L-shaped veranda modified, an original chimney removed and the relocation/replacement of windows on the front façade and the recladding of the weatherboard. There is no identified historical association with any of the occupants of the cottage. The item does not satisfy the criteria for heritage listing.

Timber Cottage (PI07)
69 Churchill Street

Modifications and Dates

- Late 20th Century - early 21st Century - Extensive modifications including the removal of an original chimney, construction of an L-shaped veranda, installation of a third bedroom at the rear and the installation of an internal toilet and bathroom

Comments on Niche Assessment

- No evidence provided that identifies why the item would meet criterion a) and g) at a State and Local level of significance, particularly as no historical research was conducted for this item.
- Statement of Significance identifies the structure providing local aesthetic significance, but in Application of Criteria the item was assessed as not meeting criterion c)

Timber Cottage (PI08)
71 Churchill Street



Physical Description - Existing
Timber Cottage

Physical Description - Updated

A single-storey timber weatherboard cottage setback and on a hill from the streetscape. The cottage has a corrugated metal multi-gabled roof, with a front facing gable on the south-western corner. The front projecting bay features a triple casement



Timber Cottage (P108)
71 Churchill Street

	window with a corrugated skillion awning (originally bullnosed). The front elevation also features an L-shaped veranda that encircles the eastern and northern elevations. The veranda is supported by timber posts and features a timber ballustrade and timber deck. The interiors have not been inspected at this time.
History - Existing Not provided	History - Updated The cottage at 71 Churchill Street was likely constructed around the late-1920s, then under the ownership of Mrs Jessie Knight. This likely construction date has been assumed from various pieces of evidence, primarily involving the neighbouring cottage at 69 Churchill Street. In 1921, John Laycock acquired the adjacent land for £40 (Conveyance Book 1215 No 761), which he would sell to John Joseph Collins in 1926 for £30 (Conveyance Book 1415 No 723). This reduction in price suggests that a cottage was likely not built on the land between 1921-1926. In July 1931, John Joseph Collins made a will for his property, leaving to his brother and sister the free use of "his cottage property at Jamberoo on Main South Coast Road", which adjoined "the property of Mrs. Jessie Knight which property at Jamberoo is identical" with that of his own. This suggests that the timber weatherboard cottages at 69 and 71 Churchill Street were identical, likely because they were built by the same builder at the same time, between 1926 and 1931. Mrs Jessie Knight came from the pioneering Cole family in Jamberoo who resided at the 'Woodstock' property. Jessie would marry Abraham Knight, with the couple residing at Druwalla for some fifty years before Abraham's passing.³⁴ After her husband's death, Jessie's family "retired to a pretty cottage on the Church Hill at Jamberoo," this being that at 71 Churchill Street. Jessie Knight passed away at the age of 87 in mid-1933. The cottage is visible in the 1961 aerial imagery of Churchill Street, alongside the adjacent cottage at 69 Churchill Street.

³⁴ The Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser (29 July 1933), 'Obituary', p. 3, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106001159>.



Timber Cottage (P108) 71 Churchill Street	
Preliminary Statement of Significance <i>Good example of a 20th Century timber structure which provides local historical and aesthetic significance.</i>	Statement of Significance - Updated The cottage at 71 Churchill Street, is of local heritage significance as an example of circa late 1920s - early 1930s development within the village representing the inter-war period building stock in Jamberoo. It is identified in a will by the adjacent property's landowner in 1931. The cottage was built at the same time as that of the adjacent 69 Churchill Street as this cottage was identified in the aforementioned will as being identical. While 69 Churchill Street has been modified with most of its external fabric replaced, 71 Churchill Street, however appears to have been retained much of its external fabric. Despite having some modifications, including the removal of an original chimney and modification of awnings it maintains its integrity and overall streetscape aesthetic. The item satisfies criterion a), c) and g) for heritage listing.
Modifications and Dates 2009-2019 - replacement of awnings from bullnosed to skillion	
Comments on Niche Assessment - No evidence provided that identifies why the item would meet criterion a) and g) at a State and Local level of significance, particularly as no historical research was conducted for this item. - Statement of Significance identifies the structure providing local aesthetic significance, but in Application of Criteria the item was assessed as not meeting criterion c)	

Glenn Murcutt Designed House (P109)
197 Clover Hill Road

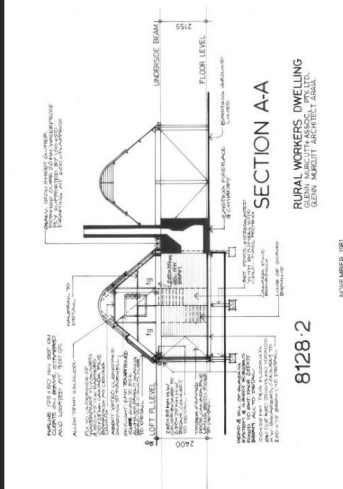


Figure 18: All photographs are taken by Anthony Browell and sourced from Tom Heneghan and Maryam Gusheh, Catherine Lassen 'The Architecture of Glenn Murcutt' and 'Glenn Murcutt: Thinking Drawing / Working Drawing' (Japan: TOTO, 2008).



Physical Description - Existing

Glen Murcutt Designed House: The Fredericks-White House is located in a rainforest and directed towards distant valley views. The building consists of a double pavilion with curved roofs of corrugated metal. It's structural frame consists of timber, which also lines the interiors. The modern farmhouse lies on a perfect longitudinal orientation along an east-west axis. The northern side has a glazed screen oriented to the sun for natural light. The southern wall is solid and implies the backside. The plot was once an old farmhouse. However, the only remaining element is the chimney,

Physical Description - Updated

The following physical description is sourced from Tom Heneghan and Maryam Gusheh, Catherine Lassen 'The Architecture of Glenn Murcutt' and 'Glenn Murcutt: Thinking Drawing / Working Drawing' (Japan: TOTO, 2008).

The design is an explicit reworking of many of the ideas initially tested in the Marie Short House in Kempsey. The building is a staggered double pavilion with curved pitched corrugated metal roofs and employs similar materials as the house at Kempsey. In both projects the pavilions are located on an east/west axis with the 'living' pavilion on the northern side. Timber is used as a structural frame and to line the interiors. The repetitive structural bay is similarly proportioned.

The systems developed in the Kempsey house are here adjusted in specific response to the particular qualities of this site and differing requirements. Murcutt's reworking of the double pavilion is evident in his subtle treatment of the entry sequence. Here a substantially truncated southern volume defines an entrance threshold alongside the original fireplace. The section profile is manipulated to allow for a stair and upper loft and gives the internal volume a more vertical emphasis. An abstracted northern façade uses the sun shading devices employed in Kempsey but with variations. Sliding and double hung windows rather than louvres provide a better seal in the colder climate and external metal retractable blinds tilt to allow for greater adjustability. The northern glazed screen is oriented to the sun and views



Glenn Murcutt Designed House (P109)
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which features as a junction between the two pavilions.	whilst the solid southern wall implies a 'back'. This articulation of the building as a single pavilion with a dominant orientation confirms that the house is no simple repetition of the Kempsey design but is a careful translation. City Plan Heritage could not inspect both the exterior and interior of the item due to not having access permission.
History - Existing The Fredericks-White House by Glenn Murcutt, Australia's most famous architect, is a beautiful modern farmhouse. As a sole practitioner who designs environmentally sensitive modern homes, he embodies Aamodt Plumb's Slow Space values. Henry David Thoreau, a writer and naturalist, heavily influenced Murcutt's architectural style. Murcutt likes to paraphrase: "since most of us spend our lives doing ordinary tasks, the most important thing is to carry them out extraordinarily well". In 2002, he received the Pritzker Prize, which honors living architects who produce consistent and significant contributions to humanity and the built environment through the art of architecture. Bill Lacy, the executive director of the Pritzker Prize, stated, "His is an architecture of place, architecture that responds to the landscape and the climate. His houses are fine tuned to the land and the weather. He uses a variety of materials, from metal to wood to	History - Updated The Fredericks White House was built on land that was originally within Portion 9 granted to Henry Osborne. The Osborne family mortgaged the land numerous times and in 1905 William Patrick Fanning, Francis George Fosbery and Frederick Barker Osborne sold the land to John Gray (Conveyance Book 792 No.148). After John Gray's death, Francis Amanda Johnston became executrix of his will and in 1943 a portion of land where the house was to be built was sold to Ernest James Swan (Conveyance Book 1938 No.68), who sold it in 1951 to Frank West Herbert (Conveyance Book 2185 No.722). The land was further subdivided in 1962, 1983, and 1996 to its current configuration. The Fredericks White House was designed by the internationally renowned architect Glenn Murcutt and constructed in 1981-1982. The building was designed around an existing fireplace that was a remnant of a previous farmhouse erected on the land, potentially under John Gray's, Ernest Swan's or Frank Herbert's ownership. The building was an explicit reworking of the 'Marie Short House' Murcutt designed in 1974. This Marie Short House in Kempsey was recently listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR#02070). The Statement of Significance for that item reads as follows: <i>Marie Short Farmhouse, Kempsey is of State significance because it is seminal to the development of late 20th century Modernist domestic architecture in Australia. Completed in 1975, it is an early example of internationally renowned Australian architect Glenn Murcutt's environmentally responsive buildings. The dynamic architecture of Marie Short Farmhouse encourages its inhabitants to directly engage and operate the building as an environmental machine akin to a yacht.</i> The following description of the Fredericks White House is extracted from Tom Heneghan, Maryam Gusheh and Catherine Lassen 'The Architecture of Glenn Murcutt' and 'Glenn Murcutt: Thinking Drawing / Working Drawing' (Japan: TOTO, 2008). <i>The systems developed in the Kempsey house are here adjusted in specific response to the particular qualities of this site and differing requirements. Murcutt's reworking of the double pavilion is evident in his subtle treatment of the entry sequence. Here a substantially truncated southern volume defines an entrance threshold alongside the original fireplace. The section profile is manipulated to allow for a stair and upper loft and gives the internal volume a more vertical emphasis. An abstracted northern façade uses the sun shading devices employed in Kempsey but with variations. Sliding and double hung windows rather than louvres provide a better seal in the colder climate and external metal retractable blinds tilt to allow for greater adjustability. The northern glazed screen is oriented to the sun and views</i>



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glass, stone, brick and concrete—always selected with a consciousness of the amount of energy it took to produce the materials in the first place.”

The timber-framed house designed by world-renowned architect Glenn Murcutt won a Merit Award for outstanding architecture from the Royal Australian Institute of Architects and is recognised as one of the finest of Murcutt's long houses (Niche). The house is listed on the Australian Institute of Architects Register of Significant Buildings in NSW (Item # 4703420). The property would be acquired by Woollahra's White family in 1996.³⁵ In 2001-2004, the house underwent modifications under the owner's request, with Murcutt accommodating the repositioning of the veranda and the creation of a studio in place of the old garage, above which a new floor was added. The architectural plans for this renovation are filed at the State Library of NSW. The plans were published by Habitus.³⁷

The building was listed for sale in December 2020. The architectural plans for its 2003 renovations are filed at the State Library of NSW. The plans were published by Habitus.

It was initially set on 82 hectares with four separate titles.

whilst the solid southern wall implies a 'back'. This articulation of the building as a single pavilion with a dominant orientation confirms that the house is no simple repetition of the Kempsey design but is a careful translation.

Photographs of the Fredericks White House (including aerials) taken by Max Dupain in April 1983 were submitted to the State Library of NSW.³⁵

The timber-framed house designed by world-renowned architect Glenn Murcutt won a Merit Award for Outstanding Architecture from the Royal Australian Institute of Architects and is recognised as one of the finest of Murcutt's long houses (Niche). The house is listed on the Australian Institute of Architects Register of Significant Buildings in NSW (Item # 4703420). The property would be acquired by Woollahra's White family in 1996.³⁵ In 2001-2004, the house underwent modifications under the owner's request, with Murcutt accommodating the repositioning of the veranda and the creation of a studio in place of the old garage, above which a new floor was added. The architectural plans for this renovation are filed at the State Library of NSW. The plans were published by Habitus.³⁷

The building was listed for sale in December 2020.

³⁵ Dupain, Max (April 1983), 'File 12: Fredericks (White) house, Jamberoo and aerials (completed 1982), April 1983 / photographed by Max Dupain', Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales and Courtesy of Glenn Murcutt, available from: <https://collection.slnsw.gov.au/record/9ALZKQY>.

³⁶ Chancellor, Jonathan (8 December 2020), 'The long Glenn Murcutt-designed Fredericks / White House in Jamberoo listed', available from: <https://www.urban.com.au/news/the-long-glenn-murcutt-designed-fredericks-white-house-in-jamberoo-listed>.

³⁷ Browell, Anthony (2008), 'File 08: Fredericks-White House, Jamberoo, N.S.W.', Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales and Courtesy Anthony Browell, available from: <https://collection.slnsw.gov.au/record/YdmW8Re9>.



Glenn Murcutt Designed House (P109)
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Preliminary Statement of Significance <i>Associated with the work of architect, Glen Murcutt, and the artist Fredericks White. Further research should be undertaken to identify any further values and an updated inventory sheet and history produced.</i>	Statement of Significance - Updated The Fredericks White House is of local level significance as an early work of internationally renowned architect Glenn Murcutt and as a great example of 20th Century Modernist architecture in New South Wales. The building was constructed in 1981-1982 for the artist Fredericks White and was built to accommodate the climatic conditions of Jamberoo whilst being an environmentally responsive building utilising Murcutt's ethos of 'touching the Earth lightly.' The house is built around a remnant fireplace that was part of a previous farmhouse that was demolished (which belonged to either John Gray, Ernest Sawn or Frank Herbert). Murcutt would undertake some sympathetic modifications to the house in 2001-2004. The house has been nationally recognised, with Murcutt winning a Merit Award for Outstanding Architecture from the Royal Australian Institute of Architects. The item satisfies criterion b), c) and f) for heritage listing.
Modifications and Dates 2001-2004 - Modifications including repositioning of veranda and creation of studio in place of old garage, above which a new floor was added	
Comments on Niche Assessment The physical description and historical context sections of this potential item appear to be lifted directly from an article published online here - https://aamodplumb.com/fredericks-white-house-glenn-murcutt/. According to the Internet Archive resource, this article was first published on 25 August 2020, suggesting that this article came before Niche's assessment.³⁸ The assessment by Niche does not identify this site as a source of information.	
Recommendations Acknowledging the owners' objections to heritage listing due to public exposure and potential trespassing, the item could be renamed 'Fredericks White House' to not make it explicit the connection with Glenn Murcutt	

³⁸ Internet Archive Wayback Machine, available from: <https://web.archive.org/web/20200101000000/https://aamodplumb.com/fredericks-white-house-glenn-murcutt/>

**Cottage (P110)
6 Drualla Road**

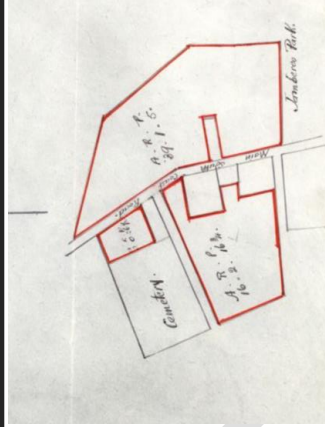


Figure 19: Sketch Map attached to Conveyance Book 1015 No. 927.

Physical Description - Existing <i>Bungalow cottage – Goondie</i>	Physical Description - Updated The cottage at 6 Drualla Road is an example of Inter-War Californian Bungalow design located on a large allotment within the village which is setback from the road. The asymmetrical cottage built upon a brick base features a shallow-pitched corrugated hipped roof, as well as a gablet on the front (northern) and eastern elevations (these gablets feature panel detailing). Atop the roof are two facebrick corbelled chimneys which are situated on the western and southern roof planes. The front elevation features a deep L-shaped veranda that encircles the northern and eastern elevations. This veranda is supported by facebrick piers and timber posts (some of these appear to be modified), and defined by a fibro panel balustrade. The front and side elevations are fenestrated by timber framed windows with decorative timber sills. The façade of the side western elevation is part weatherboard and part fibro panel, similar to other buildings in the area (eg. Jamberoo RSL Hall). This elevation also features timber framed windows with textured and coloured glazing. On the eastern side of the allotment is a corrugated triple vehicle garage, accessible by a concrete driveway that leads from Drualla Road. Also behind the cottage (southern elevation) is a small corrugated shed outbuilding.
History - Existing Not provided	History - Updated The cottage at 6 Drualla Road is built on the original 300-acre land grant to Moses Brenan in 1834. In 1839 the land was sold to George Wood and his wife Hannah. In 1854 they sold part of the land containing the subject site to John Tate (Conveyance Book 30 No.786). The land was sold together with "messuages and outbuildings." The farming estate would pass through the



**Cottage (P110)
6 Drualla Road**

ownership of different members of Tate family, with Elizabeth Kell Tate mortgaging the land in 1883 for example (Conveyance Book 677 No.419). It appears that she experienced financial difficulties as, in 1908, The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney had not only acquired the land but sold it to Robert Booth (Conveyance Book 859 No.516).

Robert Booth Snr. was born in Ireland and arrived in Sydney 1857. He was one of the pioneers of dairying industry in the district and occupied the position as a director of several dairy factories. In 1913, John James Booth became the owner of the land (Conveyance Book 1015 No.927). John James Booth technically owned the land until 1929, however the land containing 14 acres 3 rods 8¼ perches was sold to John Brennan in 1921 (Conveyance Book 1560 No.454). Due to the £360 price, it is likely that the cottage fronting Drualla Road was constructed during the time between the land being sold to Mr Brennan in 1921 and the land title technically changing hands in 1929.

John Brennan was identified as the son of John and Mary Brennan, a pioneering farming family in Jamberoo. Both Mary and John were born in Ireland where they married before migrating together to Australia in the 1860s and eventually to Jamberoo.³⁹

The earliest aerial image of the subject site dates back to 1963. By that time the cottage was erected and had the same or similar shape as the one currently present on site. In 1971 historical aerial imagery, a hipped roof form and open gable on the eastern elevation are clearly evident.

It appears that the property has remained in the ownership of the Brennan family. It also appears that the name plate 'Goondie' was installed on the front elevation between 2019 and 2021 and has no specific historical association with the site.

Preliminary Statement of Significance

Good example of a 20th Century timber and brick structure which provides local historical and aesthetic significance.

Statement of Significance - Updated

The cottage at 6 Drualla Road is of local heritage significance as a surviving example of Californian Bungalow style architecture. The building was likely constructed in circa 1920s, under the ownership of Mr John Brennan (Jnr). Mr Brennan's father was a pioneering farmer in the Jamberoo district who migrated to the region from Ireland in the mid-19th Century. The cottage appears to have remained in the ownership of John Brennan's descendants. Aesthetically, the cottage is unique in that it demonstrates the Californian Bungalow style architecture prominent in the village yet is also modified in a sympathetic manner.

The item satisfies criterion a), c) and g) for heritage listing.

Modifications and Dates

- Various modification to the external façade of the cottage overtime, including the enclosing and reopening of the veranda and modification of the brick veranda pliers.

³⁹ The Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser (24 July 1918), 'Obituary', p. 3, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/102743863>.

**Cottage (PI10)
6 Drualla Road**

Comments on Niche Assessment

- No evidence provided that identifies why the item would meet criterion a) and g) at a State and Local level of significance, particularly as no historical research was conducted for this item.
- Statement of Significance identifies the structure providing local aesthetic significance, but in Application of Criteria the item was assessed as not meeting criterion c)

**Small Dairy Cottage (PI11)
16 Factory Lane**



Figure 20: 1949 Aerial Imagery (NSW Government Historical Imagery Viewer).

Physical Description - Existing

Small Dairy Cottage likely built as accommodation within for the Waughope factory.

Physical Description - Updated

A small symmetrical timber weatherboard cottage setback from the road. The cottage features a steeply pitched corrugated hipped roof with a facebrick chimney situated on the southern roof plane. The front elevation features an enclosed weatherboard veranda with an extended timber porch. This enclosed veranda features metal-framed glazed windows and a skillion corrugated roof.



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Small Dairy Cottage (Pl11)
16 Factory Lane

History - Existing Not provided	The interiors have not been inspected at this time.
History - Updated The subject dairy cottage is constructed on the land originally owned by the Waugh family. Mr David Lindsay Waugh arrived in Sydney in 1834, buying the land at Jamberoo in 1841 from Mr. Ewan Campbell for £200. He called this property Waughope, after his own name and the maiden name of his wife Isabella.⁴⁰ The Waughope property would be converted into the Waughope Butter Factory in 1887. In 1892 the company was reported to have manipulated 61,110 gallons of milk⁴¹ By 1908 the company was reconstituted, the former factory dismantled and a new one – the Jamberoo Co-Operative Dairying Company - was erected on the same site. Different members of Waugh family owned the land until 1912, when the land was sold to Henry Lawson Fredericks and Albert Lindsay Fredericks (Conveyance Book 970 No.679). H.L. Fredericks was elected as chairman of the Jamberoo Co-operative Dairy Company in 1937.⁴² In 1936, A.L. Fredericks was re-elected as Mayor of Jamberoo for the third consecutive term.⁴³ Henry Lawson Fredericks died on 1 April 1955 and his share was inherited by Colin Douglas Fredericks. After the death of Albert Lindsay Fredericks on 1 November 1966, Colin Douglas Fredericks became the sole owner of the land. In December 1974 he appointed John Lawson Fredericks and Sandra May Olive Payne to be trustees. By that time 2 acres and 2 roads were resumed by the Department of Public Works for construction and maintenance of a transmission line in connection with Port Kembla Electricity Supply (Conveyance Book 1860 No.589) and another part was resumed subject to right of carriage way. The above history is associated with the land surrounding the cottage and not the cottage itself. There is not much available evidence that identifies the cottage's occupants and when it was built. The only available evidence on its construction date is the fact that it is visible in 1949 aerial imagery of the area. It cannot be established whether the enclosed veranda was present at this time or whether it was installed at a later date. Nonetheless, the front elevation features contemporary materials (eg. metal framed windows and door) that detracts from its aesthetic character.	History - Updated The subject dairy cottage is constructed on the land originally owned by the Waugh family. Mr David Lindsay Waugh arrived in Sydney in 1834, buying the land at Jamberoo in 1841 from Mr. Ewan Campbell for £200. He called this property Waughope, after his own name and the maiden name of his wife Isabella.⁴⁰ The Waughope property would be converted into the Waughope Butter Factory in 1887. In 1892 the company was reported to have manipulated 61,110 gallons of milk⁴¹ By 1908 the company was reconstituted, the former factory dismantled and a new one – the Jamberoo Co-Operative Dairying Company - was erected on the same site. Different members of Waugh family owned the land until 1912, when the land was sold to Henry Lawson Fredericks and Albert Lindsay Fredericks (Conveyance Book 970 No.679). H.L. Fredericks was elected as chairman of the Jamberoo Co-operative Dairy Company in 1937.⁴² In 1936, A.L. Fredericks was re-elected as Mayor of Jamberoo for the third consecutive term.⁴³ Henry Lawson Fredericks died on 1 April 1955 and his share was inherited by Colin Douglas Fredericks. After the death of Albert Lindsay Fredericks on 1 November 1966, Colin Douglas Fredericks became the sole owner of the land. In December 1974 he appointed John Lawson Fredericks and Sandra May Olive Payne to be trustees. By that time 2 acres and 2 roads were resumed by the Department of Public Works for construction and maintenance of a transmission line in connection with Port Kembla Electricity Supply (Conveyance Book 1860 No.589) and another part was resumed subject to right of carriage way. The above history is associated with the land surrounding the cottage and not the cottage itself. There is not much available evidence that identifies the cottage's occupants and when it was built. The only available evidence on its construction date is the fact that it is visible in 1949 aerial imagery of the area. It cannot be established whether the enclosed veranda was present at this time or whether it was installed at a later date. Nonetheless, the front elevation features contemporary materials (eg. metal framed windows and door) that detracts from its aesthetic character.
Preliminary Statement of Significance	Statement of Significance - Updated

⁴⁰ The Kiama Independent, and Shoalhaven Advertiser (16 October 1943), 'The Waughs of Waughope, Jamberoo', p. 5, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/102182285?searchTerm=waughope%20jamberoo>

⁴¹ The Kiama Independent, and Shoalhaven Advertiser (15 April 1892), 'Waughope Dairy Company, Jamberoo', p. 2, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/103780518?searchTerm=waughope%20jamberoo>

⁴² The Kiama Independent, and Shoalhaven Advertiser (18 September 1937), 'Mr. H. L. Fredericks', p. 2, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/102589264?searchTerm=H%20L%20Fredericks%20jamberoo>

⁴³ The Kiama Independent, and Shoalhaven Advertiser (19 December 1936) 'Ald. A. L. Fredericks', p. 2, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/105076711?searchTerm=a%20%20Fredericks%20jamberoo>



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Small Dairy Cottage (P111)

16 Factory Lane

Good example of a 20th Century timber structure which provides local historical and aesthetic significance. The second structure to the south is heavily modified but may contain values not able to be identified in this preliminary study. Further research recommended

The timber cottage at 16 Factory Lane is not considered of meeting the threshold for heritage listing. The historical background of the cottage could not be established, only that it was associated with the Waughope Dairy Factory nearby. It is not known when it was built, though it was at least before 1949 as it is visible in aerial imagery of the area. The cottage's front elevation features an enclosed veranda that has modern modifications, including the construction of metal framed windows and doors, which leads to the belief that the original fabric of the cottage has likely been removed. Due to the non-existence of any identifiable history with the cottage and the removal of significant fabric, the heritage listing of this cottage could not be justified.

Modifications and Dates

- Unknown - modifications to front façade, including installation of metal framed windows and door

Comments about Niche Assessment

- No evidence provided that identifies why the item would meet criterion a) and g) at a State and Local level of significance, particularly as no historical research was conducted for this item.
- Statement of Significance identifies the structure providing local aesthetic significance, but in Application of Criteria the item was assessed as not meeting criterion c)

Timber Cottage (PI12)
26 Factory Lane



Figure 21: Photograph provided by owners of property Alan Baxter.

Physical Description - Existing	Physical Description - Updated
<i>Farmhouse</i>	A timber weatherboard cottage opposite the heritage listed Waughope Factory. The cottage has been extensively modified in recent decades to accommodate the changing needs of its owners. The cottage features a shallow pitched corrugated gabled roof with a metal chimney pot and air vents atop it. The front (western) facade features an enclosed timber veranda which accommodates a series of contemporary glazed and coloured glazed windows. The cottage is not setback from the road and features a timber carport on its southern elevation. This has been enclosed and re-opened overtime. The interior's have not been inspected at this time.
History - Existing	History - Updated
Not provided	The subject dairy cottage is constructed on the land originally owned by the Waugh family. Mr David Lindsay Waugh arrived in Sydney in 1834, buying the land at Jamberoo in 1841 from Mr. Ewan Campbell for £200. He called this property Waughope, after his own name and the maiden name of his wife Isabella.⁴⁴ The Waughope property would be converted into the Waughope Butter Factory in 1887. In 1892 the company was reported to have manipulated 61,110 gallons of milk.⁴⁵

⁴⁴ The Kiama Independent, and Shoalhaven Advertiser (16 October 1943), 'The Waugh's of Waughope, Jamberoo', p. 5, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/102182285?searchTerm=waughope%20jamberoo>

⁴⁵ The Kiama Independent, and Shoalhaven Advertiser (15 April 1892), 'Waughope Dairy Company, Jamberoo', p. 2, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/103780518?searchTerm=waughope%20jamberoo>



Timber Cottage (PI12)
26 Factory Lane

By 1908 the company was reconstituted, the former factory dismantled and a new one – the Jamberoo Co-Operative Dairying Company – was erected on the same site. Different members of Waugh family owned the land until 1912, when the land was sold to Henry Lawson Fredericks and Albert Lindsay Fredericks (Conveyance Book 970 No.679). H.L. Fredericks was elected as chairman of the Jamberoo Co-operative Dairy Company in 1937.⁴⁶ In 1936, A.L. Fredericks was re-elected as Mayor of Jamberoo for the third consecutive term.⁴⁷

Henry Lawson Fredericks died on 1 April 1955 and his share was inherited by Colin Douglas Fredericks. After the death of Albert Lindsay Fredericks on 1 November 1966, Colin Douglas Fredericks became the sole owner of the land. In December 1974 he appointed John Lawson Fredericks and Sandra May Olive Payne to be trustees. By that time 2 acres and 2 roads were resumed by the Department of Public Works for construction and maintenance of a transmission line in connection with Port Kembla Electricity Supply (Conveyance Book 1860 No.589) and another part was resumed subject to right of carriage way.

The above history is associated with the land surrounding the cottage and not the cottage itself. The heritage listing for the Factory does not provide any information on the built structures especially the residences associated with the factory rather the main focus is on the production of milk and milk products, and dairy farming with main factory building complex of masonry and timber construction. While the SHI database inventory form for the 'Old Jamberoo Dairy Factory' (LEP # I59) partially shows the subject cottage at 26 Factory Lane in one of the photographs, it specifically notes the old factory buildings rather than the cottage within the factory complex. Comparison between the old timber weatherboard factory buildings and the subject cottage it is clear that there are differences in their construction style, period and detailing. As such, there is not much available evidence that identifies the cottage's occupants, its association with the factory and when it was built. The only available evidence on its construction date is the fact that it is visible in 1949 aerial imagery of the area.

According to information provided by current owners, the property has undergone extensive modifications first in 1960s-1970s and later in 1990s-2000s. Originally the house featured an open veranda at the front and rear of the house, with the front elevation featuring sashed windows. The front veranda would be enclosed in the 1960s-1970s. It appears that at that time as well, awnings were added above the newly installed triple windows, however they would be removed overtime. The carport on the southern elevation of the cottage was also enclosed, and a door opening on the north-western corner of the cottage was also enclosed by the previous owners (c. 1990s-2000s).

Internally, an original fireplace was removed and replaced with glass bricks and a glazed double door. A bathroom window was also replaced (now coloured glazed).

⁴⁶ The Kiama Independent, and Shoalhaven Advertiser (18 September 1937), 'Mr. H. L. Fredericks', p. 2, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/102589264?searchTerm=H%20L%20Fredericks%20Jamberoo>

⁴⁷ The Kiama Independent, and Shoalhaven Advertiser (19 December 1936) 'Ald. A. L. Fredericks', p. 2, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/105076711?searchTerm=a%20%20Fredericks%20Jamberoo>



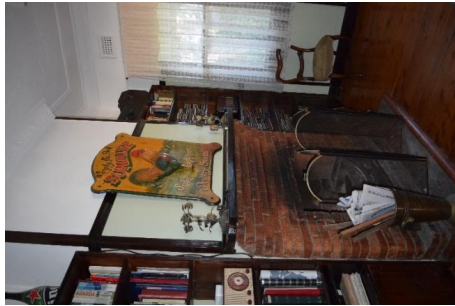
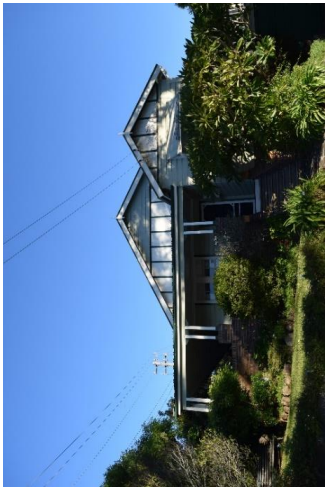
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Timber Cottage (P112)
26 Factory Lane

Preliminary Statement of Significance <i>Good example of a 20th Century timber structure which provides local historical and aesthetic significance.</i>	The rear of the house has also been modified, with a rear veranda filled in to make a back room. This back room was extended, with a new back deck added. Statement of Significance - Updated The timber cottage at 26 Factory Lane is not considered of heritage significance. This is because there is no clear historical significance attached to the cottage, with the construction date and previous owners unknown. All that is known is that the cottage was opposite the Waughope Butter Factory, and that it was constructed by 1949 (as per aerial imagery). Despite the earlier construction date, the house has been extensively modified in recent decades under different owners which have modified the original significant fabric of the cottage. These modifications were undertaken to the exterior (both the front elevation and rear elevation), as well as internally where new rooms have been built, verandas enclosed and reopened and new entryways and windows established. Due to these extensive modifications, the cottage does not possess an identifiable aesthetic character that gives its aesthetic significance.
Modifications and Dates 1960s-1970s - front veranda enclosed, windows replaced, new doorways established, carport enclosed, rear veranda infilled to establish back room, fireplace removed 1990s-2000s - bathroom modified, kitchen modified 2009-2010 - bathroom window installed	
Comments on Niche Assessment - No evidence provided that identifies why the item would meet criterion a) and g) at a <i>State and Local level of significance</i>, particularly as no historical research was conducted for this item - Statement of Significance identifies the structure providing local aesthetic significance, but in Application of Criteria the item was assessed as not meeting criterion c)	

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House - Doone (P113)
10 Golden Valley Road



Physical Description - Existing

Timber house, Inter-War period. California style weatherboard bungalow with nested gables to street frontage. Simple rectangular plan with flat roofed porch and verandah formed in the angle of the nested gables. The verandah returns to one side. The porch characteristically features a brick balustrade wall with brick piers and supporting paired timber posts. Main gable to corrugated iron pitched roof

Physical Description - Updated

A Californian Bungalow style cottage situated on the eastern outskirts of the village of Jamberoo. The cottage itself is obscured from the public domain by hedges and a curated garden. The front (northern) elevation features two front-facing gables in the typical bungalow style, with the gables featuring half-timber panel detailing, timber bargeboards, timber finials and timber shingles. The roof itself is corrugated and hipped in form, with another gable extending on the building's south-western elevation. A corrugated flat roof veranda encircles the northern and eastern elevations of the cottage, with the roof extending to the southern area of the cottage to form a covered carport. A painted brick chimney with two terracotta pots sits on the roof's eastern plane. The veranda itself sits over a timber deck and is supported by chamfered timber posts, with some of these posts sitting on facebrick piers. The front elevation of the cottage features these brick piers most prominently, alongside a facebrick balustrade. The front elevation of the house is fenestrated by a timber framed door, timber sashed windows and a nameplate identifying the house as 'Doone'.



House - Doone (P113) 10 Golden Valley Road	<i>infilled in fibre cement sheeting below.</i> On the western side of the house is an elevated and open timber deck that leads from the edge of the front gable to the kitchen and living room. This elevation features a protruding bay window (bathroom) and timber hoods above timber framed windows. The deck features a painted timber balustrade, with timber stairs leading down to the backyard. This deck is supported by facebrick piers. Internally the house features ceilings with decorative motifs, decorative cornices and timber arches and grilles. Most of these have been later additions to the original dwelling. According to the owners of the property, the only remaining rooms that have not been significantly altered since the 1990s are the hallway and bedrooms.
History - Existing Not provided	History - Updated The house at 10 Golden Valley Road was constructed in c.1934, with an early photograph of the Jamberoo village centre capturing this property in the foreground.⁴⁸ The property demonstrates Californian Bungalow architectural design, a style that was replicated often throughout the village in various cottages. This style was popularised during the inter-war period (1920s-1940s), though construction of houses with this style continued well into the 1950s. The building was also captured in 1949 historical aerial imagery of the village. According to information provided by the current owners of the property, the property was acquired by them in 1985. The cottage was identified as "very basic in below average condition", with cheap aluminium windows, alloy tile roofing, gable panelling, hardiplank cladding and interior ply walls having replaced the cottage's original fabric. There was also no garden, landscaping or driveways established in 1985, with the house "sitting in a bare paddock." Between 1990-2021, extensive modifications were carried out on the property. These include the addition of lounge and dining room, demolition of southern veranda and kitchen entrance, replacement of kitchen including removal of metal chimney and wall, removal of dichromatic roof (replaced with Colorbond roof and guttering), removal of rear wall and internal dining room wall, replacement of main bedroom window with leadlight doors, and the removal of original veranda roof (replacement with aluminium kliplock). In terms of additions made to the house, these include double sash windows and planter box at kitchen, addition of bathroom with bay windows, fitting of new weatherboards, replacement of aluminium and timber windows with new timber sash windows, new front door, addition of 2 sets of French doors and 2 oversized lounge windows, installation of ceiling fans (in place of original light fittings), addition of internal decorative arches and grilles, addition of covered and uncovered decking and balcony with decorative rails, addition of stairways with decorative rails, addition of finials, and addition of decorative brackets and surrounds to timber balustrade posts. Also undertaken was the laying of a stone driveway, path and garden border, planting of numerous trees and shrubs, construction of a garden shed and the replacement of front and rear facades of the garage with the addition of a roller door.

⁴⁸ Wollongong City Library, 'Aerial View of Jamberoo Looking West', Weston Collection, available from: <https://woollongong.spydus.com/cgi-bin/spydus.exe/ENQWPAC/BIBENQ?SETLVL=&BRN=318311>.



House - Doone (P113)
10 Golden Valley Road

	These modifications have doubled the area of the original cottage, with only the hallway and bedrooms intact from the original cottage purchased in 1985. It was also provided by the owners of the house that the name 'DOONE' is from a name plate purchased in the 1980s at the Jamberoo Antiques Store as a house-warming gift. This was required for the Electoral Commission to identify the name of the property before it was assigned its current street number. As a result, there is no historical link between the cottage and its name 'Doone'.
Preliminary Statement of Significance <i>Good representative example of an Inter-War California style bungalow which contributes to the streetscape qualities of Golden Valley Road and Jamberoo.</i>	Statement of Significance – Updated The 'House – Doone' does not satisfy the criteria for heritage listing, having received extensive modifications overtime that have significantly altered its setting, fabric and form. The cottage was originally constructed in c.1934 according to information provided by the owners, with it visible in 1949 aerial imagery of the village. Despite this, it was significantly different in appearance and form, with modifications undertaken between 1990-2021. These include internal modifications, consisting of replacing the kitchen, living room and dining room, removing the chimney, adding the bathroom and installing decorative elements like cornices, arches and grilles, and externally modifications include the replacement of the house and veranda roofs, the addition of new doors and windows, and the addition of the deck and balcony with its associated elements. As a result, the cottage's area has doubled following these modifications, making the original house unidentifiable. Additionally, the garden landscape is of recent establishment (post 1990) and is therefore not considered to be of aesthetic or historic significance.
Modifications and Dates 1990-2021 - Extensive renovations identified above in history section	
Comments on Niche Assessment - No evidence provided that identifies why the item would meet criterion a), c) and g) at a State and Local level of significance, particularly as no historical research was conducted for this item. - As described by the owners of the property, the Niche report "cut and paste" identical sections from a previous heritage assessment of the cottage undertaken by Simpson Dawbin in 2004. This includes: <i>Physical Description: Doone House - Timber House Inter War Period etc,</i> <i>Year Completed: 1920's</i> <i>Statement of Significance: Contributes to streetscape qualities</i>	

House - Doone (P113) 10 Golden Valley Road	
▪	The owners also identified that the photos of the house included in the report were taken from the same position (within the grounds of the property) as that taken in 2004.

Welsh Farm - Homelands (P114) 218 Jamberoo Mountain Road	
	
	
Physical Description - Existing <i>Farmhouse</i>	Physical Description - Updated A single storey timber weatherboard cottage setback significantly from the main road and built upon a brick base. The cottage features a multi-hipped concrete tiled roof, with an external facebrick chimney situated on the north-eastern elevation. The front (south-eastern) elevation features a small pebble crete deck with a small, curved metal balustrade. The front also features timber double-hung glazed windows (3 x 2), whilst the south-western elevation features these windows in a 2 x 2 pattern.



Welsh Farm - Homelands (P114)
218 Jamberoo Mountain Road

History - Existing Not provided	The rear (north-western elevation) features a fibro clad infilled veranda extension. These have aluminium framed clear glazed windows. A separate water tank is situated on the north-eastern corner of the cottage, installed upon a brick pier. Internally, the house has some timber-framed doors and hallways that have some decorative elements, and some cornices that have minor detailing.
History - Updated The house is situated on two portions of original land grants, one a 100-acre land grant (Portion 32) to Hercules Wass on 4 July 1837, and the other a 100-acre grant (Portion 153) to Henry Linden on 1 March 1852. The land was mortgaged and conveyed numerous times until 1889, when 194 acres 3 rods and 29 perches were purchased by Frank McDonald (Certificate of Title Volume 921 Folio 220). Different members of McDonald family owned the land until 1933, when the land was transferred to John Robert Walsh. John Robert Walsh was an Alderman of the Municipality of Jamberoo, serving from 1937 until 1950. In 1937, John Robert Walsh won by a margin of 2 votes over another contender James Wallace Alexander (127 - 125).⁴⁹ It appears that John R Walsh leased the "home farm" to his son Michael John Kevin Walsh. This is from an article published in the <i>Kiama Independent</i> on 27 March 1950, which identified Michael had applied for the lease of additional land identified as portion 58.⁵⁰ The article noted that he leased "the home farm of 196 acres" from his father and that overall, he held 316 acres used for grazing. At that time, he "... milked 35 head and had 20 replacements." In 1958 the land was subdivided and lot A containing the subject site formerly transferred to Michael John Kevin Walsh (Volume 921 Folio 220 and Volume 7931 Folio 59), while lot B was transferred to John Walsh. It is around this time that the house was built (c.1956) according to the descendants of the Walsh family and current occupiers of the property. Also according to the occupiers, the house was built by Colin Stewart, a renowned local builder. Mr Stewart built several other cottages in the area, including on Churchill Street. The name 'Homelands' was first referenced in 1966 in a <i>Government Gazette</i> whereby Michael J K Walsh "of Homelands, Jamberoo" extended his lease to continue dairying from 1 January 1965 to 31 December 1990.⁵¹	

⁴⁹ *The Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser* (11 December 1937), 'Advertising', p. 3, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/102592289>.

⁵⁰ *Kiama Independent* (27 May 1950), 'Contentious Cases', p. 8, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/100830757/9713279>.

⁵¹ *Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales* (28 January 1966), 'Extension of Terms of Special Leases', Issue. 11, p. 426, available from: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/219980631?searchTerm=wals%20homelands%20jamberoo>.



Welsh Farm - Homelands (P114)
218 Jamberoo Mountain Road

Preliminary Statement of Significance

Good example of a 20th Century timber structure which provides local historical and aesthetic significance.

Statement of Significance - Updated

The farmhouse identified as 'Homelands' is not considered to be of heritage significance. This is because the farmhouse was built in c.1956, around the time the current landholding was formally established. The land surrounding the farmhouse was part of previous larger allotments that were used for farming and dairying overtime, however the extent to which the area around the farmhouse was specifically utilised is not known. The earliest mention of the land being used for dairying is in 1950 when Michael Walsh was identified as leasing this land from his father for the purposes of dairying.

There is no strong historical association significance with the farmhouse as Michael Walsh nor the Walsh descendants are identified as significant figures in the local Jamberoo community.

Aesthetically, the building is not specifically significant as it appears a typical single storey weatherboard cottage constructed in the mid-20th Century. The cottage has no distinctive architectural features, and some modern modifications have been made to the house (including the installation of aluminium framed windows and enclosing of the rear veranda to create another room).

Modifications and Dates

- Unknown Date - modifications to rear of property, enclosing of veranda, installation of aluminium-framed windows.

Comments on Niche Assessment

- No evidence provided that identifies why the item would meet criterion a) and g) at a State and Local level of significance, particularly as no historical research was conducted for this item.
- Statement of Significance identifies the structure providing local aesthetic significance, but in Application of Criteria the item was assessed as not meeting criterion c).

House - Original (Pl15)
6 Macquarie Street



Physical Description - Existing

House - built in 1990 (20th Century)

Physical Description - Updated

A single storey timber weatherboard cottage setback from Macquarie Street. The cottage is in a considerable poor condition, both internally and externally. Most fundamentally, the cottage is built upon sandstone piers that have eroded overtime and now lean in different directions, posing considerable structural issues making the cottage inhabitable. The rear veranda is also damaged, having previously encircled the northern and eastern elevations of the cottage but now are separated. This can be seen in the copper's log frame which extends out from the rear elevation of the building. The cottage has a multi-hipped and gabled roof with corrugated iron (now rusted), which houses a corbelled facebrick chimney with two terracotta pots atop it. Unlike the majority of the cottage, which is clad in deteriorating timber weatherboard, the western elevation of the cottage is clad with corrugated metal.

A washroom extension on the eastern elevation has a water-damaged timber ceiling and walls, likely why the entire western elevation was reclad externally with corrugated metal.



House - Original (P115)
6 Macquarie Street

History - Existing Not provided	Internally, the cottage features the original brick fireplace and pressed metal ceiling and decorative cornices. One of the internal walls has been replaced by a table tennis board to retain the building's integrity. A number of the rooms within the cottage are also built with asbestos fibro cladding.
History - Updated The subject site is built on the original 1,280-acre land grant issued to Michael Hyam in 1840. The land was subdivided and 1-acre of land being Lots 45 and 46 was sold to William Barber. In 1904 Percy Barber purchased the land "... together with all buildings from his father," William Barber (Conveyance Book 764 No.996). In 1912 the land was sold to George Henry Wood for the price of £130 (Conveyance Book 977 No.548). This price further confirms that it was likely that a building was erected on the land at the time of purchase, though it cannot be confirmed whether this is the same building as the timber cottage. In 1929 the land was sold to Rhoda Smith, the wife of Joseph Smith for £1,000 pounds (Conveyance Book 1560 No.455). It is around this time that the cottage was captured in two separate aerial photographs of the village. After Rhoda's death, the land was transferred to Ellis Edward and John Joseph Smith, Alma Elizabeth Field and Edith Una Tate. All shares were sold to John Joseph Smith, a farmer from Albion Park, in 1959 (Conveyance Book 2493 No.934, 935, 936) and in 1987 he sold the land to Kevin and Leonie Shepstone (Conveyance Book 3718 No.349). In 1991 the land was re-subdivided. According to the current owners of the land, the cottage was in a poor condition when they purchased the property (1987). The owners has undertaken various works and modifications to make the place 'liveable', with it previously inhabited by a family member until recently. These works mostly involved stabilising the cottage, including an old sign that holds the side of the house together, a table tennis table which has replaced a failing internal wall and replacement of glazing on windows for plastic. The cottage was approved for demolition by Kiama Municipal Council in February 2003.	History - Updated The subject site is built on the original 1,280-acre land grant issued to Michael Hyam in 1840. The land was subdivided and 1-acre of land being Lots 45 and 46 was sold to William Barber. In 1904 Percy Barber purchased the land "... together with all buildings from his father," William Barber (Conveyance Book 764 No.996). In 1912 the land was sold to George Henry Wood for the price of £130 (Conveyance Book 977 No.548). This price further confirms that it was likely that a building was erected on the land at the time of purchase, though it cannot be confirmed whether this is the same building as the timber cottage. In 1929 the land was sold to Rhoda Smith, the wife of Joseph Smith for £1,000 pounds (Conveyance Book 1560 No.455). It is around this time that the cottage was captured in two separate aerial photographs of the village. After Rhoda's death, the land was transferred to Ellis Edward and John Joseph Smith, Alma Elizabeth Field and Edith Una Tate. All shares were sold to John Joseph Smith, a farmer from Albion Park, in 1959 (Conveyance Book 2493 No.934, 935, 936) and in 1987 he sold the land to Kevin and Leonie Shepstone (Conveyance Book 3718 No.349). In 1991 the land was re-subdivided. According to the current owners of the land, the cottage was in a poor condition when they purchased the property (1987). The owners has undertaken various works and modifications to make the place 'liveable', with it previously inhabited by a family member until recently. These works mostly involved stabilising the cottage, including an old sign that holds the side of the house together, a table tennis table which has replaced a failing internal wall and replacement of glazing on windows for plastic. The cottage was approved for demolition by Kiama Municipal Council in February 2003.
Preliminary Statement of Significance <i>Good example of a 20th Century timber structure which provides local aesthetic significance.</i>	Statement of Significance - Updated The timber weatherboard cottage at 6 Macquarie Street has high level integrity and is of heritage significance as a good and relatively intact example of an early 20th Century cottage within the Jamberoo village centre. The cottage was built by as late as 1929 and even earlier as aerial imagery from around this year identifies the cottage situated on Macquarie Street. It has been in the possession of various owners overtime, however a secondary residence on the allotment has been erected due to the dangerous structural condition the timber cottage is in. Aesthetically, the cottage retains significant original fabric, including pressed ceilings and cornices. However, much of the cottage is in a considerable poor state of repair including the majority of its subfloor stone piers and timber frame, having been so since 1987. The cottage requires extensive conservation works to make it structurally stable, good and safe for habitation, primarily stabilisation works and the removal of asbestos. These essential conservation works would most likely render the



House - Original (P115)
6 Macquarie Street

cottage being essentially having more than 70% of its fabric replaced hence overall detracting from the aesthetic appearance and integrity of the cottage.

It is acknowledged that condition of a place is not one of the criterion for assessing significance; however, the extensive fabric replacement for the conservation of the structural stability and fabric of the cottage would create a burden on the owners for its protection. This would most likely have the cottage being remaining without repair and as a result neglect and further deterioration. Despite the cottage retaining much of its original fabric and meet the threshold for heritage listing due to the poor condition it is recommended that the cottage not be listed.

A full archival recording of the cottage should be undertaken together with salvaging original fabric that is in relatively good condition for recycling at a second hand conservation shops/warehouses for reus elsewhere. The salvage methodology should be prepared by suitably qualified built heritage specialist and include timber joinery (doors, window frames, coloured glazing, fireplace surrounds and pressed metal ceiling panels as many as possible.

Modifications and Dates

- 1987 - 2023 - extensive, primarily in efforts to make the building safer (installation of table tennis board internal wall, reduction in rear veranda, replacement of glazing with plastic etc.)

Comments about Niche Assessment

- Significant error in Physical Description identifying cottage as constructed in 1990 when it is early 20th Century.
- Significant error in identifying cottage is of moderate integrity (same as other cottages assessed across the study area)
- No evidence provided that identifies why the item would meet criterion a) and g) at a *State and Local level of significance*, particularly as no historical research was conducted for this item.
- Statement of Significance identifies the structure providing local aesthetic significance, but in Application of Criteria the item was assessed as not meeting criterion c)



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Enclosure 2

4.2. Proposed Heritage Conservation Areas

The study area contains two potential heritage conservation areas proposed by Niche to incorporate into the *Kiama LEP 2011* in Part 2 of Schedule 5. These were 'Allowrie Street Town Centre HCA' and 'Churchill Street Ecclesiastical Precinct HCA'. The reasons provided by Niche for the nomination for each conservation area are identified as follows:

Allowrie street connects properties that share stylistic character and historic links, informing the narrative of Jamberoo's early growth. The Jamberoo Heritage Review Group proposed that Allowrie Street be divided into two sections, however a single HCA representing the township is deemed to allow for greater cultural value and protection. A unifying feature to outline the Allowrie Street HCA is the sandstone curbing within this section – the recommended boundaries of this HCA has proposed based on this feature. The presence of this curbing will provide a unifying element which will define the extent of this HCA, which represents the centre of Jamberoo.

The proposed Churchill Street HCA is centred around the Anglican Church and current primary school. This HCA is proposed in order to preserve the streetscape surrounding these items. This HCA would also serve to protect potentially significant structures within this area, which are currently not under consideration for listing.

4.2.1. Framework for Assessing Heritage Conservation Areas - Contributory Ranking Plan

The *Conservation Areas - Guidelines for Managing Change in Heritage Conservation Areas*, published by the then Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning in 1996, describes useful techniques that can be employed to identify and manage heritage conservation areas in New South Wales. This publication describes a Heritage Conservation Area as '*...more than a collection of individual heritage items. It is an area in which the historical origins and relationships between various elements create a sense of place that is worth keeping.*' It further notes that:

A heritage area is identified by analysing its heritage significance and the special characteristics which make up that significance. These may include its subdivision pattern, the consistency of building materials or common age of its building stock. The least important characteristic is the 'look' of the place, although the commonly held community view is that this is the determining factor.

Generally, heritage areas include elements such as street and subdivision layout; the pattern of development; parks and gardens; buildings of various styles, forms, types, and functional uses; historical or symbolic sites; streetscapes and skylines; landmarks; and internal and external views that make them attractive and recognisable. Further, the area's history provides the principal key to its significance as well as the built fabric that narrates the story.

This Heritage Peer Review utilised three levels of ranking, including Contributing, Neutral and Detracting, to evaluate and assess the cohesiveness and consistency of building materials and the common age of its building stock within the boundaries of the two proposed conservation areas. This ranking approach has been taken to assist in assessing whether the Allowrie Street Conservation Area and Churchill Street Conservation Areas are worthy of listing under the *Kiama LEP 2011*. Each property within the HCA has been ranked in accordance with its contributory values to the overall characteristics and historical development along Allowrie Street and Churchill Street. All existing properties (original, modified or infill) have been ranked as either contributory, neutral, detracting, undeveloped or heritage items where applicable.

Table 2: Categories used for grading heritage significance.

Ranking	Definition
Contributing	Contributory buildings are buildings that make an important and significant contribution to the character of the area. They have a reasonable to a high degree of integrity and date from a key development period of significance. They are buildings: ▪ from a significant historical period (between 1880s and 1920s) and are highly or substantially intact; or ▪ from a significant historical period and are altered yet recognisable and reversible (Contributing Items may have incurred intrusive changes over time. Although such



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Ranking	Definition
	changes do not mean that the place has become an intrusive item, as many intrusive changes are reversible); from a significant historical period and have architectural detailing that enhances the attractiveness of the heritage areas. The building stock has a moderate to a high degree of intactness and contributes to the area by adding to its cohesive and representative quality. When a similar building stock is in the majority, the area can be considered to be listed as a heritage conservation area. Where applicable, potential heritage items nominated under the Niche heritage study have been also included as being contributory to the respective HCA.
Neutral	Neutral buildings are buildings that do not contribute nor detract from the significant character of the area. The building stock generally fits within the surroundings without being disruptive. The loss or retention of a neutral building will have no impact on the overall values of the area, although intrusive changes to a Neutral Item may downgrade its status to Detracting. This may include early or new buildings. Retention of such neutral buildings may not be required provided that it is replaced with an appropriate infill building of similar neutral nature. Neutral buildings are: - from a significant historical period, but altered in form, unlikely to be reversed; - sympathetic contemporary infill; or - from a non-significant historical period but do not detract from the characteristics of the significant area and reduce its attractiveness.
Detracting	Detracting buildings are buildings that are uncharacteristic to the heritage conservation area and have an adverse impact on the character of the area because of inappropriate scale, bulk, setbacks, setting, design or materials. They do not represent a key period of significance and detract from the significant characteristics of the area. In general, a building that detracts from the overall character of the area and changes the character of the area is referred to as a detracting item. This may include early buildings with intrusive alterations and additions that erode their contribution to the cohesiveness of the area, and which cannot easily be reversed. Some Contributing or Neutral Items may exhibit uncharacteristic or intrusive elements or changes, but their contribution to the overall character of the area is not regarded as uncharacteristic if they accord with the definitions for Contributing and Neutral Items.
Undeveloped	Undeveloped refers to locations where building fabric is not present on the site and thus a ranking assessment could not be undertaken. These include: - vacant sites; - car parking lots; - sites outside of the scope of this report (e.g. landscape sites); - sites where visual access was not possible, and assessment could not occur (i.e. construction sites).
Heritage Items	A site that has been identified as an item of heritage significance, is currently listed on Part 1 Schedule 5 of the <i>Kiama LEP</i> 2011 and has retained its heritage values. For the purposes of the HCA ranking mapping the heritage items are ranked as being 'contributory' as the heritage items are indicated under the <i>LEP</i> heritage maps with the boundaries of the HCA's being identified.



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4.2.2. Allowrie Street Town Centre Precinct Heritage Conservation Area

The following ranking of the Allowrie Street Conservation Area was undertaken, with non-heritage sites within the conservation area assessed on a scale of whether they were contributory, neutral, or detracting to the character of the conservation area. Photographs of the general streetscape are identified below.



Figure 22: View facing west along Allowrie Street. Visible heritage items include the Jamberoo School of Arts (left), Commercial building (centre right) and former Jamberoo Council Chambers (far right).



Figure 23: View facing west along Allowrie Street.



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Figure 24: View facing east along Allowrie Street, visible heritage items include Fredericks Store (centre left) and Jamberoo Hotel (right).

Contributory Ranking Map

Below is the Contributory Ranking Map for the Allowrie Street Conservation Area (outlined in red). The following numerical breakdown for the area identifies 31 allotments within the proposed conservation area, with each of these attributed a different level of ranking based on its contribution to the streetscape. Based on the below ranking, the combined proportion of heritage items and contributory buildings within the HCA is 42% (13 of the 31 allotments). These include 10 existing heritage items, 2 contributory items, and 1 potential heritage item (located at 1 Allowrie Street). Allotments that were identified as neutral within the HCA also amounted to 42%. The remainder of the heritage conservation area - 5 out of 31 allotments (16%) - are categorised as undeveloped allotments as these are occupied by carparking lots associated with the commercial stores. Combination of heritage items, potential items, contributory buildings and neutral buildings makes up the 84% of the nominated HCA.

- Contributory: 2
- Neutral: 13
- Detracting: 0
- Undeveloped: 5
- Heritage Item (existing): 10
- Heritage Item (proposed): 1



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Figure 25: Contributory Ranking Map for the proposed Allowrie Street Conservation Area.

Findings and Recommendations

During the field survey, it was evident that several buildings along Allowrie Street were already identified as heritage items. These buildings are already protected from overdevelopment under the existing heritage controls of the *Kiama LEP* 2011 and *Kiama Development Control Plan (DCP)* 2020. Additionally, buildings in proximity to these heritage items are also constrained by the controls of the *LEP* and *DCP*, specifically Section 5.10 (5) (c) of the *Kiama LEP* 2011 and Clause 4.36 - 'Development in the Vicinity of Heritage Items' of the *Kiama DCP* 2020. The heritage items within the proposed HCA are already protected through legislative controls and thus do not specifically benefit by the dedication of a heritage conservation area, and the proximate buildings are already limited in their development in that they must be visually sympathetic to the proximate heritage items.

Additionally, besides the existing heritage items, there were only 2 buildings within the proposed HCA that were considered contributory, plus one additional building which was proposed as a potential heritage item (PI01 - RSL Hall at 1 Allowrie Street). From the contributory ranking map, it is evident that potential heritage items and contributory items, together with existing heritage items, do not make up a majority of the proposed HCA (42%). Heritage conservation areas work best when they are conserving significant streetscapes and areas that are occupied by contributory buildings (>50%). In this case, the number of heritage items and contributory buildings is the same as the number of neutral buildings within the area. As such, CPH consider that the dedication of a heritage conservation area along Allowrie Street is not considered necessary from the building stock and fabric perspective. Notwithstanding, based on the sandstone kerbing along the identified boundaries of the Allowrie Street HCA provides a historical link between these buildings and somewhat a potential for maintaining this historical connection for the extent of the sandstone kerbing defining the original village centre for Jamberoo. It is, therefore, nomination for the creation of an HCA along Allowrie Street is supported.



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4.2.3. Churchill Street Ecclesiastical Precinct Heritage Conservation Area

The following ranking of the Churchill Street Conservation Area was undertaken, with non-heritage sites within the conservation area assessed on a scale of whether they were contributory, neutral, or detracting to the character of the conservation area. Photographs of the general streetscape are identified below.



Figure 26: Photograph facing south along Churchill Street. Visible to the right is the Jamberoo Anglican Church.



Figure 27: View facing north along Churchill Street. Visible on the left is the Jamberoo Public School.



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Contributory Ranking Map

Below is the Contributory Raking Map for the Churchill Street Conservation Area (outlined in red). The following numerical breakdown for the area identifies 50 allotments within the proposed conservation area, with each of these attributed a different level of ranking based on its contribution to the streetscape and overall characteristics of the HCA. Based on the below ranking, the combined proportion of existing heritage items, potential heritage items and contributory buildings within the HCA is 39% (19 of the 49 allotments). The majority of the HCA is identified as possessing neutral buildings (25), amounting to 51%. There are four (4) allotments within this proposed HCA that have been identified as detracting to the conservation area (8.6%), while the remaining two (1) allotments within the heritage conservation area are categorised as undeveloped vacant land. Combination of heritage items, contributory buildings and neutral buildings makes up the 90% of the nominated HCA.

- Contributory: 10
- Neutral: 25
- Detracting: 4
- Undeveloped: 1
- Heritage Item (existing): 3
- Heritage item (potential): 6

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Enclosure 2

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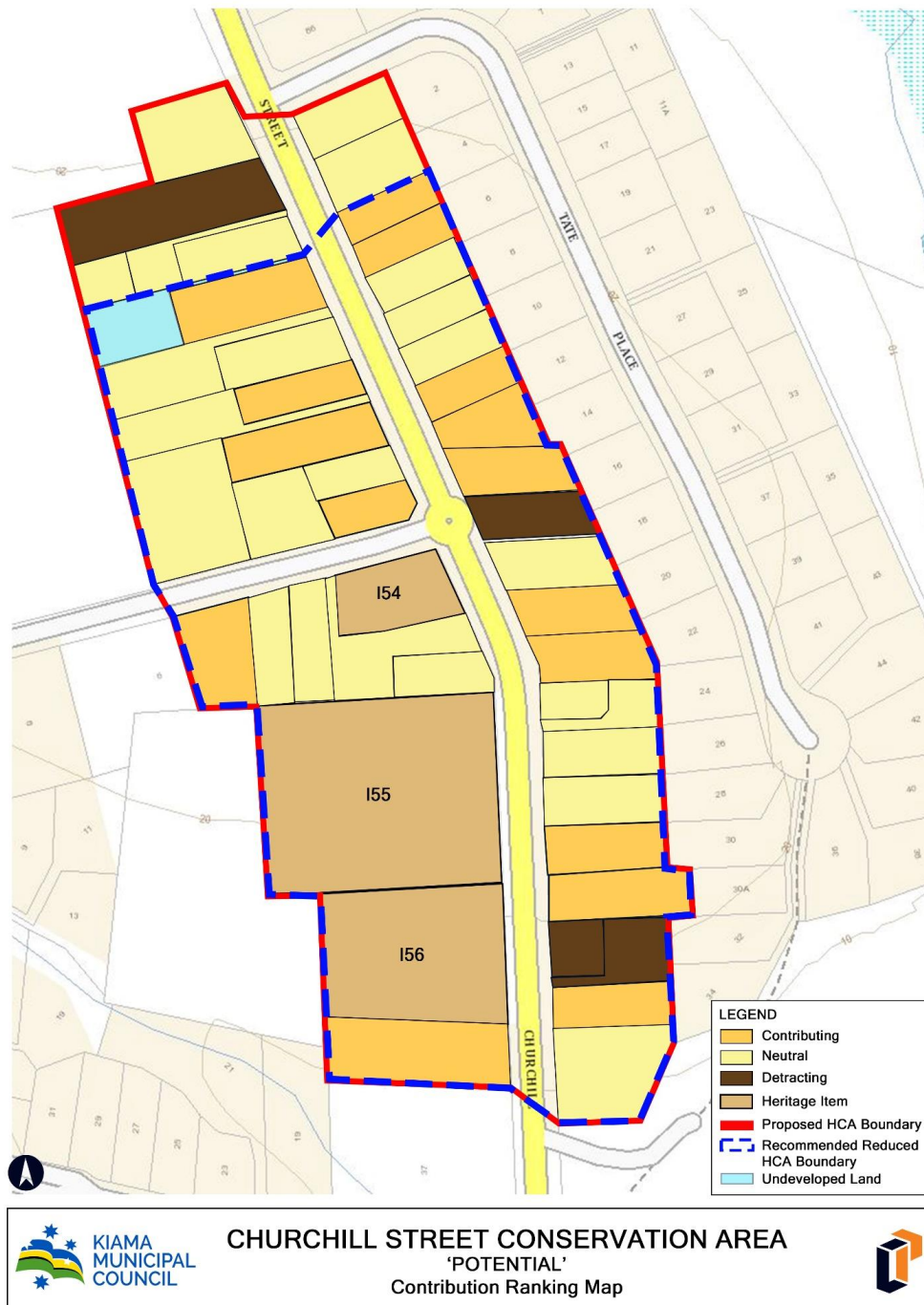


Figure 28: Contributory Ranking Map for the proposed Churchill Street Conservation Area.



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Findings and Recommendations

During the field survey, it was evident that a majority of the buildings within the proposed Churchill Street HCA were identified as neutral buildings (51%), with only 39% of the allotments identified as contributory, existing or potential heritage items. As raised previously for the Allowrie Street HCA findings, conservation areas are encouraged when there is an identified need to protect a specific aesthetic and cohesive common character of a streetscape that is dominant (i.e. the contributory buildings and heritage items would amount to over 50%) or have a common infrastructure element (such as sandstone kerbing) connecting them with the historical development of the town as it is in the case of Allowrie Street HCA. In this proposed HCA however, there is no cohesive dominant aesthetic or common period character; the existing heritage items date from different periods (late-19th and early-20th Century) to that of the proposed heritage items and contributory buildings (early to mid-20th Century), and the neutral buildings are of late-20th Century construction. What is, however, evident is the streetscape that is predominantly featuring landscaped gardens with most of the buildings obscured and set behind these leafy gardens, and the heritage items and contributory buildings concentrated towards the mid-to-southern portion of the nominated HCA boundary. Acknowledging that the Anglican Church and Public School are the key elements that would be in the centre of the development along Churchill Street this is essentially evident within the scattered contributory buildings with large number of development dating from the late 20th Century.

Additionally, there is limited development within the proposed HCA that is considered detracting, with only four allotments (8%) ranked as such. These include contemporary residential development on two allotments near the south-eastern boundary of the HCA, a weatherboard residence opposite the intersection of Drualla Road and Churchill Street and a two-storey brick residence on the north-western boundary that has been 'over-developed' with Filigree style architectural features to appear historic. These allotments only account for a small portion of proposed HCA (< 10%) and therefore there is not considered to be a significant risk to the character of the streetscape.

Finally, based on the findings of the survey and contributory ranking undertaken during the on-foot survey, it is considered that a reduced curtilage would be more appropriate to establish along Churchill Street. The alignment of the northern boundary should be terminating at the northern contributory buildings, which are 75 (west side) and 80 (east side) Churchill Street. Therefore, the Niche's nomination for the Churchill Street HCA is supported with the reduced curtilage as defined in the ranking map in Figure 28 above.

4.3. Amendments to Existing Heritage Items

CPH also reviewed some of the existing heritage items Niche identified to be amended or removed in their *Summary Report*. The following table identifies some of the proposed amendments to existing heritage items identified by Niche, and CPH's recommendation to modify these items.

Table 3: Recommendations relating to the amendments of Existing Heritage Items.

Existing Heritage Item	Niche Recommendation	CPH Recommendation
I40 - Commercial Building	Item continues to meet significance criteria; however, part of the current curtilage no longer supports the item and is used for other purposes. This area (shown on Figure 4) should be removed from this item's curtilage. Curtilage should be restricted to Lot 51, DP 1177120, address amended to 13 Allowrie Street. Item is the former ES & A Bank	CPH agrees with the proposed modification to the reduced curtilage of the item. The heritage item currently is listed on the <i>Kiama LEP</i> 2011 as Lot 1 DP 783821. This allotment appears to have been subdivided, now into Lots 51 and 52 DP 117120. Lot 51 incorporates the commercial building, whilst Lot 52 incorporates a carpark and part of Club Jamberoo (separate law bowls club). CPH agrees that the property description and heritage mapping is updated for this item.



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Existing Heritage Item	Niche Recommendation	CPH Recommendation
I74 - Jamberoo Uniting Church Hall	Item continues to meet significance criteria – but lot has been subdivided and developed – this area (shown on Figure 4) should be removed from this item's curtilage. This item listing should be combined with I76 – they are on the same property, and the address is listed incorrectly for this item on its SHI listing sheet.	CPH agrees that the two heritage items should be joined as they are on the same property and share the same history. On the <i>Kiama LEP</i> 2011, both I74 and I75 have a property description of Lot 48 DP 779575. The allotment appears to have been subdivided in recent years to accommodate residential development north of the church and hall on Wyalla Road. It is proposed that the property description is updated to Lot 3 DP 1219246 as this is the allotment occupied by the hall, and church.
I76 - Jamberoo Uniting Church	Item continues to meet significance criteria – but lot has been subdivided and developed – this area (shown on Figure 4) should be removed from this item's curtilage. This item listing should be combined with I74 – they are on the same property.	CPH agrees that the two heritage items should be joined as they are on the same property and share the same history. On the <i>Kiama LEP</i> 2011, both I74 and I75 have a property description of Lot 48 DP 779575. The allotment appears to have been subdivided in recent years to accommodate residential development north of the church and hall on Wyalla Road. It is proposed that the property description is updated to Lot 3 DP 1219246 as this is the allotment occupied by the hall, and church.



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5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Engaged by Kiama Municipal Council, City Plan Heritage (CPH) have undertaken a peer review of the Jamberoo Heritage Review written by Niche Environment and Heritage (Niche), reviewing the *Summary Report* (January 2023) itself and the findings proposed by Niche.

As per the *Summary Report* (January 2023), Niche identified 15 potential heritage items to be listed under Part 1 Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan (LEP)* 2011. Niche also recommended two potential heritage conservation areas (HCA) be investigated and assessed to be listed on Part 2 Schedule 5 of the *Kiama LEP* 2011.

To inform their heritage peer review, CPH undertook a physical site inspection of the village of Jamberoo on 19 May 2023. CPH were able to access 14 of the 15 nominated potential heritage items during this inspection, including access to the interiors of 3 potential heritage items. CPH also undertook historical research for each potential item.

CPH have identified that seven (7) of the 15 heritage items satisfy the criteria for heritage listing, in accordance with Heritage NSW's *Assessing Heritage Significance* Guidelines. These seven potential heritage items include:

- RSL Hall and Sandstone Wall - 1 Allowrie Street (PI01)
- Timber Cottage - 19 Chapel Lane (PI03)
- Timber House "Elmsmere" - 48 Churchill Street (PI04)
- Timber Cottage (Doctor's Surgery) - 65 Churchill Street (PI06)
- Timber Cottage - 71 Churchill Street (PI08)
- Glenn Murcutt Designed House - 197 Clover Hill Road (PI09)
- Cottage - 6 Drualla Road (PI10)

The remaining eight (8) potential heritage items except one (6 Macquarie Street – PI15) do not satisfy the criteria for heritage listing. The house at 6 Macquarie Street is an intact early timber weatherboard construction with high level of integrity maintaining original detailing and fabric both externally and internally; however, it has significant structural insatiability and deterioration of fabric that would require extensive reconstruction and replacement of fabric rendering it being almost a new building in order to make it safe for occupation. Therefore, it has not been recommended for heritage listing. CPH identified a number of inconsistencies in the proposed heritage listings by Niche, as well as limited to no evidence that informed their nominated heritage listing.

Of the two proposed heritage conservation areas (Allowrie Street HCA and Churchill Street HCA), CPH supports their establishment as HCAs with a reduced curtilage for Churchill Street HCA as defined in Figure 28 contribution map.

CPH have also assessed the proposed amendments Niche recommended to existing heritage items listed on the *Kiama LEP* 2011. CPH agree with all three recommendations concerning mapping changes and amalgamation of the Uniting Church heritage items on Wyalla Road.

In conclusion, based on the above peer review of the Heritage Study Report, the recommended Potential new heritage items and the two potential new HCAs, CPH believes that the overall Jamberoo Heritage Review (Heritage Study Report and Inventory Forms) are somewhat comprehensive, but required a more in depth, in particular historical research, assessment of the recommended potential items. The heritage review further did not clearly identify if the recommended potential new items should be listed as heritage items of State or Local level significance. There are some minor errors throughout the report and some inconsistent terminology that impacts the readability of the report and may require an update to align with the terminology of the Heritage NSW publications and guidelines.

CITY PLAN HERITAGE

JUNE 2023

Item 15.1

Enclosure 2



Engagement Strategy

Jamberoo Heritage Review

Community and stakeholder engagement is undertaken when impacted communities have an opportunity to influence specific Council actions, outcomes, and decisions or when there is a legislative requirement.

1. Project details

Prepared by	Strategic Planning
Name of the project	Jamberoo Heritage Review
Who is the project manager	Strategic Planning Coordinator
Project team	Manager Planning and Development, Strategic Planning Coordinator, Strategic Planner, Strategic Planning Support Officer
CSP Objective	Outcome 3.3: We love where we live and are strongly connected within our region. Growth and development will be managed sustainably, thoughtfully and equitably, while preserving our built and natural heritage.
CSP Strategy	3.3.2 Manage development and growth sustainably and thoughtfully.
Delivery Program	3.3.2.1 Council meets the legislative requirements for Planning and Assessment.

2. Context & scope

Brief description of the project – what are the aims of your project?

Background

In 2022 the Jamberoo Heritage Study was prepared by Niche Environment and Heritage. This Study reviewed the existing heritage listed items, recommended 17 items for potential individual heritage listing and two potential heritage conservation areas.

In early 2023 community consultation was carried out with affected landowners and the community.

In mid 2023 an independent review was carried out by City Plan Heritage.

The project was then paused.

This Consultation

The Jamberoo Heritage Study (Niche Environment and Heritage, 2023) and the Independent Peer Review (City Plan Heritage, 2023) will be placed on public exhibition to enable further community consultation. This will enable progression and finalisation of the Jamberoo Heritage Review.

Aim of project

The aim of the project is for Council to finalise the Jamberoo Heritage Review and prepare a Planning Proposal to amend the Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011 (LEP).

RESPECT • INTEGRITY • INNOVATION • TEAMWORK • EXCELLENCE •

What are the objectives of this community engagement, and what outcomes are sought?

The objectives of this engagement are to:

- Inform the community/industry on the Jamberoo Heritage Review.
- Promote the provision of feedback on the findings of the Summary Report and draft inventory sheets.
- Collaborate with the community regarding the conservation of items and areas of heritage significance.
- Encourage registration for other Strategic Planning engagement platforms.

The intended outcome is that feedback received will be considered by the consultant, with the Heritage Study finalised and a Planning Proposal prepared for further consideration by the Council and community.

What is the purpose of the engagement?

The purpose of the community engagement process is to:

1. Explain and inform the community and the industry on the Jamberoo Heritage Review.
2. Seek feedback from property owners and the community on the findings of the Summary Report and draft inventory sheets.
3. Collaborate with the community to determine the most appropriate ways to celebrate and conserve items and areas of heritage significance within the Jamberoo Village

As part of this engagement process correspondence has been sent to owners of the properties identified in the Niche report to inform them of this process and consultation.

During the public exhibition period an information session will be held for property owners and the community to come and be informed about the implications of being listed as a heritage item or within a heritage conservation area.

The Summary Report and draft Heritage Inventory Sheets will be available on Council's Your Say page.

The feedback received during the public exhibition period will be used by the consultant to finalise the Jamberoo Heritage Study. This will then be used by the Strategic Planning Team to prepare a Planning Proposal to amend the heritage register in the Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011 (LEP). The Planning Proposal will then be reported to Council seeking endorsement to seek a Gateway Determination.

Formal public exhibition, in accordance with the Kiama Community Participation Plan (CPP) 2019, will also occur as part of any future Gateway process.

3. Budget and costs

Who will oversee the preparation of engagement plans, the delivery of activities, and the reporting of engagement outcomes?	Strategic Planning Coordinator
Is there any budget for the engagement?	No.
Will a consultant be involved in the engagement process?	Council's Heritage Advisor (grant funded) may be involved in the engagement process.

4. Identify stakeholders

Property Owners

- Inform property owners and the community on the Jamberoo Heritage Review.
- Provide opportunity to capture personal opinions regarding the Summary Report and draft inventory sheets.
- Establish confidence and trust in the process - that the community is being appropriately engaged.
- Stimulate higher strategic thinking - avoid detailed discussion about outcomes.
- Identify issue that require further interrogation and let the community know that they will be dealt with separately.

General Public

- Inform the general community about the Jamberoo Heritage Review.
- Provide opportunity to capture personal opinions regarding the Summary Report and draft inventory sheets.
- Establish confidence and trust in the process - that the community is being appropriately engaged.
- Stimulate higher strategic thinking - avoid detailed discussion about outcomes.
- Identify issue that require further interrogation and let the community know that they will be dealt with separately.
- Discuss issues of particular relevance to general community as appropriate.

5. Engagement Schedule

Date	Activity	Who	Status
2021 and 2022	Engagement with affected landowners and Kiama and District Historical Society	Planning Team and Consultant	Completed
Early 2023	Public Exhibition and Community consultation on Jamberoo Heritage Study (Niche, 2022) including Information Session.	Planning Team	Completed
Mid 2023	Engagement with landowners and site inspections.	Consultant	Completed
16 September 2025	Information Report to Council – update and next steps	Planning Team	Completed
Sep-Oct 2025	Notification to, and consultation with, affected landowners	Planning Team	Commenced
21 October 2025	Strategy and Peer Review reported to Council for further exhibition	Council Meeting	Scheduled