

Archaeological Management Plan

BRAIDWOOD ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN, NSW

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ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

<i>Archaeological Sensitivity</i>	Evaluated as containing potential for archaeological sites. These are areas where pre-1900 buildings and structures are known to have existed (or still exist with the potential for other archaeological remains to exist within the lot), but that have not been fully assessed as to the level of disturbance the area has been subject to post 1900.
<i>Archaeological Potential</i>	Areas of archaeological sensitivity that have been further assessed for disturbance to the archaeological record, with a conclusion for an area being drawn to outline whether archaeological material will remain within the area.
<i>Burra Charter</i>	Refers to <i>The Burra Charter</i> prepared by Australia ICOMOS
<i>Cultural Significance</i>	Aesthetic, historical, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations
DCP	Development Control Plan
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979
HA	Heritage Assessment
<i>Heritage Significance</i>	A term used to describe the inherent cultural and historical value of an item
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
HCA	Heritage Conservation Area
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
<i>Interpretation</i>	All the ways of presenting the <i>cultural significance</i> of a <i>place</i>
LEP	Local Environment Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NPW Act	<i>National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)</i>
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	(NSW) Office of Environment and Heritage, formerly Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water
<i>Place</i>	Site, area, land, landscape, building or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views
<i>Reconstruction</i>	Means returning a <i>place</i> to a known earlier state and is distinguished from <i>restoration</i> by the introduction of a new material into the <i>fabric</i>
<i>Restoration</i>	Means returning the existing <i>fabric</i> of a <i>place</i> to a known earlier state by removing by removing accretions or by assembling existing components without the introduction of a new material
SHR	State Heritage Register
RNE	Register of the National Estate
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NGH Environmental was commissioned by Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council (QPRC) to prepare the first stage of a three-stage Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) for the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) listed Conservation Area, 'Braidwood and its Setting' (SHR: 01749). The town of Braidwood is located within the Southern Tablelands of New South Wales, 90 kilometres east of Canberra and 60 kilometres north-west of Bateman's Bay. The 'Braidwood and its Setting' (SHR: 01749) conservation area encompasses the streets, rural surrounds and buildings of the town. The AMP project will be completed over 3 stages, with the first stage being the development of a type of 'archaeological zoning plan' (AZP).

Braidwood was established in 1839, and numerous buildings remain from the early periods of the town. The conservation area has pre-20th Century archaeological potential where structures were demolished.

The AMP will provide an 'early warning system' by mapping zones of potential historical archaeological sensitivity within the 'Braidwood and its Setting' conservation area. The AMP will provide for a broad scale archaeological assessment of the area to reduce the risk of disturbance or inappropriate development. Stage 1 of the AMP (AZP) is designed to outline the potential historic archaeological areas of sensitivity within Braidwood (prior to 1900) and to assist and facilitate the archaeological heritage management for QPRC planning considerations, such as the Local Environmental Plan, and other related planning instruments as they pertain to the Braidwood Conservation Area.

This AMP – Stage 1 (AZP) has been prepared in accordance with the following guidelines:

- NSW Heritage Branch (Office of Environment and Heritage) publication Guidelines for the preparation of Archaeological Management Plans (2009);
- Australia's ICOMOS Burra Charter. The Charter sets the standard of practice for providing advice or making decisions about undertaking works at places of heritage or cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians (ICOMOS 1999); and
- Braidwood Development Control Plan (2006), and Palerang Local Environment Plan (2014).

SCOPE OF WORKS FOR THE AMP

Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council have split the AMP project into 3 separate stages, for which NGH has been engaged to complete the first stage.

The first stage of works includes:

- A review of secondary source material relating to the early settlement of Braidwood, supplemented by primary historical research including relevant maps and plans. This review was required to be chronologically limited and have a 'cut off' date of 1900;
- Assessment of significance of the likely archaeological resource based on historical analysis and archaeological potential;
- GIS mapping of the town to identify locations where further assessment is required;
- An updated inventory of items with heritage significance; and
- Recommendations for future work.

Proposed Stages 2 and 3 are dependent on funding and are not currently part of NGH initial engagement or assessment. These future stages of work will include:

Proposed Stage 2:

- Establish relevant research questions for investigation in the town; and

- Deliver more detailed recommendations based on the level of significance of the archaeology with more specific recommendations for the development assessment process.

Proposed Stage 3:

- Link the AMP and its recommendations into the Development Control Plan (DCP) for Braidwood.

RESULTS

Areas of archaeological sensitivity identified within this AMP – Stage 1 (AZP) have been outlined within the GIS mapping, inventory list and individual inventory sheets. Areas of sensitivity have been identified through various forms of historical research including; Council LEPs, secondary sources, primary sources, historical photographs, maps, site visit, and oral histories. Archaeological sensitivity is present across the entire town of Braidwood, with a particular focus on the northern end of Wallace Street as well as Mackeller Street.

The results of the AMP will provide Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council with a mechanism to quickly identify areas of heritage sensitivity when assessing development applications.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations have been formulated for 'Braidwood and its Setting':

1. Future studies should expand the timeframe of the plan and investigate buildings and structures of post 1900 age.
2. Further investigation of identified lots will be required prior to works commencing in areas of identified archaeological sensitivity.
3. QPRC should initiate Stages 2 and 3 of the overall AMP to establish the disturbance of areas post 1900 and associated remaining archaeological potential.
4. Any future development work in areas identified as having associated archaeological potential should proceed with caution and will require implementation of an Unexpected Finds Procedure.
5. Areas of high archaeological sensitivity as identified within this AMP (Stage 1 – AZP) will require further assessment as to their level of archaeological potential. Areas that are identified within Stages 2 and 3 of the overall AMP to have high archaeological potential may require an excavation permit to undertake ground disturbance works. The specific permit will be dependent on the individual listing of the lot and DP (See Section 6.4 to determine the potential permit required);
 - a. State listed items (See Appendix B) will require a s.60 or s.139 application, depending on the level of disturbance to the site (only applicable to State listed lots that identify archaeological materials within their listing, or identified within this AMP - Stage 1 (AZP) as being of State Significance);
 - b. Locally listed items (See Appendix C) will require a s.140 or s.139 application, depending on the level of disturbance to the site (applicable to all locally listed items on the Palerang LEP which have been identified as having archaeological potential within the listing, or identified within this AMP - Stage 1 (AZP) as being of local archaeological potential).
6. Areas of high archaeological sensitivity as identified within this AMP (Stage 1 – AZP) will require further assessment as to their level of archaeological potential. Areas that are identified within Stages 2 and 3 of the overall AMP to have high archaeological potential

that have the potential to be disturbed, damaged or destroyed by development may require:

- a. Archaeological monitoring and/or
 - b. Archival recording, text, plan and elevation drawings, and photography, and/or
 - c. Appropriate reporting and maintenance of parts or the whole of the heritage resource.
7. Further research in conjunction with the historical society should be undertaken in the future. It was noted during NGH's site visit that the Museum contains unsorted research notes about the history of Braidwood that may contain further pertinent information relating to previous buildings and therefore archaeological potential.
8. A formal oral history study should be undertaken to capture further historical information from individuals and families that have lived in the Braidwood area for generations. This investigation has undertaken only cursory informal discussion with members of the Braidwood Historical Society, and further information from other town members may be available and of considerable value.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The town of Braidwood is located within the Southern Tablelands of New South Wales, Australia, in the local government area of the Queanbeyan–Palerang Regional Council (formed on 12 May 2016 through a merger of the City of Queanbeyan and Palerang Councils). The town is located 90 kilometres east of Canberra, and 60 kilometres north-west of Bateman's Bay (refer to Figure 1, below).

NGH Environmental was commissioned by Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council (QPRC) to prepare Stage 1 of an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) (AMP – Stage 1 (AZP)) for the State Listed Conservation Area 'Braidwood and its Setting' (SHR: 01749). The NSW State Listing encompasses the streets, rural surrounds and buildings of the town (refer to Figure 2, below).

Braidwood was surveyed in 1839, and numerous buildings remain from the early periods of the town. Additionally, there are areas where older buildings have been demolished and the site may contain the remnants of the buildings or items of heritage significance. Development of the town continues to occur in the form of the installation and upgrade of infrastructure, subdivision, the erection of new buildings and alterations and additions to older buildings.

This AMP – Stage 1 (AZP) is designed to outline the potential historic archaeological areas of sensitivity within Braidwood (prior to 1900) and to assist and facilitate the archaeological heritage management for QPRC planning considerations, such as the Local Environmental Plan, and other related planning instruments as they pertain to the Braidwood Conservation Area.

The aim of this AMP - Stage 1 (AZP) is for Council and individuals to identify the risks associated with construction and subdivision on identified places of archaeological potential. The impact of proposed works will not only impact the individual lot, but also the conservation area as a whole. The significance of Braidwood lies in the sum of its parts, with the overall value of the town and its setting greater than the individual listings. Whilst the majority of the individually listed buildings within the conservation area only meet the NSW heritage criteria to be listed as locally significant, it is their combined value that forms the State significance of the conservation area.

This Archaeological Management Plan assesses the historic significance of the area and has been prepared in accordance with the following guidelines:

- NSW Heritage Branch (Office of Environment and Heritage) publication Guidelines for the preparation of Archaeological Management Plans (2009);
- Australia's ICOMOS Burra Charter. The Charter sets the standard of practice for providing advice or making decisions about undertaking works at places of heritage or cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians (ICOMOS 1999); and
- Braidwood Development Control Plan (2006), and Palerang Local Environment Plan (2014).

A site visit was carried out by NGH Heritage consultants, Ingrid Cook and Kirsten Bradley on the 8th and 9th of August 2018, in order to determine the existing physical aspects of the proposal site, and areas of potential archaeological significance.

In accordance with Section 3 of the Guidelines for the preparation of Archaeological Management Plans (NSW Heritage Council 2009), it is recommended that this AMP - Stage 1 (AZP) be regularly reviewed.

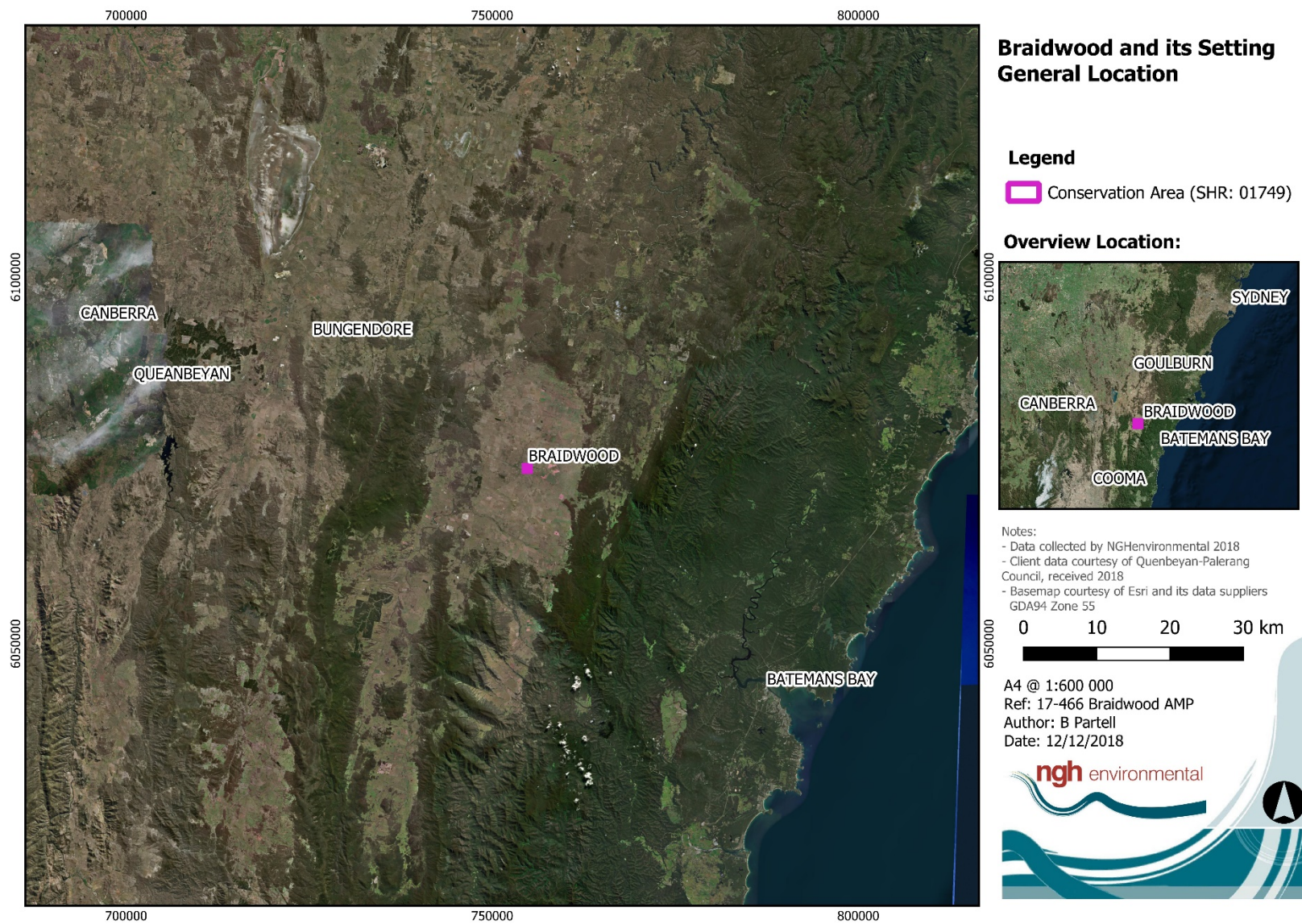


Figure 1. Location map of Braidwood.

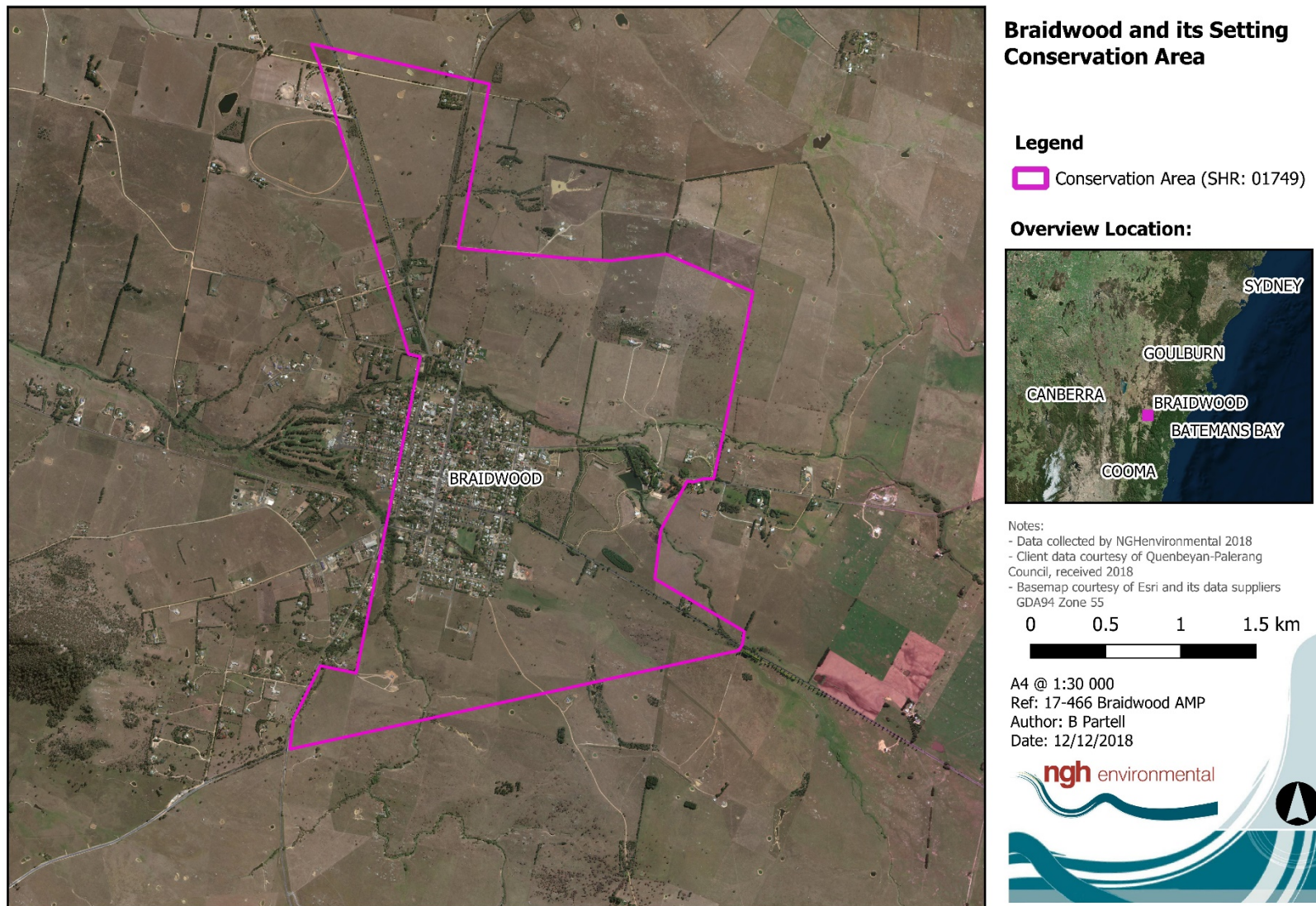


Figure 2. Braidwood Conservation Area (SHR: 01749).

1.2 PROJECT SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

There is currently no AMP for the area of Braidwood that identifies areas that may contain historic archaeological potential.

The broad objectives of the 'Braidwood and its Setting' Conservation Area Archaeological Management Plan project are:

- To provide an 'early warning system' by mapping zones of historical archaeological sensitivity within the 'Braidwood and its Setting' conservation area;
- To provide for a broad scale archaeological assessment of the area to reduce the risk of disturbance or inappropriate development; and
- To provide input into the future comprehensive local environmental plan for the Queanbeyan-Palerang Local Government Area.

This first stage of works (this document) for the AMP is the development of a type of archaeological zoning plan for the Braidwood Conservation Area. Archaeological Zoning Plans have largely been replaced by AMPs. Where AZPs place an emphasis upon mapping gradings or 'zones' of historical archaeological sensitivity, AMPs are more detailed and reflect a conservation management plan methodology. This predicts the likelihood of an area/site to retain physical evidence in the form of archaeological 'relics' and deposits, derived from an early emphasis on mapping gradings or 'zones' of historical archaeological sensitivity. This predicts the likelihood of an area/site to retain physical evidence in the form of archaeological 'relics' and deposits.

1.2.1 Scope of works for Stage 1 of the AMP

QPRC have split the project into 3 separate stages, for which NGH has been engaged to complete the first stage.

The first stage of works includes:

- A review of secondary source material supplemented by primary historical research including relevant maps and plans. This review is to be chronologically limited and have a 'cut off' date of 1900;
- Assessment of significance of the likely archaeological resource based on historical analysis and archaeological potential;
- Mapping of the town in form of a GIS layer with basic recommendations for action such as needs an archaeological assessment or no archaeological assessment required;
- An updated inventory of items with heritage significance; and
- Recommendations for future work.

1.2.2 Next steps in process – Stages 2 + 3

Proposed Stages 2 and 3 are dependent on funding and are not currently part of NGH initial engagement or assessment. These future stages of work will include:

Proposed Stage 2:

- Establish relevant research questions for investigation in the town; and
- Deliver more detailed recommendations based on the level of significance of the archaeology with more specific recommendations for the development assessment process.

Proposed Stage 3:

- Link the AMP and its recommendations into the Development Control Plan (DCP) for Braidwood.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in the preparation of this AMP - Stage 1 (AZP) is consistent with the guidelines of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance and the Burra Charter, 1999. AMPs may be prepared for a wide range of geographical areas such as an individual site, a precinct, a proposed subdivision or larger land zone such as a local council area or regional park. They may also be used for large single sites or complex properties where staged development is planned, and any potential archaeological requirements need to be identified prior to the commencement of works to ensure that these are integrated into development assessment and determination processes.

AMPs identify the location and significance of potential archaeological sites and provide recommendations for their management. The following diagram illustrates a standard approach to the composition of an AMP (Advitech 2016, 8):

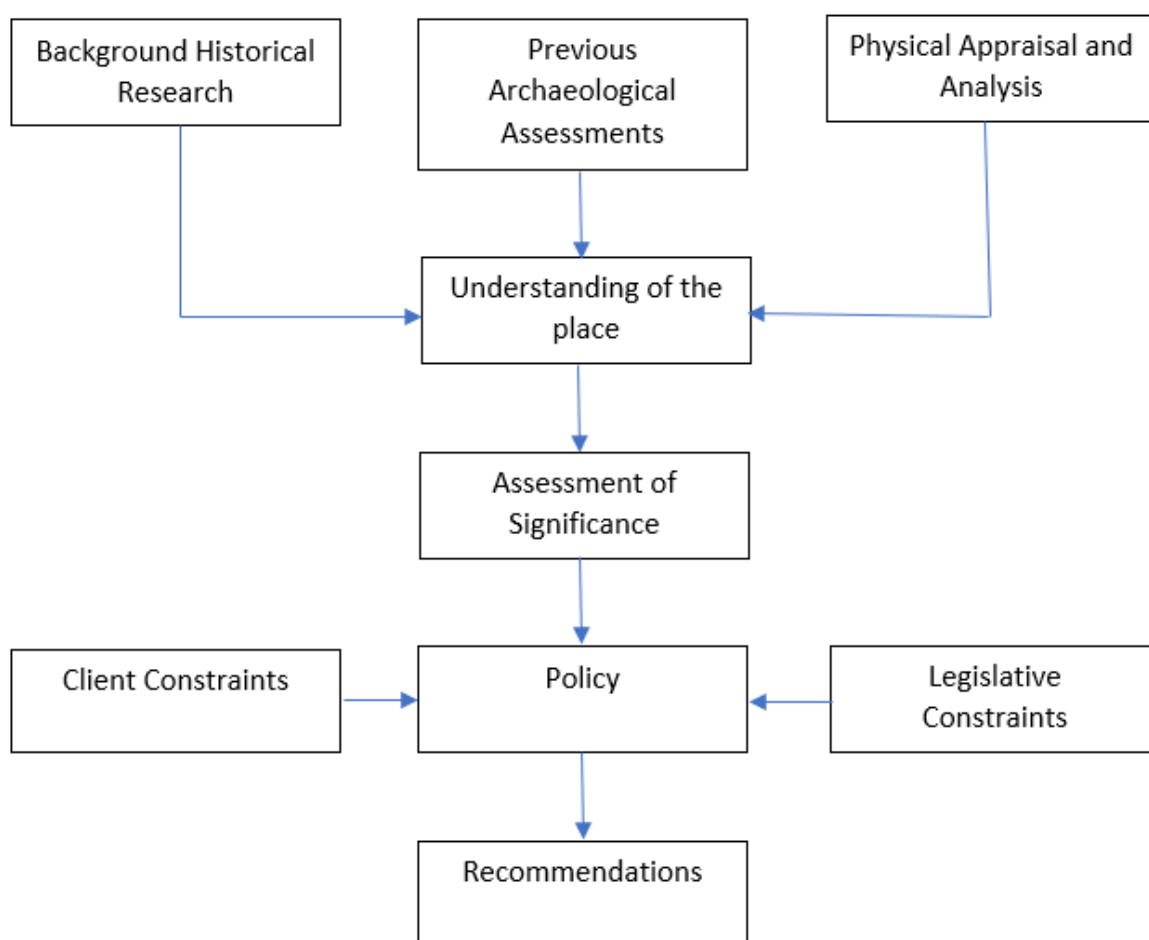


Figure 3. Methodology of Archaeological Management Plan Preparation.

The scope of this document is to achieve 'an understanding of the place' prior to 1900, primarily through background research, and to develop a preliminary assessment of the likely archaeological resource.

The NGH methodology included the following tasks:

- Review of existing heritage assessments and condition of the heritage items;
- Searches of national and state heritage databases. This includes the Australian Heritage Database (National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists), and the NSW Heritage Division State Heritage Inventory;
- Search of the Palerang, Braidwood, and Queanbeyan Councils Local Environmental Plans (LEP) and DCPs;
- Review of relevant literature;
- Site visit;
- GIS mapping of known pre 1900 extant heritage places and of suspected or associated places
- Assessment of the heritage significance of the site and heritage items; and
- Recommendations are provided accordingly that would help to avoid, minimise or mitigate against impacts to the identified cultural heritage values of the heritage items.

1.4 LIMITATIONS

This AMP – Stage 1 (AZP) has been prepared based on information provided by Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council (QPRC) as well as primary research within the time frame and budget for preparing this report.

The limitations encountered in this report are described within the table below and presented in the document along with opportunities for further investigation.

- The scope of the project limited the historical research undertaken. Council requested that NGH use the available secondary research for the basis of the report, with some use of primary and other sources. As a result, extensive further research was not within the scope of this project. In future, further historical research/ analysis should be undertaken on individual lots to determine significance;
- A “cut-off” date of 1900 was imposed upon the AMP by QPRC, with items and structures post this date not addressed within this report or associated mapping unless the new structure resides on a known historic deposit. Further research of post-1900 structures will be necessary to determine their preservation status and significance;
- Historical sources available within the Braidwood region were limited. This AMP has undertaken as much research as possible within the scope of works provided by Council;
- Significance assessments have only been made on individual lots where there is enough historical information to warrant an accurate assessment;
- Individual inventory sheets have only been created for items and areas that have sufficient historical detail to populate the sheet. All areas of potential have been mapped on GIS layers and are included within the excel spreadsheet made available to Council and attached as an Appendix to the AMP – Stage 1 (AZP) report;
- The assessment of significance for the areas of potential archaeological sensitivity is based upon the historical research and known locations of items. Further historical research may reveal additional information that may change the assessment of significance and likelihood of potential remains being in situ;
- The mapping for stage 1 of the AMP has been completed based on the information gathered from the various sources listed above within the time and scope of the project. This mapping may therefore be subject to change in the future when more information becomes

available, and as a result the mapping and AMP should be reviewed on a regular basis to account for future information and insights; and

- Mapping of areas was not able to be ground-truthed and therefore there may be some locations where previous activity has removed or severely disturbed archaeological deposits.

Table 1. Summary of scope of works, methodology, limitations and results.

Scope of works	Methodology	Limitations	Results
A review of secondary source material supplemented by primary historical research including relevant maps and plans. This review is to be chronologically limited and have a 'cut off' date of 1900.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Searches of national and state heritage databases. This includes the Australian Heritage Database (National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists), and the NSW Heritage Division State Heritage Inventory; • Search of the Palerang, Braidwood, and Queanbeyan Councils Local Environmental Plans (LEP) and DCPs; and • Review of relevant literature including both primary and secondary sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scope of the project limited the historical research undertaken. Council requested that NGH use the available secondary research for the basis of the report, with some use of primary and other sources. As a result, extensive further research was not within the scope of this project. In future, further historical research/ analysis should be undertaken on individual lots to determine significance; • A "cut-off" date of 1900 was imposed upon the AMP, with items and structures post this date not addressed within this report or associated mapping unless the new structure resides on a known historic deposit; and • Historical sources available within the Braidwood region were limited. This AMP has undertaken as much research as possible within the scope of works provided by Council; 	<p>A chronological history of Braidwood pre-1900 has been created outlining the creation and incorporation of the town, as well as the major changes that occurred prior to 1900.</p> <p>This review of the secondary source material has created a foundation for the basis of this AMP – Stage 1 (AZP).</p>
Assessment of significance of the likely archaeological resource based on historical analysis and archaeological potential.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of existing heritage assessments and condition of the heritage items; • Assessment of significance based on research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance assessments have only been made on individual lots where there is enough historical information to warrant an accurate assessment; • Individual inventory sheets have only been created for items and areas that have sufficient historical detail to populate the sheet. All areas of potential have been mapped on GIS 	<p>Area's identified within this AMP – Stage 1 (AZP) have been assigned a significance rating based upon the level of available information. The assessment of significance of each area of potential is therefore based upon the research undertaken for this project and may be subject to change in the future further to</p>

		<p>layers and are included within the excel spreadsheet made available to Council and attached as an Appendix to the AMP report; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assessment of significance for the areas of potential is based upon the historical research and known locations of items. Further historical research may reveal additional information that may change the assessment of significance and likelihood of potential remains being in situ. 	<p>additional historical research or information.</p>
<p>Mapping of the town in form of a GIS layer with basic recommendations for action such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • needs an archaeological assessment, or • no archaeological assessment required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of existing heritage assessments and condition of the heritage items; • Searches of national and state heritage databases; • Search of the Palerang, Braidwood, and Queanbeyan Councils Local Environmental Plans (LEP) and DCPs; • Review of relevant literature including both primary and secondary sources; and • Site visit. 	<p>The mapping for stage 1 of the AMP has been completed based on the information gathered from the various sources within the time and scope of the project. This mapping may therefore be subject to change in the future when more information becomes available, and as a result this mapping and AMP should be reviewed on a regular basis to account for future information and insights.</p>	<p>GIS layers have been created based on various forms of historical research. Areas of archaeological potential have been identified within the mapping to allow for Council and individuals to determine if a property is located within an area of archaeological potential.</p>
<p>An updated inventory of items with heritage significance.</p>	<p>Review of existing heritage assessments and condition of the heritage items</p>	<p>Individual inventory sheets have only been created for items and areas that have sufficient historical detail to populate the sheet. All areas of potential have been mapped on GIS layers and are included within the excel spreadsheet made available to Council and attached as an Appendix to the AMP report.</p>	<p>An inventory list has been created based on the GIS mapping of the area of Braidwood outlining all areas of identified potential. Individual inventory sheets have only been created for items of potential which has sufficient historical detail to populate the sheet. Further historical research should be undertaken in Stage 2 of the project to create inventory sheets for items that do not currently have enough historical data</p>

			to populate an individual inventory sheet.
Recommendations for future work.	Recommendations are provided accordingly that would help to avoid, minimise or mitigate against impacts to the identified cultural heritage values of the heritage items.	The scope of the project limited the historical research undertaken. Council requested that NGH use the available secondary research for the basis of the report, with some use of primary and other sources. As a result, extensive further research was not within the scope of this project. In future, further historical research/ analysis should be undertaken on individual lots to determine significance.	Further research as to the likelihood of historical archaeological remains existing within each of the identified individual lots is recommended. This AMP – Stage 1 (AZP) has identified buildings and lots that contained known structures pre-1900. Further assessment of current buildings on the site should be undertaken in future stages to identify whether remains of previous buildings and structures have the potential to remain in situ.

2 HISTORICAL RESEARCH

For the purposes of the Archaeological Management Plan (AMP), a history of Braidwood up until the present time is provided below. Whilst this AMP - Stage 1 (AZP) has a primary focus on the Braidwood area prior to 1900, the changes over time until the present day have had an effect on the remaining pre-1900 archaeological potential and have therefore been covered (albeit relatively briefly) to provide context to this report.

2.1 REVIEW OF SECONDARY RESOURCES

A key part of the scope of works for this project was a review of secondary resources. The aim of this review was to:

- contribute to a history of Braidwood with basic primary research;
- understand the extent and usefulness of the existing resources available; and
- understand where further research might be required.

As part of the review of historical sources, NGH undertook analysis of the Queanbeyan-Palerang planning instruments:

- Palerang Local Environment Plan 2015; and
- Braidwood Development Control Plan 2006.

The LEP listings included buildings and structures from a wide date range, including post-1900 (the “cut-off” date of this report). The information within the planning documents were limited with a number of listings not including dates of construction or detailed information. No inventory sheets relating to the specific listings could be located within Council, and as a result the LEP information was relatively incomplete.

Braidwood has been the subject of numerous heritage studies. Our research has included, but is not limited to, the following sources outlined in Table 2, below.

Table 2. Reference list for resources used within this AMP – Stage 1 (AZP).

Type of Source	Reference
Legislation	Palerang Development Control Plan and Local Environment Plan (2015)
	Braidwood Development Control Plan and Local Environment Plan (2006)
	Queanbeyan Development Control Plan and Local Environment Plan (2012)
Secondary source material	Braidwood and Villages (2010). Heritage Listed Braidwood. Accessed 15.06.2018. http://www.visitbraidwood.com.au/home .
	Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty. Ltd. (1997) Tallaganda Shire Rural Heritage Study –Volume 1 Main Report. Prepared for Tallaganda Shire Council.
Secondary source material (continued)	Cox and Corkill, Pty. Ltd. (1981) Braidwood Conservation Study – Draft Conservation Plan. Prepared for Tallaganda Shire Council.

Type of Source	Reference
	Cox, Tanner Pty Ltd. (1977) Braidwood Conservation Study – A Report on Conservation Planning for the Historic Town of Braidwood. Prepared for the New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission and the Council of the Shire of Tallaganda.
	Cox, Tanner Pty Ltd. (1977) Inventory of Identified Buildings of Architectural and Townscape Significance in Braidwood N.S.W.
	Cox Tanner Pty. Ltd Architects (1982) Braidwood: Local Environmental Study. Prepared for Tallaganda Shire Council.
	Ellis, Netta. (1983) Braidwood Heritage. Canberra Publishing and Printing Co.: Canberra, A.C.T.
	Ellis, Netta. (1989) Braidwood Dear Braidwood. Braidwood: N.N. and N.M Ellis.
	Flood, J. (1980) The Moth Hunters, Aboriginal Prehistory of the Australian Alps. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.
	Freeman Leeson Architects & Planners (DATE) Braidwood NSW Urban Conservation Guidelines – Report Volume 1. Prepared for Tallaganda Shire Council.
	Giovanelli, P. (2004) Braidwood and its Setting: An Assessment of State Heritage Value. Prepared for NSW Heritage Office.
	Grahame Crocket Marleesh Pty Limited (1998) Braidwood Literary Institute - Conservation Management Plan. Prepared for Tallaganda Shire Council.
	Gutteridge, Haskins & Davey Pty Ltd (1986) Rural Environmental Study: Shire of Tallaganda.
	JRC Planning Services (1997) Braidwood Perimeter Heritage Planning Study. Prepared for Tallaganda Shire Council.
	Marleesh Pty Limited (1997) Park Lane Square Braidwood - Conservation Management Plan Appendices. Prepared for Tallaganda Shire Council.
	Murray, S. and N. Ellis (1981) Early Days in the Braidwood District 1822-51. Braidwood, N.S.W.
	NSW Government Gazette (1891) No.190 SUPPLEMENT pages 2195-2196. Sydney, NSW. Accessed 14.06.2018.
	NSW Government Gazette (1906) No.121 pages 1593-1694. Sydney, NSW. Accessed 14.06.2018.
	NSW Government Gazette (1936) No.138 pages 3625-3682. Sydney, NSW. Accessed 14.06.2018.

Type of Source	Reference
	Peter Freeman & Partners (2018) Braidwood Community Centre Building Report.
	Proudfoot, H. (1996) Town plans and their impact on the settlement process of Australia. PhD thesis. Sydney: Macquarie University.
	Whitfield, K. (2011) <i>Braidwood: Streets and Pioneers</i> . Salmat Printing.
Historical Maps	Title: [St Vincent County subdivision plans] [cartographic material] Location: Mitchell Map Collection CP/S1 Date: 1800-1900
	Title: [Braidwood subdivision plans] [cartographic material] Location: Mitchell Map Collection TP/B50 Date: 1800-1900
	Title: Plan shewing gold fields in the district of Braidwood, New South Wales [cartographic material] / by W. H. Wells, Landsurveyor. Location: Mitchell Map Collection Z/M2 811.32/1853/1 Author: Wells, William Henry, 1817?-1860. Date: 1853?
	Title: Plan of the police district of Braidwood, embracing part of the counties of Saint Vincent and Murray [cartographic material] : by J. Roche Ardill, land surveyor. Location: Mitchell Map Collection M3 812.33/1859/1 Author: Ardill, J. Roche, and Allan & Wigley. Date: 1859
	Title: Plan of Braidwood, dedicated to Hon. John Robertson, Minister of Lands & Works, N.S.W. Location: Mitchell Map Collection Z/M4 811.329/BRAIDWOOD/1859/1 Show collections Hide collections Author: Ardill, J. Roche. Date: 1859
Historical Maps (continued)	Title: Town of Braidwood [cartographic material] : county of St. Vincent, N.S.W. / [Department of Lands], Surveyor General's Office. Location: Mitchell Map Collection Town map - Braidwood (1860) Author: New South Wales. Department of Lands. Date: 1860
	Title: Braidwood gold fields [cartographic material]

Type of Source	Reference
Historical maps (continued)	<p>Location: Dixson Map Collection Ca 86/13</p> <p>Date: 1861</p>
	<p>Title: Plan of the town of Braidwood [cartographic material] : parish of Braidwood, county of St. Vincent, land district of Braidwood, N.S.W. 1882 / [Department of Lands].</p> <p>Location: Mitchell Map Collection Town map - Braidwood (1882)</p> <p>Edition: 2nd ed.</p> <p>Author: New South Wales. Department of Lands.</p> <p>Date: 1882</p>
	<p>Collection: Regional Charting Maps</p> <p>Image Type: Parish Map</p> <p>County Name: St Vincent</p> <p>Parish Name: Braidwood</p> <p>Image Name: County of St Vincent Parish of Braidwood</p> <p>Year: 1974</p>
	<p>Collection: Status Branch Charting Maps</p> <p>Image Type: Parish Map</p> <p>County Name: St Vincent</p> <p>Parish Name: Braidwood</p> <p>Image Name: County of St Vincent Parish of Braidwood</p> <p>Year: 1981</p>
	<p>Collection: LTO Charting Maps</p> <p>Image Type: Parish Map</p> <p>County Name: St Vincent</p> <p>Parish Name: Braidwood</p> <p>Image Name: County of St Vincent Parish of Braidwood</p> <p>Year: 1981</p>
	<p>Collection: Historical Parish Maps</p> <p>Image Type: Parish Maps</p> <p>County Name: St Vincent</p> <p>Parish Name: Braidwood</p> <p>Edition Number: 4</p> <p>Sheet Reference: 1</p> <p>Image Name: Parish of Braidwood</p>

Type of Source	Reference
Historical maps (continued)	Year: 1949
	Collection: Historical Parish Maps
	Image Type: Parish Maps
	County Name: St Vincent
	Parish Name: Braidwood
	Edition Number: 3
	Sheet Reference: 1
	Image Name: Parish of Braidwood
	Year: 1919
	Collection: Historical Parish Maps
	Image Type: Parish Maps
	County Name: St Vincent
	Parish Name: Braidwood
	Edition Number: 2
	Sheet Reference: 1
	Image Name: Parish of Braidwood
	Year: 1919
	Collection: Regional Charting Maps
	Image Type: Town Map
	Town Name: Braidwood
	Image Name: Town of Braidwood
	Collection: Status Branch Charting Maps
	Image Type: Town Map
	Town Name: Braidwood
	Image Name: Town of Braidwood
	Collection: LTO Charting Maps
	Image Type: Town Map
	Town Name: Braidwood
	Image Name: Town of Braidwood
	Year: 1957
	Collection: Historical Parish Maps
	Image Type: Town Maps
	Town Name: Braidwood

Type of Source	Reference
	Edition Number: 2 Sheet Reference: 1 Image Name: Town of Braidwood Year: 1902
Historical Photographs	A selection of historical photographs of the area of Braidwood from the Braidwood Historical Society and 'The Business of Braidwood' Facebook page which is a community resource, run by Jill Clarke, a member of the Historical Society.
Site Visit	Site visit undertaken by 2 NGH archaeologists over 2 days in August 2018.
Oral history	Informal oral history gained from members of the Braidwood Historical Society during NGH site visit in August 2018 and via email correspondence.

2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Braidwood has been the subject of numerous historical research papers. The scope of this AMP- Stage 1 (AZP) included a review of secondary source material. These reports and reference texts provide detailed information about the historical background of Braidwood and its timeline, but do not specifically identify areas of archaeological potential. To date, there has been no overall archaeological investigation of the town of Braidwood.

The Police Paddock at the northern end of Wallace Street in Braidwood has undergone its own archaeological investigations, most specifically GML Heritage's (2017) excavation report 'Braidwood Police Paddock Subdivision'. This report detailed the findings of the historic heritage archaeological investigations within the Police Paddock, which uncovered the nineteenth century main barracks, out-buildings and associated artefacts.

The following select list of secondary-source heritage reports and reference texts have been used in the creation of this AMP - Stage 1 (AZP) for historical background information. A combination of secondary and primary sources, Australian and NSW Heritage lists, local council LEP and DCPs, site visit, and informal oral history provided by members of the Braidwood Historical Society to NGH.

Cox, Tanner Pty Ltd. (1977) *Braidwood Conservation Study – A Report on Conservation Planning for the Historic Town of Braidwood*. Prepared for the New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission and the Council of the Shire of Tallaganda.

The Cox, Tanner Pty Ltd (1997) conservation study of the area of Braidwood outlined the history, geography and existing town circumstance of the town. Cox, Tanner Pty Ltd highlighted that the importance of Braidwood lay within the town continuing to maintain its original nineteenth century layout and a number of the early buildings, outlining the importance of the exception visual character of Braidwood.

Well framed views of the surrounding countryside terminate most streetscapes, with a clear contrast between the built-up foreground and the distant open background. This cohesive quality is enhanced by the closely related architectural pattern of most of the buildings which, although these may seldom be architectural master pieces,

have considerable value as examples of an Australian vernacular tradition. In addition, this unfolding unity is strengthened by the close relationship which exists between buildings or groups of buildings with their surrounds and with each other so that the total visual impact and sense of cohesion becomes greater than that of the sum of its components and this, together with their interest as survivors of an historic past, gives them a value beyond their individual architectural worth (Cox Tanner Pty Ltd 1997, 20)

Cox, Tanner Pty Ltd. (1977) *Inventory of Identified Buildings of Architectural and Townscape Significance in Braidwood N.S.W.*

Cox Tanner Pty Ltd also provided an inventory of identified significant building of significance within Braidwood. These buildings were identified for both their individual architectural significance as well as their contribution to the overall streetscape of Braidwood.

Cox and Corkill, Pty. Ltd. (1981) *Braidwood Conservation Study – Draft Conservation Plan.* Prepared for Tallaganda Shire Council.

Cox and Corkill (1981) undertook a conservation study of the area of Braidwood to determine the architectural significance of Braidwood as a whole. The study analysed the location and setting of the town and outlined the services, growth, economy, history and architecture of the town.

Murray, S. and N. Ellis (1981) *Early Days in the Braidwood District 1822-51.* Braidwood, N.S.W.

Murray and Ellis (1981) outlined the earliest historical movements in Braidwood, prior to Braidwood being declared a municipality in 1839 through the nineteenth century. The history outlines the people and buildings of Braidwood, highlighting the booming growth of the town during the 1850s gold rush.

Cox Tanner Pty. Ltd Architects (1982) *Braidwood: Local Environmental Study.* Prepared for Tallaganda Shire Council.

Cox Tanner (1982) undertook an environmental study of the Braidwood area for the Tallaganda Shire Council. The study undertook location analysis of vegetation, drainage and historic land use, and provided a historical overview of the area of Braidwood.

Ellis, Netta. (1983) *Braidwood Heritage.* Canberra Publishing and Printing Co.: Canberra, A.C.T.

Ellis (1983) provided an overview of the history of Braidwood from its inception through to more modern times.

Gutteridge, Haskins & Davey Pty Ltd (1986) *Rural Environmental Study: Shire of Tallaganda.*

The Gutteridge, Haskins & Davey Pty Ltd (1986) study undertook an overall environmental study of the entire Tallaganda Shire.

Ellis, Netta. (1989) *Braidwood Dear Braidwood.* Braidwood: N.N. and N.M Ellis.

Ellis (1989) undertook a detailed overview of the historic buildings of Braidwood, outlining the important buildings of the nineteenth century. Ellis highlights both the location of buildings as well as whether they are no longer extant. The research text is an excellent archaeological resource for determining locations of buildings that are no longer in existence or have been substantially altered.

Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty. Ltd. (1997) Tallaganda Shire Rural Heritage Study – Volume 1 Main Report. Prepared for Tallaganda Shire Council.

Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd (1997) undertook an overview of land use, topography, history of the area, as well as historic and modern planning of the region. The study outlined thematic evidence for NSW heritage themes and the way in which Braidwood is related to the overall themes.

The study provided analysis and recommendations to review Council policies and development control plans to ensure the environmental landscape in the Tallaganda Shire is effectively managed.

JRC Planning Services (1997) Braidwood Perimeter Heritage Planning Study. Prepared for Tallaganda Shire Council.

JRC (1997) undertook analysis of the town and subsequent planning measure within their Braidwood perimeter heritage planning study. The study assessed the town as being unusual in its maintenance of its original nineteenth century layout and highlighted the importance of the visual character of Braidwood.

...taken as a whole, Braidwood in the late 20th century still retains an iconographic image of ‘country town’ that is known and admired throughout Australia. (JRC Planning Services 1997, 1).

Marleesh Pty Limited (1997) Park Lane Square Braidwood – Conservation Management Plan Appendices. Prepared for Tallaganda Shire Council.

Marleesh Pty Limited (1997) Park Lane Square Conservation Management Plan provided an overview of the history of Braidwood from Aboriginal habitation through to modern times. The report outlined the development of the town and planning and how the impact of the gold rush and by-pass of the railway influenced the boom and then stagnation of the town. This major increase and then stop helped to create the historic setting of the present Braidwood.

Grahame Crocket Marleesh Pty Limited (1998) Braidwood Literary Institute – Conservation Management Plan. Prepared for Tallaganda Shire Council.

Grahame Crocket Marleesh Pty Limited (1998) conservation management plan for the Braidwood Literary Institute undertook a specific analysis of the Literary Institute (now Council) building to create a management plan that provided analysis and recommendations for the building into the future. The plan included an overview of the history of Braidwood, and the Literary Institute’s importance as a nineteenth century building.

Giovanelli, P. (2004) Braidwood and its Setting: An Assessment of State Heritage Value. Prepared for NSW Heritage Office.

Giovanelli (2004) outlines the significance of the surrounding Braidwood setting in the assessment of the state heritage value of the town. The assessment concludes that the town of Braidwood and its setting meets the criteria to be listed as an item of NSW State Heritage and outlines that the town is distinct for having retained much of its original historical layering.

Braidwood is distinctive for having retained much of its historical layering. Evidence can readily be seen of the district’s 1820s land settlement patterns, the 1839 town plan and of buildings constructed in the 1840s. Discovery of gold in 1851 stimulated development in the town that resulted in a fine legacy of commercial buildings dating from the mid to late 19th century. The post-World War II boom filled in some town blocks, with additional development extending to the west. At the beginning of the 21st century Braidwood and its surrounding area still retains clear evidence of early and historically formative settlement patterns, social ideals and architectural styles (Giovanelli 2004, 5).

Whitfield, K. (2011) *Braidwood: Streets and Pioneers*. Salmat Printing.

Whitfield's (2011) pictorial history includes historic and modern photographs documenting historic buildings that exist (or previously existed) with the Braidwood area. The accompanying text provides information regarding the history of buildings and previous owners.

Peter Freeman & Partners (2018) *Braidwood Community Centre Building Report*.

Freeman and Partners (2018) analysed the Braidwood Community Centre Building and created a report which included a brief overview of the history of Braidwood.

2.3 SUMMARY OF LITERATURE REVIEW AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RELEVANCE

Table 3. Summary of heritage studies undertaken within the Braidwood area and assessment of relevant archaeological information.

Author	Date	Title	Description	Relevant archaeological information
Clive Lucas Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd	1997	Tallaganda Shire Rural Heritage Study	Overview of land use, topography, history of the area, as well as historic and modern planning of the region.	Includes information relating to the locations of some pre-1900 buildings. Conservation study provides detail on the historical evolution of the town of Braidwood but does not provide detailed archaeological information pertinent to this report.
Cox Tanner Pty Ltd	1977	Inventory of Identified Buildings of Architectural and Townscape Significance	Inventory of identified significant building of significance within Braidwood.	Includes information relating to the locations of numerous pre-1900 buildings that are still extant, and some that have subsequently been demolished or removed. Provides a small amount of archaeological information pertinent to this report.
Cox Tanner Pty Ltd and Cox & Corkhill Pty Ltd	1981	Braidwood Conservation Study: Draft Conservation Plan	Conservation study of the area of Braidwood to determine the architectural significance of Braidwood as a whole.	Includes information relating to the locations of some pre-1900 buildings. Conservation study provides detail on the historical evolution of the town of Braidwood but does not provide detailed archaeological information pertinent to this report.
Cox Tanner, Pty Ltd and Cox & Corkhill Pty Ltd, for Tallaganda Shire Council	1982	Braidwood Local Environmental Study	Environmental study of the Braidwood area for the Tallaganda Shire Council. The study undertook location analysis of vegetation, drainage and historic land use, and provided a historical overview of the area of Braidwood.	Provides detail on the historical evolution of the town of Braidwood but does not provide detailed archaeological information pertinent to this report.
Cox Tanner, Pty Ltd, for Tallaganda Shire Council	1977	Braidwood Conservation Study: A report on Conservation Planning for the	Outlines the history, geography and existing town circumstance of the town.	Includes information relating to the locations of some pre-1900 buildings. Conservation study provides detail on the historical evolution of the town of Braidwood

Author	Date	Title	Description	Relevant archaeological information
		Historic Town of Braidwood		but does not provide detailed archaeological information pertinent to this report.
Ellis, Netta	1983	Braidwood Heritage	Overview of the history of Braidwood.	Provides detail on the historical evolution of the town of Braidwood and provides some archaeological information pertinent to this report.
Ellis, Netta	1989	Braidwood, Dear Braidwood	Detailed overview of the historic buildings of Braidwood, outlining the important buildings of the nineteenth century.	Provides detail on the historical evolution of the town of Braidwood and provides detailed archaeological information pertinent to this report.
Freeman Leeson Architects and Planners	1996	Braidwood Urban Conservation Guidelines	Analysed the Braidwood Urban Conservation Guidelines which included a brief overview of the history of Braidwood.	Provides detail on the historical evolution of the town of Braidwood but does not provide detailed archaeological information pertinent to this report.
Giovanelli, P.	2004	Braidwood and its Setting: An Assessment of State Heritage Value	Outlines the significance of the surrounding Braidwood setting in the assessment of the state heritage value of the town.	Provides detail on the historical evolution of the town of Braidwood and limited archaeological information pertinent to this report.
Grahame Crocket Marleesh Pty Limited	1998	Braidwood Literary Institute - Conservation Management Plan	Conservation management plan for the Braidwood Literary Institute.	Provides some detail on the historical evolution of the town of Braidwood but does not provide detailed archaeological information pertinent to this report.
Gutteridge, Haskins & Davey Pty Ltd	1986	Rural Environmental Study: Shire of Tallaganda	Overall environmental study of the Tallaganda Shire.	Minimal historical information about Braidwood and does not provide detailed archaeological information pertinent to this report.
JRC Planning Services	1997	Braidwood Perimeter Heritage Planning Study	Analysis of the town and perimeter heritage planning study recommendations.	Provides detail on the historical evolution of the town of Braidwood but does not provide detailed archaeological information pertinent to this report.
Marleesh Pty Ltd	1997	Park Lane Square Braidwood –	Park Lane Square Conservation Management Plan.	Provides detail on the historical evolution of the town of Braidwood and limited archaeological information pertinent to this report.

Author	Date	Title	Description	Relevant archaeological information
		Conservation Management Plan		
Murray, S., and N. Ellis	1981	Early days in the Braidwood District 1822-51	Overview of the settlement of Braidwood in the first half of the nineteenth century.	Provides detail on the historical evolution of the town of Braidwood and limited archaeological information pertinent to this report.
Whitfield, K.	2011	Braidwood: Streets and Pioneers	Pictorial history includes historic and modern photographs documenting historic buildings that exist (or previously existed) with the Braidwood area.	Provides detail on the historical evolution of the town of Braidwood and some archaeological information pertinent to this report.

2.4 A HISTORY OF BRAIDWOOD

2.4.1 *Environmental description*

The town of Braidwood is built on a low ridge in cleared country. Rolling to undulating lowlands surround the township. These are punctuated by granite hills and rises typical of the igneous formations in the Braidwood district, which is part of the Southern Tablelands geological formation. Mt Gillamatong to the west of the town, reaches a height of 907 metres ASL, and is visible over a wide area. Eastwards Mt Budawang and Mt Currockbilly dominate the coastal escarpment. To the west, the Great Dividing Range separates the area from the Bungendore/Queanbeyan Basins. (JRC 1997, 6).

Topographically, the area of Braidwood can be classified into four landform categories, these being; valleys, footslopes, foothills, and hills (Cox 1981, 10; and Cox 1982, 10-12). The junction of Gillamatong and Flood Creeks, west of the Braidwood town site, is a major water source in the area.

Footslopes are categorised as gently sloping areas between the foothills and valley areas, which are relatively well drained. The central part of the Braidwood town site is located within this landform classification and therefore not subject to the drainage problems evident in the valley areas. This category is characterised by a relief range of approximately 80 metres.

Foothills are the dominant landform in the Braidwood area. The hills have relatively steep slopes and are well drained by several intermittent streams. The area has been cleared and widely used for agricultural purposes.

The hills zone has a relief range of approximately 570 metres and is characterised by very steep slopes. There is one dominant hill in close proximity to Braidwood, Mount Gillamatong (907 metres ASL) which overlooks the town and surrounding agricultural lands.

Within the vicinity of the town there are three main watercourses. Gillamatong or Monkittee Creek forms part of the Shoalhaven River system, which drains to the sea at Nowra. Flood Creek, a tributary of the Gillamatong Creek flows into Gillamatong Creek directly west of the town which is situated within the triangle formed by the two creeks. Recreation Ground Creek, a tributary of Flood Creek, runs through the southern section of Braidwood and is overgrown with exotic trees. (JRC 1997, 8).

2.4.2 *Aboriginal Habitation*

The village of Braidwood was occupied by and cared for by Aboriginal people of the Dhurga language group in the Yuin Nation for tens of thousands of years before European settlement.

Prior to and during early European settlement, the area surrounding Braidwood was inhabited by Aboriginal Tribes identified by Norman Tindale (ethnologist) as the Walbanga/Wandadian tribe(s) (Marleesh 1997, 1; Lucas 1997,1). Evidence of Aboriginal occupation of the area dates back at least 20,000 years, but the extent of permanent occupation within the area is unknown, with Josephine Flood (archaeologist) suggesting that seasonal movements from the coast to the highlands was normal (Flood 1980, 109-110).

The first recorded contact with the Aboriginal groups in the Braidwood region occurred during the first explorations of the area in 1821 by Kearns, Marsh and Packer (Ellis 1989, 23).

With European and pastoral settlement, the Aboriginal groups in the Braidwood area were confronted with permanent European settlement and exposure to new and devastating illnesses to which they had no resistance.

Governor Lachlan Macquarie began the practice of handing out blankets in 1814 to Aboriginal people once a year in the attempt to help alleviate the suffering caused by the dispossession of lands. By the 1860s, the practice had spread across the state, with the blankets usually handed out by the head of the local police. The distribution of blankets became a sort of census opportunity. In 1834 Mr Ryrie of 'Arnprior' near Braidwood, reported that he had issued blankets to 30 Aboriginals, seven of them widows with children (Marleesh 1997, 1).

2.4.3 Initial Explorations

For the first two decades following the establishment of the colony at Port Jackson, European occupation of the land was generally confined to the County of Cumberland. Following the successful passage of Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth over the Great Dividing Range in 1813, exploration of the inland areas of the colony slowly began to gain momentum. Explorations began to the country south of Cowpastures (near present day Camden) the then limits of European settlement in 1814, when Hamilton Hume and John Kennedy Hume ventured into the Mittagong-Moss Vale area (then known as Sutton Forest) (Clive Lucas 1997, 10).

The area to the east of Braidwood was initially explored in late 1821 by Hamilton Hume and Alexander Berry when they reached the upper Clyde River and crossed over the Currockbilly Range. The first recorded European exploration of the Braidwood area occurred in 1821 and 1822. Kearns, Marsh and Parker, three explorers who may have been seeking government reward, entered the region and reported their findings to Governor Brisbane. Their aim had been to discover a route from the Limestone Plains, south of Lake George, to Bateman's Bay. The explorers would have travelled near Braidwood and used nearby Mt Gillamatong as an important navigational landmark (JRC 1997, 17). Settlement and land grants of the area quickly followed due to the explorers reports of good country (Marleesh 1997, 2).

2.4.4 First Settlers and Survey of the Town of Braidwood (current Conservation Area)

Survey of the area surrounding Braidwood began in 1824 in the most northerly section, and by October 1927 Surveyor General Oxley had instructed Surveyor Hoddle to mark out land grants for intending settlers.

The Anglican Church received priority treatment for land grants, receiving 42,000 acres (one seventh of the whole County), consisting of the best land on the east bank of the Shoalhaven River. The lands were resumed in c.1835, but the Church lands boundary line had significant ramifications for the subsequent land settlement pattern with Strathallan, Braidwood Farm and Coghil's land all granted east of this line. The legacy of this Church land allocation remains clearly visible in the landscape (Giovanelli 2004, 7-8).

The October 1828 census indicated that there were approximately 90 Europeans, of whom 50% were convicts, 11% were ex-convicts and 7% had tickets of leave (SHI database listing for 'Braidwood and it's setting'). A settler could apply for 8 convict servants for every 640 acres and an extra convict for each additional 160 acres. Convict transportation ceased in NSW in 1840, however the policy of assigning convicts to settlers as cheap labour ended by mid-1839 and by the late 1840s there were only a few convicts left in the region. Few of the property owners were resident on their grants. Free grants of land were ceased in 1831, and the remaining land that was suitable for pastoral development was soon sold.

Three early settlers and property holders played significant roles in the establishment of the town of Braidwood; Captain Duncan Mackellar, Dr. Thomas Braidwood Wilson (often referred to by his middle name; Braidwood), and John Coghill.

Captain Duncan Mackellar and his family joined his nephew at 'Strathallan Farm' c.1829 and added to his 3250-acre grant with a further 4000 by purchase. Mackellar's Farm was one of the larger and more centrally located properties in the 19th Century and played a key role in the area until he sold the property in 1836. The bulk of the property was sold to John Coghill, with a small portion of the land sold to Dr Thomas Braidwood Wilson (Giovanelli 2004, 9).

Dr Thomas Braidwood Wilson had selected 2560 acres as a free grant earlier in 1827, but it was not until 1836 that he moved to 'Braidwood Farm' with his wife and two children. In 1833 the western end of Thomas Wilson's grant was resumed and reserved for a future village ('Jillamatong' Village Reserve which later became known as modern-day Braidwood) and a similar area was added to the eastern end of his land in compensation. Upon moving to the area, Dr Thomas Braidwood Wilson became a community leader and amongst other things was contracted to build the first courthouse in 1837-38. Wilson petitioned the government to build a road from Braidwood to Huskisson in 1840, with the aim to enable faster and cheaper shipping of wool to Sydney.

Whilst the drought in the area broke in 1840, the subsequent depression sent Wilson bankrupt and he died in November 1843. Braidwood Farm was sold to John Coghill for £2,000 who, as a result, subsequently owned all the land on the south, east and north of the town. Before his death, Wilson had purchased the block immediately to the north of Braidwood. He was buried on this block, high on the hill overlooking the town. A memorial and large pine tree clearly mark the site (Giovanelli 2004, 9-10).

John Coghill acquired 'Bedervale' in the Braidwood region in c.1827-28, visiting the region frequently. Coghill occasionally sat as a magistrate on the bench with Mackellar and made submissions to the colonial secretary on matters that affected the future of the area. In the mid to late 1830s Coghill engaged colonial architect John Verge to draw up house plans for Bedervale. The house was completed in c. 1842.

John Coghill's daughter, Elizabeth, married Robert Maddrell, and the pair inherited Bedervale on Coghill's death in 1853. The property included Braidwood Farm, which Maddrell renamed Mona, the name of his birthplace, in the Isle of Man. Under the management of Robert Maddrell, the estate expanded to 33,000 acres, much of it farmed by tenant farmers. By 1860, Maddrell had 84 tenants on the property that surrounded Braidwood. Portions of these farms were eventually sold to the tenants, but in 1882 Robert Maddrell still held 52,000 acres.

Most significantly, the ownership of the land on the north, east and south of the town by the one family resulted in the town boundary on these sides remaining virtually intact and the landscape remaining as large open paddocks. There has however been some modern subdivision and modification to this cultural landscape (Giovanelli 2004, 10-11), with subdivision and building in the south and the west of the town occurring outside of the conservation area.

The area of Braidwood was formalised as a village in early 1839, with the survey undertaken by James Larmer, colonial surveyor who eventually lived and died (1886) in Braidwood. The survey and settlement of Braidwood were centred around the courthouse that Dr Thomas Braidwood Wilson had constructed two years earlier. The village plan was created on a rectilinear grid, typical of the official town survey applied to create government towns of the colonial period (JRC 1997, 19). The original design of the town was later amended on the request of Dr Wilson to include a recreation reserve opposite the Court House to better frame the building.

The first sale of allotments in the town were held in July 1840. Although growth of the town was somewhat stunted by the depression in the 1840s, the provision of educational facilities for the youthful population meant the opening of the first school in 1849. Churches were built in the 1850s and 60s with resident ministers of religion replacing visiting clergy (JRC 1997, 19).

Community self-help organisations such as the School of Arts followed, and a local newspaper was achieved with the advent of the Braidwood Despatch and a number of short-lived rivals. The Braidwood Despatch was founded in 1858 and survived as an independent newspaper until 1970.



2.4.5 Original Primary Industry

The early use of settled land in the Braidwood district was predominately pastoral, with settlers seeking land that was suitable for sheep and cattle grazing. Cropping was also undertaken with wheat being the principal crop. However much less of the Shire's land was suitable for cultivation over grazing (Clive Lucas 1997, i).

2.4.6 1850s Gold Rush

Gold was found in the tableland heights above the Araluen Valley at Bells Creek. Further discoveries were made at Majors Creek, 'Little River' (Mongarlowe), Jembaicumbene, Nerriga and Araluen. At each of these localities at differing times over the next seventy years, using the technologies of alluvial, reef and dredge mining, large populations of prospectors sought to extract the gold, and in so doing established large village centres, churches, hotels, banks, and other industries (Clive Lucas 1997, i)

In 1851 the population of the town of Braidwood was 217, and by 1856 the population had climbed to 507 with a further 3,045 people in the surrounding district as a result of the gold rush. The major goldfields in the area lay on the plateau of the Upper Shoalhaven River, overlooking the Araluen Creek (Cox 1982, 36).

The large numbers of miners pouring into the goldfields at places close to Braidwood stimulated bakeries, stores, flourmills, banks, hotels and other establishments (JRC 1997, 19 and 21). Other industries were also established in the district in response to the growing population. These included food processions, including cheese production, which developed in the district through the last part of the 19th Century. Production of beef cattle and sheep remained the main pastoral industries with increasing activity in horse studs.

Following the gold discoveries of the 1850's the town of Braidwood acquired a new Victorian image with the latest architectural trappings being secured to the original modest Georgian facades (Cox 1981, 47). The change to the physical character of the town from one of Georgian style buildings to the predominately Victorian style it now contains was significant. Apart from the first Court House, most of the public buildings in the Park Lane Square are Victorian and Federation buildings. With the first Court House demolished and a new Federation Freestyle building now standing in its place, the only recollection of Park Lane's Georgian origins is in the Postmasters residence and its classical pediment (Marleesh 1997, 5-6). The difference to the fabric and the style of building in the town is still noticeable. The northern end of Wallace Street has a distinct Georgian quality which reminds of Braidwood's solid pastoral base, while the central and southern end with its free classical and Italianate architectural examples recalls the more vibrant gold rush driven Victorian period.

Two banks were initially established within the town in response to the gold rush: the Australian Joint Stock Bank and the Oriental, followed later by the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney built in 1888 and the City Bank of Sydney. Pubs, hotels and hostelrys were also constructed to cope with the influx of prospectors. Braidwood's churches, schools, goal, School of Arts and Literary Institute reflected the determination of a typical Victorian community to establish the correct civic institutions (Cox 1981, 47). The School House built in 1850 of granite blocks, with a shingle roof, consists of two classrooms and accommodation for the headmaster. (Cox 1981, 47).

2.4.7 Post Gold Rush

After the gold rush, there was a decline in growth of the small rural towns in the district compared to the development of the larger regional centres such as Goulburn and Queanbeyan (Cox 1981, 37). There was some revival of pastoral work in Braidwood with the subdivision of some of the large farms. Wheat was the primary crop in the area at this time, and several mills operated in the district.

2.4.8 Declaration of the Municipality

The Municipality of Braidwood was officially proclaimed in the NSW Government Gazette No. 190 on 24 March 1891, but the area of administrative control only extended to the township (NSW Government Gazette 1891, No. 190). The Council immediately took up offices in the newly constructed wing of the Braidwood Literary Institute. The rural areas surrounding the town continued to be the responsibility of the Colonial Government and did not come into effective local administration until 7 March 1906 (NSW Government Gazette 1906, No. 121) with the establishment of the Tallaganda Shire. The two Councils were amalgamated by proclamation in the NSW Government Gazette No. 138 on 4 September 1936 (NSW Government Gazette 1936, No. 138). As a result, the Shire offices joined the Municipal offices and continued to occupy part of the Literary Institute building.

The population of Braidwood peaked in 1901. By the 1920s growth in the town had stagnated with a minor depression in 1920-21. This was followed by the Great Depression which commenced in 1929, and a severe drought with a grasshopper plague in 1931. The trough of depression had passed by 1936 when the avenue of Lombardy and Golden poplars was planted at the northern entrance to town to celebrate the 25th year of King George V's reign.

The first car entered Braidwood in 1903. In 1913 Ryrie Park, which was known as Market Square in 1866, was leased for grazing and, as a result, stock damaged the trees and fences. In 1925 the Municipal Council organised the Back to Braidwood Celebrations commemorating 100 years of European Settlement, which was made the occasion of cleaning up and beautifying Ryrie Park by collecting rubbish and the donation of trees and shrubs by the Forestry Department and the Botanic Gardens (Giovannelli 2004, 24-25).

In 1928 the Linwood Lighting Company commenced building a generating plant on the Corner of Wallace and Solus Streets, however the company collapsed in the depths of the depression in 1931. Eventually electric lighting of the main street was connected in Feb 1936. Braidwood was connected to the state grid in 1957. Reticulated water became available in 1955, but a sewerage system was not installed in the town until 1966.

2.4.9 Bypassing of Braidwood by the Railway

Braidwood's prosperity peak had been reached by the end of the colonial period. Despite the town already having a Station Street and Railway Hotel, the railway line bypassed Braidwood. The stimulus of the goldmining activities declined as alluvial mining became more mechanised and land also became less profitable in the area. There was little growth in the town and district until after WWII.

The Bypassing of Braidwood by the Railway meant that there was little population increase over the twentieth century, and as a result, little need to quickly expand the town to suit growing needs. The nineteenth century character of Braidwood continued to remain unchanged.

2.4.10 Post Second World War

Post WWII population increase in the mid-1950s saw economic growth in the community of Braidwood when wool was "a pound (£) a pound (lb)" (Giovannelli 2004, 25). Area to the north, east and south of the town were still landlocked by pastoralists, and so the town had no choice but to grow towards the west. An extension to Duncan Street was named Coronation Street, and the RSL Club was built at its end in 1954. This area contains the majority of new housing in the township of Braidwood (Cox 1982, 47).

In the twentieth century only a few new public or commercial buildings were erected due to the stock of extant nineteenth century buildings. Some examples are the Bank of NSW in Wallace Street which is similar in design to other branch offices at Cooma and Cobargo, as well as the public swimming pool in Ryrie Park, opened in 1965.

2.5 HISTORICAL THEMES SUMMARY

This section provides a summary of historical themes from the history of pre-1900 Braidwood that suggest the character of any archaeology present.

Table 4. Braidwood historical themes.

NSW Theme	Description	Braidwood and its Setting - Potential archaeological resource	Significance
Convict	Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850)	Within the nineteenth century, convicts were present and working within the town of Braidwood. There is potential to uncover archaeological material associated with convict processes including potential stockade remains.	The significance of any archaeological remains associated with convicts in the Braidwood area is assessed as high. A number of convicts were known to live and work within the town however material evidence of their existence is rare. Any archaeological material uncovered within the Braidwood conservation area relating to convicts would hold at least local (and potentially State) significance. Works should cease if convict material is uncovered and a heritage consultant contacted to assess the history and significance of the find.
Agriculture/Pastoralism	Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	During the nineteenth century, Braidwood was primarily an agricultural and farming town. There is moderate potential for agricultural archaeological material to be located within the lots within Braidwood.	Braidwood was primarily a nineteenth century farming and agricultural town, built to service the needs of the farms in the area. Archaeological material associated with agricultural/pastoralist activities would hold high significance for the associations with the early practices of the town. Archaeological material uncovered within the Braidwood conservation area relating to pre-1900 farming practices would hold a local level of historical significance.

NSW Theme	Description	Braidwood and its Setting - Potential archaeological resource	Significance
Exploration	Activities associated with making places previously unknown to a cultural group known to them.	Low chance of early surveyors marks. Previous fieldwork has not identified any known sites, but there remains low potential for early survey markers.	The initial exploration of the area surrounding Braidwood began in the early nineteenth century by Kearns, Marsh and Parker, who reported their finds to Governor Brisbane. There is low potential for remaining survey markers to be located within the Braidwood conservation area, but if uncovered they would hold a high significance, at a State level.
Mining	Activities associated with the identification, extraction, processing and distribution of mineral ores, precious stones and other such inorganic substances.	The gold rush was a major impetus for the rapid expansion of Braidwood in the mid-nineteenth century. There is moderate potential for tools associated with mining to be uncovered within the lots.	As the major influence for the rapid expansion of the town of Braidwood, the gold rush holds high significance within the historical record. Archaeological remains uncovered within the Braidwood conservation area would hold high significance for the associations with mining in the area of Braidwood. Archaeological material uncovered within the Braidwood conservation area relating to pre-1900 mining practices would hold a local level of historical significance.
Utilities	Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis	Various commercial buildings from the nineteenth century are no longer extant within the town of Braidwood, but the potential of finding associated archaeological remains is high across a large amount of lots.	Various utility services and communal buildings were built within Braidwood in the nineteenth century to cater for the inhabitants of the town. Any archaeological remains uncovered within the Braidwood conservation area associated with the provision of pre-1900 services would have a high level of significance and would be assessed as holding local-level historical significance.
Accommodation	Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.	Various accommodation buildings from the nineteenth century are no longer extant within the town of Braidwood, but the potential of finding associated archaeological remains is high across a large amount of lots.	Various accommodation buildings were built within Braidwood in the nineteenth century to cater for the inhabitants of the town. Any archaeological remains uncovered within the Braidwood conservation area associated with the provision of pre-1900 accommodation would have a high level of significance and would be assessed as holding local-level historical significance.

2.6 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

1. Further consideration of historical themes relating to the town of Braidwood should be undertaken to gain a greater understanding of the potential archaeological resources;
2. Further research in conjunction with the historical society should be undertaken in the future. It was noted during NGH's site visit that the Museum contains unsorted research notes about the history of Braidwood that may contain further pertinent information;
3. Further research of the town post-1900 will help to determine the level of disturbance to the archaeological record and the likelihood for material to remain in situ; and
4. A formal oral history study should be undertaken to capture further historical information from individuals and families that have lived in the Braidwood area for generations.

3 BRAIDWOOD LOCALITY - 'MODERN' CONTEXT

3.1 VISUAL CHARACTER OF BRAIDWOOD

Similar to many other country towns, the streets are laid out on a rectangular grid, but unlike most, Braidwood's town boundaries are well defined and there is little dilution at the margins where the country and town meet. As a result, when seen from surrounding vantage points Braidwood provides a clearly defined township within the surrounding landscape.

A clear distinction between the built-up town and the open countryside is present along the edges of town. The architecture within the town includes both Victorian and Georgian construction, complementing the views of the open countryside. It is the combination of the unity of buildings and countryside, and the uniform architectural character of the town, that gives the buildings within the town of Braidwood a value beyond their individual architectural worth (Cox 1977, 20).

The Braidwood Urban Conservation Area was classified by the NSW National Trust in the 1970s. Subsequently, a major part of the town area was entered into the Register of the National Estate in 1980 (non-statutory archive).

3.2 ARCHITECTURE

The town of Braidwood is distinctive as a country town for having retained much of its historical layering. Discovery of gold in 1851 stimulated development in the town that resulted in a heritage of commercial buildings dating from the mid to late 19th century. The post-World War II boom filled in some town blocks, and also resulted in additional development extending to the west of the town. At the beginning of the 21st century Braidwood and its surrounding area still retains clear evidence of early and historically formative settlement patterns, social ideals and architectural styles (Giovanelli 2004, 5).

Due to Braidwood's location within the historic 'limits of location', the town was subject to colonial administration directives. However, Braidwood's location away from what developed as major urban centres, rail heads and major highways, combined with depressions and droughts has meant that much of the 19th century form and detail has remained intact and dominant within the streetscapes (Giovanelli 2004, 5).

Braidwood was laid out on a traditional colonial Georgian gridiron town plan. The earliest buildings in Braidwood were located in McKellar and Ryrie Streets and included a post office located in a cottage opposite the mill. Most of the town's early buildings followed the basic cottage formula of colonial buildings with a central doorway flanked by two windows and topped with a hipped roof clad in timber shingles. Verandas were introduced to provide shade and shelter adjacent to points of entry (Cox 1981, 46; and Cox 1982, 46).

The economic depression of the early 1840s slowed development for a few years but gradually a business centre developed along Mackellar Street adjacent to Monkittee Creek and on the north-facing slope of Wallace Street. (Giovanelli 2004, 21). In c.1845 the Surveyor Larmer purchased land and built the Royal Hotel. In Mackellar Street the three-storeyed Albert Buildings, later converted to a steam driven flourmill, were used as shops by Hendricks and Jacobs. A District Council was established in the area in 1843.

In 1846 the first steam mill was erected at the junction of Monkittee Creek and Mona Creek close to the site of Dr Wilson's first house at Braidwood Farm. The 'National School' was opened in Wilson Street in

1849 opposite the present site. The Government granted part of the present site in 1851 and a permanent building was constructed by 1852.

A brewery was opened in 1851 along with numerous other businesses and small industries. The Joint Stock Bank was built 1855 in response to the gold boom, with others quickly following. By 1857 there were three tanning factories in the town. The 1856 census accounts for 3045 people in Braidwood district and in 1861 there were 959 people in the town and 8199 in the surrounding goldfields. The population of the town had increased to 1197 by 1871. (Giovanelli 2004, 22)

In 1856 a small, brick Anglican Church and rectory was built in Wilson Street. A larger Church was constructed from granite quarried on Wilson's Hill and Mt Gillamatong and dedicated in Elrington Street in 1892, with a tower added to it in 1899. The Wesleyan Church in Duncan Street was also built in 1856, and the Presbyterian Church built a few years later in 1861 on the corner of Duncan and Monkittee Streets.

A large two-storey goal and goaler's residence was built in 1861 at the northern end of Wallace Street within the site of the barracks for the mounted police, which had been built 25 years earlier. By 1862 the old mounted police barracks were uninhabitable, and the building was repaired in order to provide extra accommodation for the increased number of police in the area who were sent to the district to control bushranging activity. Repairs and extensions were also made to the courthouse at this time. In 1866 Colonial Architect James Barnett visited Braidwood to review the public buildings, and in 1865 the brick police barracks and stables were erected next to the courthouse.

The telegraph station was constructed in 1864. In 1869 post and telegraph services were merged and the post office moved to the more central location in the town. By 1885 the main business district had been transitioned over the hill to the southern slope of Wallace Street. Shortly after, the present Royal Hotel was erected, as were some adjacent two-storey shops (Giovanelli 2004, 23).

3.3 VEGETATION

The district of Braidwood has very little of the indigenous sclerophyll vegetation remaining. Extensive vegetation clearing has taken place to make way for pastoral activities and cropping. The present grazing industry has maintained the extensive areas of cleared land, and as a result the only remaining native vegetation within the area is limited to very small scatterings along the major creeks and the dry sclerophyll forest on Mt Gillamatong. Vegetation within the town of Braidwood mainly consists of exotic plantings, and exotic trees also line most of the creek beds and form windbreaks in farm paddocks (JRC 1997, 8)

3.4 LAND USE

The continued dominant rural land use in the area surrounding Braidwood continues to remain as grazing and other allied pastoral activities. Some smaller farms are associated with 'hobby farming' activities, using their land for small-scale agricultural purposes.

Urban uses of land are concentrated within the town, with some light industrial development. The urban Braidwood land uses can be classified into six different categories; residential, commercial, light industrial, government departments, special uses, and recreation (Cox 1982, 21-25).

3.4.1 Residential

Residential use is the most expansive land use type in the town of Braidwood and surrounds the commercial centre of town. Housing types are characterised by a mixture of housing types – pre-1914, pre-1950, and post 1950.

3.4.2 Commercial

Commercial land use in Braidwood is concentrated in Wallace Street and extends from Mckeller Street at the norther extremity to Lascelles Street.

3.4.3 Light Industrial

There are several light industrial businesses located throughout Braidwood. These include petrol depots, a concrete plant and a fertiliser distributor.

3.4.4 Government Departments

Numerous Government authorities exist within Braidwood including; police, post office and ambulance services.

3.4.5 Special Uses

Within Braidwood there is local cemetery located on Cowper Street, as well as a camping/caravan area located at the Braidwood Showground.

3.4.6 Recreation

Recreational locations in Braidwood include a swimming pool in Ryrie Park, an RSL club on Coronation Avenue, which includes facilities for golf, squash and lawn bowls, a racecourse and showground to the north of the town centre, and the Braidwood Historical Society Museum located in Wallace Street.

3.4.7 Tourism

Braidwood's scenic nineteenth century architecture, picturesque surrounds and close location to both Canberra and the costal resorts at Bateman's Bay has resulted in the town becoming a popular tourist attraction. When seen from surrounding vantage points, the town of Braidwood presents a strong impression of cohesion and unity.

The town's form and landscape setting have been and continue to be appreciated by members of the local community, and increasingly by visitors who study, photograph and paint the buildings, landscapes and vistas (Giovanelli 2004, 5). In the last few decades the township has capitalised on the heritage appeal of the 19th century streetscapes and picturesque surroundings. In response to the leisure needs of tourists the town has provided a suitable environment for arts and craft endeavours often through the distinctive re-use of old buildings for sale and display of art, jewellery, weaving and pottery.

A number of movies have also been filmed within the township, utilising the picturesque surrounds as a location. Films include: Ned Kelly (1970), The Year My Voice Broke (1987), Flirting (1991), Dad and Dave: On Our Selection (1995), Finding Joy (2002), and Machine (2011 Documentary) (Braidwood and Villages 2010).

4 UNDERSTANDING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

4.1 PHYSICAL ANALYSIS

Braidwood resides within the Queanbeyan–Palerang Regional local government area, approximately 90 kilometres east of Canberra. The town is built on a low ridge in cleared country, with undulating lowlands surrounding the town. Mt Gillamatong is situated to the south of Braidwood, with Mt Budawang and Mt Currockbilly separating the town from the coast in the east, and the Great Dividing Range in the west separates the area from the Bungendore/Queanbeyan Basins.

The streets of Braidwood are gently undulating, with the centrally located Wallace Street containing a gentle rise and fall towards the northern end. The original business district in Braidwood during the early nineteenth century was situated towards the northern end Wallace street on the northern slope, with a transition towards the south over the rise in the later part of the nineteenth century. The main shopping strip within Braidwood remains on Wallace Street, with nineteenth century and later buildings present along its length.

The northern section of the town is bisected by Gillamatong Creek running east-west and is traversed by a bridge built along Wallace Street. The smaller Flood Creek is located in the south-western corner of the town.

The layout of the streets in Braidwood remains mostly within the 1839 surveyed lots, with only minor changes occurring within the original layout plan. To the south and the west some further subdivision and building has occurred during the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, deviating from the original town layout and boundary. Buildings present within Braidwood range from nineteenth century structures through to modern houses and buildings.

Braidwood is characterised by wide streets (specifically Wallace Street), with houses situated close to the street-front on long, deep lots. Public spaces and parks that were outlined within the 1839 settlement survey remain within the town and are still used as areas of public recreation.

Braidwood is significant as an excellent surviving example of a Georgian period town plan, dating from the late 1830s. The plan, which retains high integrity, reflects colonial administration as applied to the outer reaches of the Nineteen Counties from the 1820s, following earliest European settlement in the area.

The abrupt transition at the town boundary between built and pastoral landscapes highlights significant historical settlement patterns, specifically the large land grants on the north, east and south sides of the town obtained by McKellar, Wilson and Coghill, and passed on to the Maddrells and eventually others. The juxtaposition of a cohesive town set within an historic pastoral landscape on the north, east and south sides is also significant. In NSW, colonial towns that retain significant historic form and fabric to the extent that Braidwood does, are rare.

4.2 CHARACTER OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

All material relating to past human activity in an area can be considered an archaeological resource. These materials can be used to glean information about past societies and individuals and provide answers to archaeological research questions.

The character of the pre-1900 archaeological resource within Braidwood is varied in terms of types of buildings and materials used. Archaeological material within the town ranges from main street commercial structures, to residential houses. A wide range of materials were used for structures within Braidwood pre-1900 including stone, brick, calico (for tents), and wood.

Historically, allotments within Braidwood were deep and long, with ample room on each lot for numerous structures. These long lots have been carried forward into modern times, with the potential for archaeological material to be present throughout the entire lot. For buildings from pre-1900 that are still extant, the rest of the lot holds archaeological potential for other structures that may have been associated with the original house or structure on the lot.

Different archaeological resource material may be present in each lot within the town associated with daily life within Braidwood pre-1900. This AMP has identified areas of archaeological potential based upon numerous forms of historical research. Foundations or associated within Braidwood in areas of potential are likely to include main building structures (commercial or residential), wells, outbuildings, sheds, other business residence remains (e.g. blacksmiths), as well as general archaeology (e.g. household goods).

4.3 DISTURBANCE TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

Disturbance to the archaeological record in Braidwood will have occurred in the past century as a result of new buildings and planning change. The level of disturbance to the archaeology in an area is dependent on the location of pre-1900 buildings, material, and whether the previous footprint has been subsequently built over in the nineteenth or twentieth centuries.

Pre-1900 structures constructed of wood or calico are unlikely to have left substantial foundations in place, whereas stone and brick buildings are more likely to maintain remnant foundation layouts.

Potential for archaeological remains will be the highest where a pre-1900 building has been removed and there is nothing currently built on the area. In lots where the main pre-1900 building is still extant with no other remaining buildings in the lot, there is potential for previous other buildings to have remaining archaeological footings in place.

Buildings that have been replaced by new structures over the original pre-1900 footprint will have been subject to a considerable amount of ground disturbance which will have compromised the archaeological potential of the original structure. In these cases, the overall lot will still maintain an archaeological potential rating of moderate-high to account for other archaeological resources that may be uncovered within the lot.

The amount of disturbance to the archaeological record within Braidwood is subject to how each individual pre-1900 structure was removed or destroyed, and whether a new structure is situated on top of the potential remains. The amount of archaeological disturbance will be dependent on the type and height of the new construction.

Whilst construction on the footprint of a pre-1900 building can potentially have a major impact on any archaeological deposits, it is not always a guarantee that the remains will be fully disturbed or destroyed. This AMP has identified areas of potential archaeological sensitivity from pre-1900, further investigations (including further research, ground penetrating radar and/or test excavation) should be undertaken prior to ground disturbance works in areas of potential identified within this AMP - Stage 1 (AZP).

Stages 2 and 3 of the overall AMP should undertake further investigations to determine the likelihood of archaeological remains continuing to be located in situ (see Section 7.1.1 of this report).

5 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 ASSESSING HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Heritage Act, 1977 (NSW) defines heritage items to be:

Those buildings, works, relics or places of historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance for the state of New South Wales.

and defines a relic falling within that definition to be:

... any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

- a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and*
- b) is of State or local heritage significance.*

The evaluation of the heritage values of a relic depends upon the assessment of its significance, the level of its condition and integrity and the potential it may possess to expand the existing level of knowledge.

The concept of significance derives from The Burra Charter. The Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Site) Charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (the Burra Charter) (current edition 2013) sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance including owners, managers and custodians. The Charter is not a statutory document but does provide specific guidance for physical and procedural actions that should occur in relation to significant places.

‘Potential’ and ‘significance’ can be confused when the cultural significance of an archaeological site is assessed. A place may have high potential to contain archaeological evidence, but that evidence may be of low cultural significance. A distinction should be drawn between the two concepts when assessing archaeological significance. Establishing the archaeological potential at a place is only the first step in the process of assessing cultural significance. A place may contain archaeological features and deposits from a range of periods, illustrating a range of activities, and exhibiting a range of levels of disturbance. These different kinds of archaeological evidence may be of different levels of cultural significance, and reflect different values, and this should be reflected in the practitioner’s assessment.

The Burra Charter defines ‘cultural significance’ to include ‘scientific ... value for past, present or future generations’. Scientific value refers to the information content of a place and its ability to reveal more about an aspect of the past through investigation or research. The relative scientific value of a place is likely to depend on the importance of the information or data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and the potential to contribute further important information about the place itself or a type or class of place. Places with archaeological significance may embody a range of values. Usually they are significant for their potential to yield data that are of value for understanding the past (‘scientific significance’). However, a place with archaeological significance may also embody aesthetic, historic, social, and/or spiritual values. The archaeological evidence at the place may yield information that is useful for understanding these other values too.

5.1.1 Classification Criteria

The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance adopts as its foundation of classification four separate value types:

- Aesthetic Value
 - Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use; and
 - Addresses the scenic and architectural values of an item or its creative achievement. An item is therefore of aesthetic significance if it has visual or sensory appeal, landmark qualities, or displays creative or technical excellence.
- Historic Value
 - Historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, identifying significance in the connection between an item and cultural development and change.
- Scientific Value
 - The scientific or research value of a place will depend on the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information; and
 - Involves the evaluation of an item in technical or research terms, taking into consideration the archaeological, industrial, and educational and research potential. Within this classification items have significance value in terms of their ability to contribute to the better understanding of cultural history or environment.
- Social Value
 - Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group.

5.1.2 Value Criteria

As a factor of significance, archaeological significance is a measure by which a site or area may contribute knowledge, not available from other sources, to current research themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines. The practice note, 'The Burra Charter and Archaeological Practice' (Australia ICOMOS, 2013) uses the term 'archaeological significance' to characterise places that are of cultural significance, in whole or in part, for the archaeological values that they embody. However, 'archaeological significance' is not a phrase used by the Burra Charter and practitioners are advised to recall that 'archaeological significance' might be more appropriately regarded as a sub-set of 'scientific significance', or of the other kinds of cultural significance defined by the Burra Charter.

The archaeological record can often provide research information not available from other historical sources. An Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) focuses on the identification of material evidence to help explain how and where people lived, as well as what factors may have influenced their lives.

Considerations for the study of the archaeology of a relic include:

- Whether a site, or any remaining fabric of a site, contributes knowledge to the historical record or has the potential to do so; and

- The degree to which the material evidence may contribute knowledge for current research themes.

In relation to current research themes in historical archaeology, the assessment of cultural significance is affected by a combination of historical, scientific, cultural, social, architectural, aesthetic and natural values:

- Historical value provides a background for the assessment of social, cultural and archaeological significance;
- Scientific value depends upon the ability of an item or place to provide knowledge contributing to research in a particular subject or a range of different subjects;
- Cultural value relates to material evidence that reflects the beliefs, customs and values of a society or a component of a society;
- Social value relates to the way people worked and lived and the nature of change and its motivation. Social significance is closely related to cultural significance;
- Architectural value depends on considerations of technical design, the personal consideration of who built it, and technical achievement;
- Aesthetic value addresses the manner in which an item represents creative achievement; and
- Natural value relates to items that either support existing natural processes or systems or provide insights into natural processes or systems.

5.1.3 Degree Criteria

The degree of significance for the distinctiveness of an item may be described as being either 'Rare' or 'Representative' within its community/cultural/geographical level.

5.1.4 Level Criteria

Within New South Wales, a relic can be classified at two different levels:

- Local level significance
 - This listing level identifies the item as being significant for its local historical or geographic heritage context, or within an identifiable local cultural or community group.
 - Heritage places or objects that are important for the community in a local government area are listed on the local environmental plan (LEP) and managed by the local council.
- State level significance
 - This listing level identifies the item as being significant for its State historical or geographic heritage context, or within an identifiable cultural or community groups across the State.
 - Listing on the State Heritage Register means that the heritage item is of particular importance to the people of NSW and enriches the understanding of NSW people's history and identity.

More broadly, archaeological sites can also be recognised as holding:

- National level significance

- This listing level identifies the item as being significant for its National historical or geographic heritage context, or within an identifiable cultural or community groups across the Nation.
- International level significance
 - This listing level identifies the item as being significant for its International historical or geographic heritage context, or within an identifiable cultural or community groups Internationally.

5.2 NSW HERITAGE OFFICE HERITAGE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

In order to create standardised assessment criteria for assessing heritage significance, the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) have outlined specific guidelines. The OEH guidelines for *Assessing Heritage Significance* (Heritage Office (former), 2001) states that an item will be considered to be of state and/or local heritage significance if it meets one or more of the NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria, below:

Table 5. NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria

Criteria	Description
Criterion (a)	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)	An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
Criterion (c)	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)	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)	An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
Criterion (f)	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);
Criterion (g)	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments. (or a class of the local area's <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)

Within the framework of the criteria, where it is relevant, the components of a structure or relic may be evaluated according to a five-stage grading system:

Table 6. Evaluation Criteria.

Criteria	Description
Exceptional	Indicates that is a rare or outstanding element, contributing directly to the assessment of an item's significance at the appropriate level;
High	Indicates that an element exhibits an advanced degree of original fabric and is a key element in the assessment of an item's significance at the appropriate level;

Moderate	Indicates that an element has been modified or has degraded, with little individual heritage value, but that makes an interpretive contribution in the assessment an item's significance at the appropriate level;
Little	Indicates that an element has been modified or has degraded to a degree that detracts from the assessment of an item's significance at the appropriate level; and
Intrusive	Indicates that an element is damaging in the assessment of an item's significance at the appropriate level.

5.3 INVENTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A full inventory list outlining building and lots of archaeological potential has been provided as an appendix to this report and should be used in conjunction with the GIS mapping layers NGH have created. All items on this list have been assigned a minimum local heritage significance should they be uncovered during any future works, with a full assessment of the site/s being required if/when the remains are revealed.

Individual inventory sheets have been created only for items that have more historical information available to warrant the more detailed assessment. Not all items on the full inventory list have an individual inventory sheet. As a result, Council and individuals using this AMP - Stage 1 (AZP) must check all information provided within the AMP relevant to their specific lot/DP.

5.4 STATE HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

'Braidwood and its setting' is assessed as State Significant for meeting the historical, associative, aesthetic, social, research, rarity and representative NSW assessment criteria at a state level.

The NSW Office of Environment and Heritage outlines the significance of Braidwood and its setting:

Braidwood and its setting are of state significance as an excellent surviving example of a Georgian period town plan, dating from the late 1830s. The plan, which retains high integrity, reflects colonial administration as applied to the outer reaches of the Nineteen Counties from the 1820s, following earliest European settlement in the area. The surviving historic elements in the surrounding landscape strengthen the town's significance.

The town buildings reflect key phases of development, commencing with the initial construction period in the 1840s, and consolidation in the latter half of the century following the gold boom. The integrity of Wallace Street as a fine collection of 19th century buildings makes it particularly significant. The high proportion of 19th century buildings throughout the town contributes further to its heritage value and creates fine streetscapes often with delightful views to the pastoral surrounds.

The abrupt transition at the town boundary between built and pastoral landscapes highlights significant historical settlement patterns, specifically the large land grants on the north, east and south sides of the town obtained by McKellar, Wilson and Coghill, and passed on to the Maddrells and eventually others. The juxtaposition of a cohesive town set within an historic pastoral landscape on the north, east and south sides is also significant. The closer settlement on the western side reflects the subdivision of the former Church and School Estate.

In NSW, colonial towns that retain significant historic form and fabric to the extent that Braidwood does, are rare.

Some 20th century elements in the town reflect later phases of development. Construction circa 1936 is significant for its association with the emergence from the Great Depression and amalgamation of the Municipality of Braidwood with the Tallaganda Shire. Development in the 1950s, particularly to the west of town is significant for its association with post WWII population growth and the mid-1950s wool boom. 20th century development is reflected in most towns in NSW and, in the context of Braidwood, is considered to be of local significance only.

Date significance updated: 15 Mar 05

The aim of the overall AMP for Braidwood conservation area is for Council and individuals to understand the impact of proposed works on not only the individual lot, but also the conservation area as a whole. The significance of Braidwood lies in the sum of its parts, with the overall value of the town and its setting greater than the individual listings. Whilst the majority of the individually listed buildings within the conservation area only meet the NSW heritage criteria to be listed as locally significant, it is their combined value that forms the State significance of the conservation area.

6 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES

6.1 NSW HERITAGE ACT, 1977

Natural, cultural and built heritage is protected in NSW under the Heritage Act 1977. The Act is administered by the Heritage Division, a State government agency within the Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of Planning and Environment.

The Act creates the State Heritage Register (SHR) which provides permanent protection for a heritage item or place. Items of State heritage significance are defined as a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct which is of historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological or natural significance to the State (Section 4A(1) of the Act). The effect of SHR listing is that a person cannot damage, destroy, alter or move an item, building or land without approval from the Heritage Council.

The Heritage Council of NSW, constituted under the Heritage Act 1977, is appointed by the Minister and responsible for heritage in NSW. The Council reflects a cross-section of community, government and conservation expertise with the Heritage Division being the operational arm of the Council.

The 2001 NSW Heritage Manual Update published by the NSW Heritage Office (now the 'Heritage Division') provides guidelines for 'Assessing Heritage Significance'. The Manual includes specific criteria for assessing heritage significance and the significance assessment within this report has been completed in accordance with these guidelines.

When items are listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) applications to carry out works on those items need to be made to the Heritage Council under Section 60 of the Act.

6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT 1979 (NSW)

The Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) controls land use planning in NSW. The planning system established by the EP&A Act includes Local Environment Plans (LEPs) and other provisions relating to development control.

Heritage items are added to a heritage schedule of a LEP often following identification and assessment from a local shire heritage study. The SHI also holds local heritage items listed by local councils in NSW. These items are then given protection by the heritage provisions within the relevant plan, which will then require consent of Council for certain developments.

6.3 PALERANG LEP, 2014

The Palerang Council LEP (2014) identifies and protects heritage conservation areas and listed buildings/items, identifies environmentally sensitive land, and prescribes land use practices. Heritage items (if any) are listed and described in Schedule 5. Heritage conservation areas are shown on the Heritage Map as well as being described in Schedule 5.

Clause 5.10 of the LEP provides stipulating how heritage is to be conserved. The objectives of Clause 1 are particularly pertinent to this report and are as follows:

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Palerang,
- (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,

- (c) to conserve archaeological sites,
- (d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.

Heritage assessment

The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development:

- (a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or
- (b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or
- (c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),

require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

The Palerang LEP is supported by the Palerang Development Control Plan, which provides more detailed standards and controls for specific types of development.

6.4 EXCAVATION PERMITS

To excavate areas of significant archaeological potential, permits are required. Section 139 (1) of the NSW Heritage Act (1977) states:

(1) A person must not disturb or excavate any [land](#) knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a [relic](#) being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an [excavation permit](#).

The type of excavation permit required by individuals will depend upon the heritage listing of the individual Lot/DP. Owners of land in NSW that is likely to contain archaeological remains must make an application to the Heritage Council prior to undertaking ground disturbance works.

The following list outlines the types of applications and when they are appropriate. Lot owners within the Braidwood Conservation Area that are completing a Development Application or Subdivision should refer to the AMP and associated mapping to identify whether their lot is within an area of identified potential, and what significance listing the AMP has assigned their lot. All archaeological work should be undertaken by qualified individuals:

- Section 60 Application
 - This type of application is required to disturb or excavate sites listed on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order (IHO) applies
- Section 139 Exemption
 - This type of exemption is contingent upon the extent of the proposed ground disturbance has two facets to it:
 - The excavation or disturbance of land will have a minor impact on archaeological relics including the testing of land to verify the existence of relics without destroying or removing them; OR
 - the proposed excavation is located in an area of disturbance, indicating that the site has little likelihood of Relics or no archaeological research potential
- Section 140 Application
 - This type of application is required to disturb or excavate sites not listed on the State Heritage Register

7 MAPPING

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH POTENTIAL

The mapping for stage 1 of the AMP will form the basis for mapping and further investigations in the subsequent two stages of the AMP compilation.

The mapping for stage 1 of the AMP has been based on the following:

- Review of existing heritage assessments and condition of the heritage items;
- Searches of national and state heritage databases. This includes the Australian Heritage Database (National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists), and the NSW Heritage Division State Heritage Inventory;
- Search of the Palerang, Braidwood, and Queanbeyan Councils Local Environmental Plans (LEP) and DCPs;
- Review of relevant secondary literature;
- Review of relevant primary literature;
- Site visit; and
- Informal oral history from members of the Braidwood Historical Society.

The mapping for stage 1 of the AMP has been completed based on the information gathered from the various sources listed above within the time and scope of the project. This mapping may therefore be subject to change in the future when more information becomes available, and as a result the mapping and AMP should be reviewed on a regular basis to account for future information and insights.

The mapping for the AMP provides a broad scale archaeological assessment of the area to reduce the risk of disturbance or inappropriate development of areas containing potential historic archaeological remains (up to a cut-off date of 1900). Mapping is complemented by both an inventory list, and in the cases of more available historic information, individual inventory sheets. All overall lots as well as specific buildings (if known) are included within the AMP mapping. In a number of cases this results in multiple entries for one lot.

The areas identified within the GIS mapping for the AMP includes the following information to help assess the significance and potential of the individual archaeological items:

- Materials used for specific identified buildings (if known);
- Whether the site has a current heritage listing; and
- Evidence of ground disturbance.

7.1.1 Archaeological Potential Assessment Gradings

Archaeological sites provide irreplaceable evidence of the lives of Australia's previous generations. They are an invaluable resource for interpreting the nation's history and culture. Archaeology investigates and studies physical evidence in order to explain how people lived in earlier times. This evidence includes objects and artefacts of everyday use such as crockery, bottles, tools or toys, and the remains of early historic buildings and structures.

In practice, an important historical archaeological site will be likely to contain a range of different elements as vestiges and remnants of the past. Such sites will include 'relics' of significance in the form of deposits, artefacts, objects and usually also other material evidence from demolished buildings, works or former structures which provide evidence of prior occupations. The value of the site and the elements within it must be assessed, documented and recognised so that correct future management choices are made. In addition to those sites which contain obvious archaeological 'relics', there may also be other places or items, for example standing buildings, to which archaeological techniques can be applied to yield new evidence with meaningful results for the understanding of the history and occupation of the place.

Archaeological sites may also experience a change in the nature of the values or predicted significance that they hold, before and after the completion of large-scale excavations or other investigations. The anticipated nature of the site, its relics and deposits, may be confirmed following archaeological testing or salvage excavation. Conversely, the process of investigation might itself change both the predicted significance and the actual significance of some elements of the archaeological resource.

This would be the case for a site where subsequent phases of development were found to have disturbed the earlier archaeology more or less than was predicted by the initial assessment. Foundations of earlier buildings which may exist under the current structures may be partly removed or even destroyed when the new, deeper foundations of multi-storey buildings are built.

The goal of the overall AMP for Braidwood Conservation Area (combination of work Stages 1, 2 and 3) is to provide an indication of the probability of archaeology and its character. In order to do this, this document (AMP – Stage 1 (AZP)), provides an initial assessment of archaeological sensitivity of areas within the town. Stage 2 and 3 of the overall AMP should conduct further research and analysis to draw further conclusions on the likelihood of archaeological remains being located in situ and identify the archaeological potential of the site.

The difference between archaeological sensitivity and archaeological potential as used within this AMP is outlined below.

Archaeological sensitivity (used within this AMP – Stage 1 (AZP))

Areas designated as archaeologically sensitive are those evaluated as containing potential for archaeological sites. These are areas where pre-1900 buildings and structures are known to have existed (or still exist with the potential for other archaeological remains to exist within the lot), but that have not been fully assessed as to the level of disturbance the area has been subject to post 1900.

Archaeological sensitivity therefore denotes an area where known buildings and deposits once were, but does not define the level of potential for archaeological evidence to remain, or its potential significance.

Archaeological potential (recommended to be implemented during further research and analysis in AMP – Stage 2 and 3)

Archaeological potential refers to areas of sensitivity that have been further assessed for disturbance to the archaeological record, with a conclusion for an area being drawn to assess whether archaeological material is likely to remain within the area. For example, a known building pre-1900 was located, but subsequent research revealed that post-1900 the building was demolished and a large building with deep foundations was built in its place on the block, thus significantly reducing the archaeological potential of the area.

Further research in Stages 2 and 3 of the overall AMP should investigate into the disturbance of the archaeological record post 1900 to analyse the potential for archaeological remains to exist within a lot.

Assessment Gradings

All identified sites of archaeological sensitivity within this AMP – Stage 1 (AZP) have been assigned to one of the categories outlined in Table 7. Whilst AZP usually identify sites as ‘requiring further investigation’ or ‘not requiring further investigation’, NGH has assigned assessment gradings to remain in keeping with the future stages of the report. All sites identified within the inventory list for this project are items of potential archaeological significance which will require further investigation (to be undertaken in Stages 2 and 3 of the overall AMP).

It should be noted, that lack of identification of an area as archaeologically sensitive does not mean that there are unquestionably no pre-1900 remains within the area. Lack of identification of an area is due to no available historic resources suggesting buildings or structures were definitely present on the site, which may be subject to change as further research is undertaken and more resources are uncovered.

Table 7. Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment Gradings

Grading	Description
High (likely/probable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of pre-1900 occupation; or Historical records of site of pre-1900 occupations.
High-Moderate (likely)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lot contained building/s pre-1900 occupation, exact location of buildings on lot may be known or unknown.
Low-Moderate (unlikely)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced evidence of pre-1900 occupations, not supported by numerous sources of research; Areas that were used pre-1900 as community areas or other that did not contain built structures; or Proximity to existing heritage sites or areas of assessed high archaeological significance.

NGH recommends that during Stage 2 and 3 of the overall AMP the following three categories are used to determine the grading of archaeological potential for individual sites to maintain consistency throughout the overall AMP report.

Table 8. Archaeological Potential Assessment Gradings

Grading	Description
High (likely/probable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of pre-1900 occupations / activity and buildings and limited to no evidence of ground disturbance; or Historical records of site of pre-1900 occupations / activity and buildings, and no evidence of ground disturbance.
Moderate (possible)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of pre-1900 occupations / activity and buildings but moderate ground disturbance present; or Historical records of pre-1900 occupations / activity and buildings and limited ground disturbance present.
Low (unlikely)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of pre-1900 occupations / activity and buildings but significant evidence of ground disturbance present; or

Grading	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical records of pre-1900 occupations / activity and buildings but moderate ground disturbance present; or • Proximity to existing heritage sites or areas of assessed high archaeological potential with no evidence of ground disturbance present.

7.2 GIS LAYERS

NGH has created a number of GIS mapping layers for the AMP to help inform both Council and individuals of the archaeological sensitivity in individual lots. These layers include:

- Current heritage listings (created by Palerang Council);
- 1859 Plan of Braidwood Map; and
- NGH site visit.

Below are exported excerpts of GIS layers displaying areas of pre-1900 archaeological sensitivity. Maps to be used in conjunction with GIS file layers and inventory list.

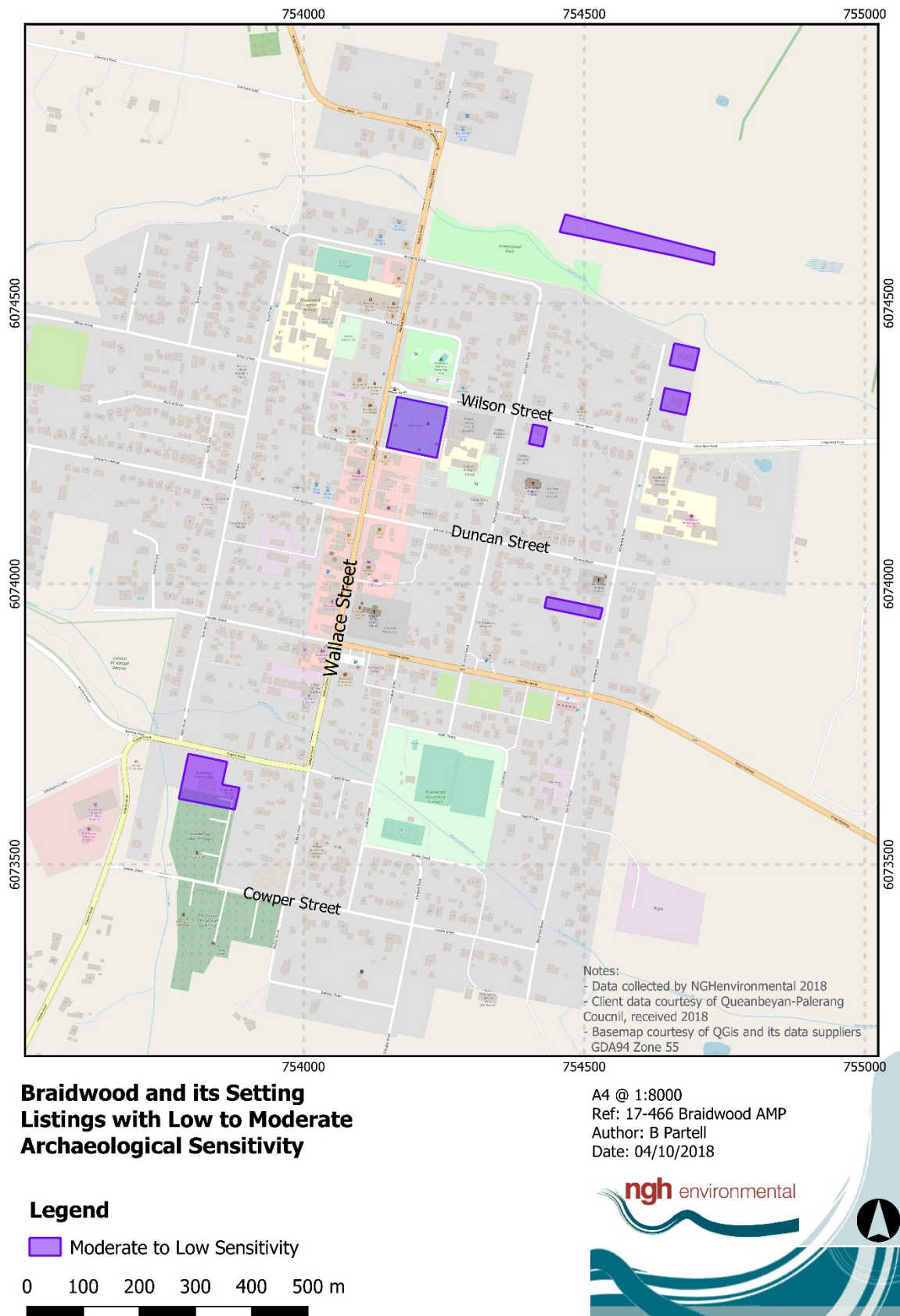


Figure 4. Areas of Low-moderate archaeological sensitivity within Braidwood.

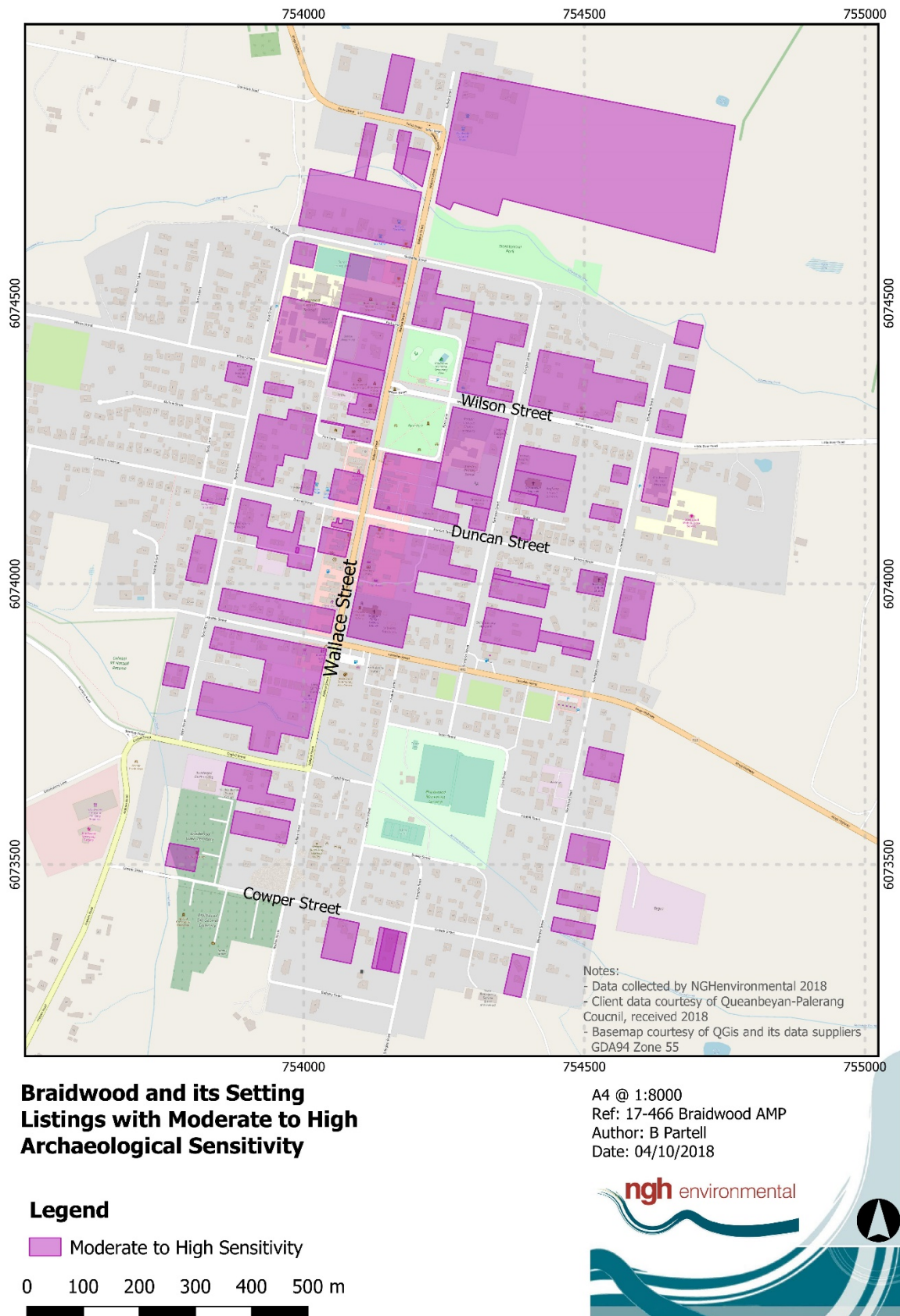


Figure 5. Areas of moderate-high archaeological sensitivity within Braidwood.

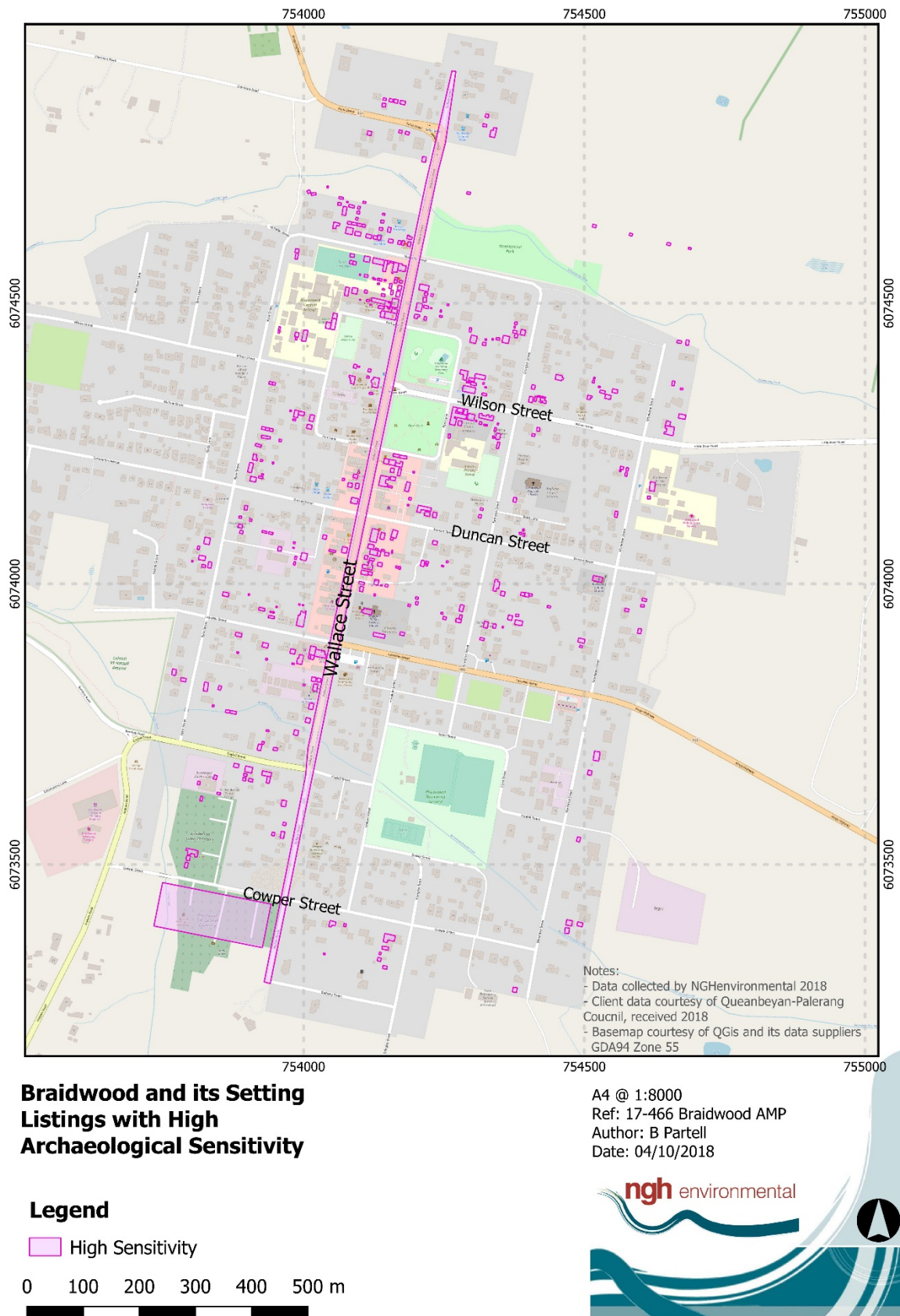


Figure 6. Areas of high archaeological sensitivity within Braidwood.

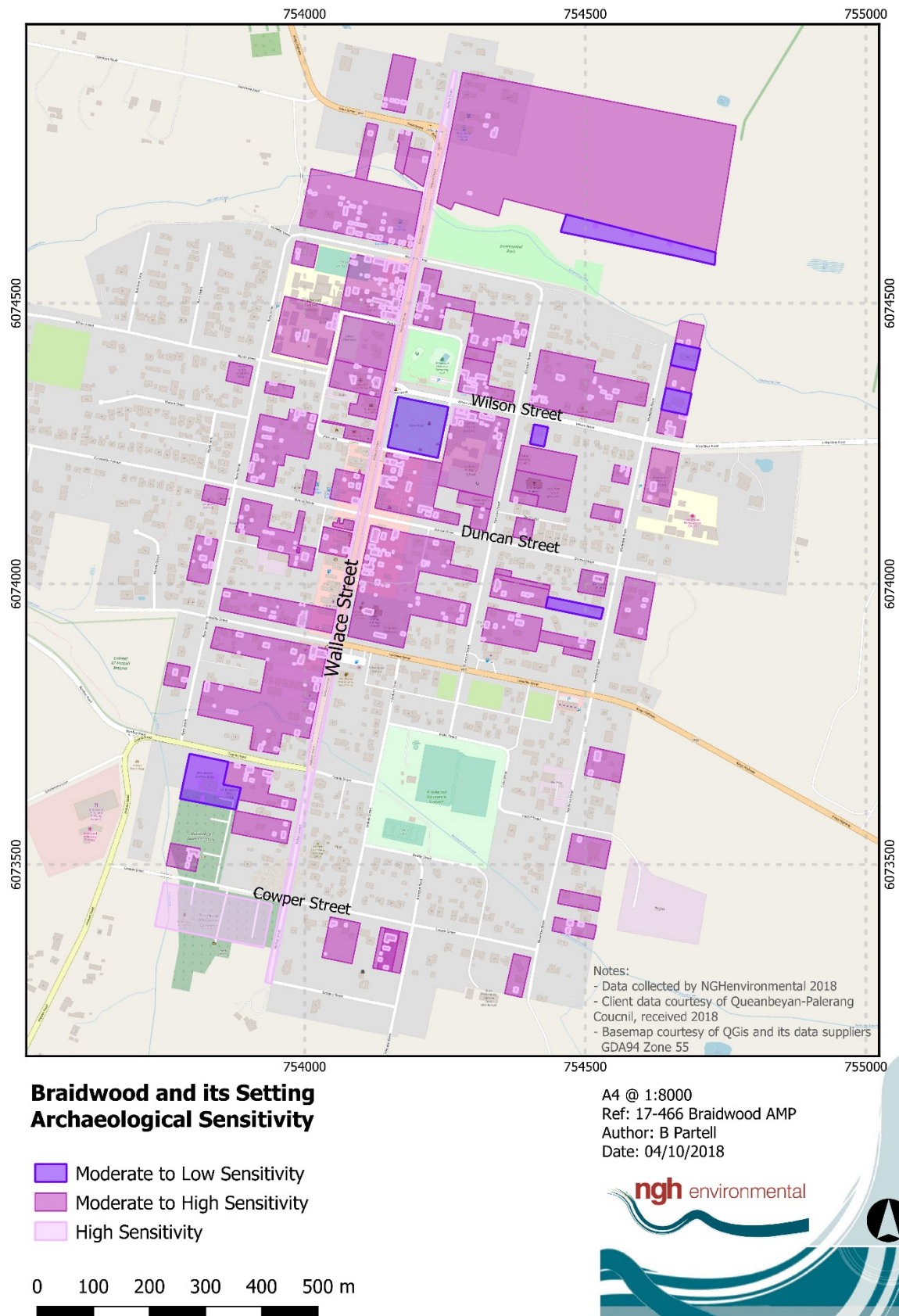


Figure 7. All areas of archaeological sensitivity within Braidwood.

8 SITE REQUIREMENTS

The Site Requirements section of an AMP describes the range of archaeological actions which may be applied at individual sites. Requirements may include:

- Archaeological assessment;
- Survey/remote sensing/non-intervention options (which do not involve the disturbance or excavation of land);
- Archaeological test trenching;
- Monitoring;
- Sampling of evidence;
- Large-scale, controlled archaeological (open area) excavation;
- In situ conservation; and/or
- No further archaeological action.

There may also be a combination of the above requirements.

As AMPs have the advantage of providing early indication of potentially significant sites across a study landscape, this enables them to present a recommendation, if warranted, for undisturbed, in situ preservation of selected sites with high archaeological research potential or other significance values, such as representativeness or rarity. This enables a more even balance between development pressures and achievement of sound conservation and preservation practice by identifying archaeological management requirements before new development is proposed, so that, if necessary, in situ retention strategies can be more readily incorporated into design and construction programs at a pre-development application stage. In this way, AMPs may be able to support long-term archaeological research priorities.

8.1 SITE/ CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT

NGH Environmental have been contracted to complete the first stage of this AMP - Stage 1 (AZP) which required an identification of areas of significance and recommendations for future work.

NGH has completed Stage 1 of the AMP by outlining areas of archaeological sensitivity based upon different forms of historical research and providing recommendations for future work.

Stage 2 of the AMP (which is dependent on funding) process will establish relevant research questions for investigation in the town and deliver more detailed recommendations based on the level of significance of the archaeology with more specific recommendations for the development assessment process.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 RESULTS

Stage 1 of the AMP has identified areas of archaeological sensitivity based on various forms of research which should be considered by both lot owners and individuals during future Development Applications.

Areas of archaeological sensitivity identified within this AMP – Stage 1 (AZP) have been outlined within the GIS mapping, inventory list and individual inventory sheets. Areas of sensitivity have been identified through various forms of historical research including; Council LEPs, secondary sources, primary sources, historical photographs, maps, site visit, and oral histories. Archaeological sensitivity is present across the entire town of Braidwood, with a particular focus on the northern end of Wallace Street as well as Mackeller Street.

9.2 CONCLUSIONS

Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council commissioned NGH Environmental to prepare an Archaeological Management Plan for the State Listed Conservation Area ‘Braidwood and its Setting’, up until the cut-off date of 1900. Established as a village in 1839 by formal survey, the town of Braidwood continues to contain both buildings and archaeological remains from the nineteenth century.

As development of the town continues to occur in the twenty-first century in the form of the installation and upgrade of infrastructure, subdivision, the erection of new buildings and alterations and additions to older buildings, Council has identified that an AMP would be a necessary addition to the town to help streamline Development Applications for individuals within the town.

The objective of the AMP is to therefore provide an early warning system to both Council and residents of Braidwood by mapping areas of potential historic archaeology within the state conservation area. The AMP provides a broad scale archaeological assessment of the area to reduce the risk of disturbance or inappropriate development of areas containing potential historic archaeological remains.

The AMP aims to help Council and individuals to understand the impact of proposed works on not only the individual lot, but also the conservation area as a whole. The significance of Braidwood lies in the sum of its parts, with the overall value of the town and its setting greater than the individual listings. Whilst the majority of the individually listed buildings within the conservation area only meet the NSW heritage criteria to be listed as locally significant, it is their combined value that forms the State significance of the conservation area.

Information for the AMP was gained from a variety of sources, including secondary (some of which were provided to NGH by Council), primary (including maps and photographs), State and Local heritage listings, 2-day site visit, and informal oral history from members of the Braidwood Historical Society.

The first stage of the AMP has identified areas of archaeological sensitivity based on various forms of research which should be considered by both property owners and managers during future Development Applications.

NGH identified a number of limitations of this report that should be considered during the future stages 2 and 3 of the overall Archaeological Management Plan for Braidwood:

1. A “cut-off” date of pre-1900 was imposed upon this AMP - Stage 1 (AZP). Post 1900 buildings have the potential to have significantly impacted the potential for archaeological remains

to be located in situ. Structures and buildings from the twentieth century can also be considered relics and of State or local significance according to *The Heritage Act 1977*.

2. Areas that have been identified by NGH in the GIS mapping and inventory list is based upon available historical research and should be used as a preliminary warning guide to flag the need for potential further research into individual areas.
3. It was noted during NGH's site visit that the Museum contains unsorted research notes about the history of Braidwood that may contain further pertinent information relating to previous buildings and therefore archaeological potential.
4. This investigation has undertaken only cursory informal discussion with members of the Braidwood Historical Society, and further information from other town members may be available and of considerable value.

9.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations have been formulated for 'Braidwood and its Setting':

1. Future studies should expand the timeframe of the plan and investigate buildings and structures of post 1900 age.
2. Further investigation of identified lots will be required prior to works commencing in areas of identified archaeological sensitivity.
3. QPRC should initiate Stages 2 and 3 of the overall AMP to establish the disturbance of areas post 1900 and associated remaining archaeological potential.
4. Any future development work in areas identified as having associated archaeological potential should proceed with caution and will require implementation of an Unexpected Finds Procedure.
5. Areas of high archaeological sensitivity as identified within this AMP (Stage 1 – AZP) will require further assessment as to their level of archaeological potential. Areas that are identified within Stages 2 and 3 of the overall AMP to have high archaeological potential may require an excavation permit to undertake ground disturbance works. The specific permit will be dependent on the individual listing of the lot and DP (See Section 6.4 to determine the potential permit required);
 - a. State listed items (See Appendix B) will require a s.60 or s.139 application, depending on the level of disturbance to the site (only applicable to State listed lots that identify archaeological materials within their listing, or identified within this AMP - Stage 1 (AZP) as being of State Significance);
 - b. Locally listed items (See Appendix C) will require a s.140 or s.139 application, depending on the level of disturbance to the site (applicable to all locally listed items on the Palerang LEP which have been identified as having archaeological potential within the listing, or identified within this AMP - Stage 1 (AZP) as being of local archaeological potential).
6. Areas of high archaeological sensitivity as identified within this AMP (Stage 1 – AZP) will require further assessment as to their level of archaeological potential. Areas that are identified within Stages 2 and 3 of the overall AMP to have high archaeological potential that have the potential to be disturbed, damaged or destroyed by development may require:
 - d. Archaeological monitoring and/or
 - e. Archival recording, text, plan and elevation drawings, and photography, and/or
 - f. Appropriate reporting and maintenance of parts or the whole of the heritage resource.

7. Further research in conjunction with the historical society should be undertaken in the future. It was noted during NGH's site visit that the Museum contains unsorted research notes about the history of Braidwood that may contain further pertinent information relating to previous buildings and therefore archaeological potential.
8. A formal oral history study should be undertaken to capture further historical information from individuals and families that have lived in the Braidwood area for generations. This investigation has undertaken only cursory informal discussion with members of the Braidwood Historical Society, and further information from other town members may be available and of considerable value.

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APPENDIX A STATE HERITAGE ITEMS LISTED WITHIN BRAIDWOOD

These individual items listed within Braidwood are items on the State Heritage Register and will require a s.60 or s.139 (depending on level of disturbance to the site) application for excavation or ground disturbance works if this AMP - Stage 1 (AZP) identifies the Lot/DP as an area of potential.

Item name	Lot/DP	Address	SHR
Albion Hotel, 3 adjoining shops & stables	1/DP598830	119 Wallace Street	00304
Bedervale	3/DP543076	Monkitee Street	00017
Braidwood District Historical Society Museum	10/DP1109798 11/DP1109798 1/DP86338	Wallace Street	00149
Mill Centre	1/DP846907 2/DP846907 3/DP846907	Wallace Street	00434

APPENDIX B LOCAL HERITAGE ITEMS LISTED WITHIN BRAIDWOOD

The following list are items on the Palerang Local Environment Plan (LEP 2014) and will require a s.140 or s.139 (depending on level of disturbance to the site) application for excavation or ground disturbance works if this AMP - Stage 1 (AZP) identifies the Lot/DP as an area of potential.

Item Name	Lot/DP	Address	Listing ID
Amarsham	10/DP557240	38 Elrington Street	I40
Arcona	1/DP712453	60 Ryrie Street	I97
Ardstrath House and remnant garden plantings	2/DP705593	203 Little River Road	I67
Athol and Outbuilding	11/DP1008982	59 Cowper Street	I17
Australian Joint Stock Bank (Former)	1/DP1039618	185 Wallace Street	I144
Avonhurst Gallery	1/DP744550	78 Wallace Street	I116
Badgery's Cottage	B/DP153324	48 Elrington Street	I44
Bee-hive Stores, Former	11/DP630272	3 Park Lane	I91
Berridale	D/DP158857	42 Lascelles Street	I54
Braidwood Bakery	1/DP1141292	101 Wallace Street	I122
Braidwood Cemetery	1/DP194644; 7301/DP1160871; 7302/DP1160871; 1/DP 345157; 1/DP947748; 13/12/DP758152; 14/12/DP758152; 15/12/DP758152; 16/12/DP758152; 17/12/DP758152; 18/12/DP758152; 19/12/DP 758152	Cowper Street	I15
Braidwood District Historical Society Museum	1/DP86338	186 Wallace Street	I145
Braidwood Hotel	1/DP711400	180 Wallace Street	I143
Braidwood Racecourse	290/DP727632	6185 Kings Highway	I52
Braidwood Showground	12/DP755954	6247 Kings Highway	I53
Bunn Cottage	41/DP755954	11210 Nerriga Road	I89
Calderwood	2/DP1029125	18 Park Lane	I94
Chez Nous	2/DP1149369	39 Wallace Street	I110
Church of England Hall	4/DP582379	68 Wilson Street	I163
Church of England Rectory (Former)	2/DP706093	62 Wilson Street	I162
Commemorative poplar avenue	-	Kings Highway	I51
Commercial Premises	1/DP713618	125 Wallace Street	I130
Commercial shops	1/DP799427	139 Wallace Street	I135
Corner Shop	25/DP1102366	112 Wallace Street	I124
Cottage	1/DP795425	5 Solus Street	I100
Cottage	3/12/DP758152	14 Wallace Street	I102

Cottage	4/12/DP758152; 5/12/DP758152	16 Wallace Street	I103
Cottage	1, DP 732815	21 Wallace Street	I104
Cottage	7/12/DP758152	22 Wallace Street	I105
Cottage	16/13/DP758152	25 Wallace Street	I106
Cottage	17/14/DP758152	33 Coghill Street	I12
Cottage	1/DP1028900	224 Wallace Street	I149
Cottage	1/DP770283	226 Wallace Street	I150
Cottage	2/DP325274	35 Wilson Street	I156
Cottage	4/A/DP2726	37 Wilson Street	I157
Cottage	1/DP783434	60 Wilson Street	I161
Cottage	1/DP714762	70 Wilson Street	I164
Cottage	2/DP741184; 3/DP741184	73 Wilson Street	I165
Cottage	1/DP799844	74 Wilson Street	I166
Cottage	2/DP529841	50 Duncan Street	I19
Cottage	B/DP160139	58 Duncan Street	I20
Cottage	B/DP154340	65 Duncan Street	I21
Cottage	8/DP1115123	91 Duncan Street	I26
Cottage	1/DP1094114	23 Elrington Street	I32
Cottage	16/10/DP758152	25 Elrington Street	I34
Cottage	18/DP1154315	39 Elrington Street	I41
Cottage	1/DP568393	63 Elrington Street	I46
Cottage	25/34/DP758152	6 Keder Street	I48
Cottage	26/34/DP758152	8 Keder Street	I49
Cottage	25/15/DP758152	16 Keder Street	I50
Cottage	1/DP38747	47 Lascelles Street	I55
Cottage	2/DP38747	49 Lascelles Street	I56
Cottage	3/DP38747	51 Lascelles Street	I58
Cottage	4/DP38747	53 Lascelles Street	I59
Cottage	1/DP197933	61 Lascelles Street	I62
Cottage	B/DP157611	62 Lascelles Street	I63
Cottage	C/DP157611	64 Lascelles Street	I64
Cottage	1/DP797286; 2/DP797286	77 Lascelles Street	I65
Cottage	21/DP826283	1 McKellar Street	I68
Cottage	1/DP65782	12 McKellar Street	I69
Cottage	4/DP1097166	33 McKellar Street	I72
Cottage	7/32/DP758152	15 Monkittee Street	I75
Cottage	5/31/DP758152	35 Monkittee Street	I77
Cottage	6/30/DP758152	51 Monkittee Street	I78
Cottage	1/30/DP758152	63 Monkittee Street	I82
Cottage	1/DP194131	72 Monkittee Street	I84
Cottage	2/DP563161	90 Monkittee Street	I86
Cottage	1/DP1048843	94 Monkittee Street	I87

Cottage	10/DP630272	5 Park Lane	I92
Cottage	1/DP817348	45 Ryrie Street	I95
Cottages	4/DP847717	96 Duncan Street	I28
Cottages	A/DP157611	58–60 Lascelles Street	I60
Cottages	22/DP1023674	52 Monkitee Street	I79
Council Chambers	32/5/DP758152; 34/5/DP758152	144 Wallace Street	I138
Court House	7004/DP1020633	170 Wallace Street	I141
Criterion Gallery	1/DP70806	56 Wallace Street	I113
Dalgety Building	1/DP995410	121 Wallace Street	I127
Doncaster	1/DP219650; 2/DP219650	1 Park Lane	I90
Former Bakery and Restaurant,	1/DP784958	123 Wallace Street	I128
Former Wesleyan Chapel	1/DP829063	82 Duncan Street	I23
Gatekeeper's Cottage	1/DP799533	1 Monkitee Street	I74
Hawthorn Hollow	1/DP255840	7 Park Lane	I93
Hillington	1/DP794118	50 Lascelles Street	I57
Hotel (Former)	11/DP1109798	30 Wallace Street	I108
Hotel (Former)	6/DP51945	133 Wallace Street	I133
House	27/14/DP758152	9 Bowler Street	I10
House	7/6/DP758152; 8/6/DP758152; 9/6/DP758152; 10/6/DP758152	14 Solus Street	I101
House	2/DP809425	17 Coghill Street	I11
House	6/DP2100 7/DP2100 8/DP2100 9/DP2100 10/DP2100	1 Coronation Avenue	I13
House	7/B/DP2726	48 Coronation Avenue	I14
House	1/DP195098	222 Wallace Street	I148
House	1/DP325274	33 Wilson Street	I155
House	1/DP1144110	47 Wilson Street	I158
House	1/DP609431	53 Wilson Street	I159
House	4/17/DP758152; 5/17/DP758152	51 Cowper Street	I16
House	3/DP1114513	58 Wilson Street	I160
House	1/DP633530	75 Wilson Street	I167
House	7/14/DP758152	74 Cowper Street	I18
House	B/DP158059	110 Duncan Street	I30
House	14/10/DP758152	29 Elrington Street	I35
House	B/DP323905	31 Elrington Street	I36
House	A/DP323905	33 Elrington Street	I37
House	1/DP840605	35 Elrington Street	I38
House	1/DP986731	37 Elrington Street	I39
House	2/DP869933	45 Elrington Street	I42

House	7/3/DP758152	64 Elrington Street	I47
House	1/DP742058	59 Lascelles Street	I61
House	3/30/DP758152	59 Monkitee Street	I80
House	1/DP797362; 2/DP797362	61 Monkitee Street	I81
House	1/DP719449	76 Monkitee Street	I85
House and Cottage	1/DP850984	97–99 Duncan Street	I29
House and two slab outbuildings	2/DP1029102	3 Solus Street	I99
Len Mutton and Co.	9/DP629625	124 Wallace Street	I129
Masonic Hall	1/DP599468	51 Elrington Street	I45
Myona	12/DP829963	116 Duncan Street	I31
National Theatre	2/DP212019	100 Wallace Street	I121
Nomchong electrical	B/DP151504	80 Wallace Street	I117
Phil Shoemark Agencies (former) Now Hannah Fyre Gallery and Residence	1/DP711583	84 Wallace Street	I119
Police Residences	1/DP1153688; 2/DP1153688	174 Wallace Street	I142
Post Office, residence and outbuilding	12/DP1017257	154 Wallace Street	I140
Rock Outcrops	1/DP1129342; 11/DP605235; 2/DP625654; 1/12/DP 758152; 8/13/DP758152; 9/13/DP758152	Wallace Street (southern end)	I153
Rose Cottage	12/DP576767	112 Lascelles Street	I66
Royal Mail Hotel	1/DP1014250	145 Wallace Street	I139
Ryrie Park Pavilion	7300/DP1153930	Wallace Street (Ryrie Park)	I151
School buildings ? 1878 headmaster?s residence, 1854 classroom.	18/5/DP758152 19/5/DP758152 20/5/DP758152	9 Wilson Street	I154
Semi-detached Cottage	2/DP813921	87 Duncan Street	I24
Semi-detached Cottage	1/DP813921	89 Duncan Street	I25
Shop-ezy Bottleshop and associated buildings	8/DP1138990	50 Wallace Street	I112
Shop (Former)	17/13/DP758152	27 Wallace Street	I107
Shop and Residence	14/DP75439	91 Wallace Street	I120
Shops/Residences	1/DP780651	68–70 Wallace Street	I114
St Andrew's Anglican Church	1/DP869933	47 Elrington Street	I43
St Andrew's Uniting Church	8/10/DP758152	68 Monkitee Street	I83
St Bede's Catholic Church and Presbytery	6/DP113033; 7/DP113033; 8/DP113033	83 Wallace Street	I118
Stone building	6/11/DP758152	42 Wallace Street	I111
Store (Former)	14/34/DP758152	35 Wallace Street	I109
Tallaganda Pottery (former)	5/DP38769	116 Wallace Street	I125
The Altenburg	1/DP797181	102 Wallace Street	I123
The Gables	2/DP852560	18 McKellar Street	I70
The Mill	1/DP846907	19 McKellar Street	I71

The Patch	3/DP65952	24 Elrington Street	I33
The Villa	3/DP596527	80 Duncan Street	I22
Tidmarsh	1/DP209874; 10/DP1102342	50 Ryrie Street	I96
Top supermarket	1/DP736314	132 Wallace Street	I132
Torpy's	1/DP852560	202 Wallace Street	I147
Two-storey shop	1/DP198353	130 Wallace Street	I131
Two Storey Victorian Shop (Nth)	A/DP152313	143 Wallace Street	I137
Two Storey Victorian Shop (Sth)	1/DP1016978	141 Wallace Street	I136
War Memorial	-	Intersection of Wilson and Wallace Streets	I152
Weiby's Shop (former)	1/DP784306	72 Wallace Street	I115
Westpac Bank	2/DP790199	138 Wallace Street	I134
Yately	1/32/DP758152; 2/32/DP758152	25 Monkittee Street	I76
Alf Thorley Automotive Engineering	1/DP995410	95 Duncan Street	I27