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5th July 2018

Dear Arthean

Statement of Heritage Impact – proposed development of Lot 2 DP 112382, 1241 Old Cooma Road, Googong NSW 2620 and Lot 126 DP 754881, 1187 Old Cooma Road, Googong NSW 2620.

Eco Logical Australia (ELA) has been engaged by Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council (QPRC) to conduct a heritage assessment and prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) to support a planning proposal for the proposed redevelopment of Lot 2 DP 112382, 1241 Old Cooma Road, Googong NSW 2620 and Lot 126 DP 754881, 1187 Old Cooma Road, Googong NSW 2620 (Figure 1).

This SoHI has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Manual '*Statements of Heritage Impact*' (2002) and '*Assessing Heritage Significance*' (2001) guidelines. The philosophy and process adopted is that guided by the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter* 1999.

The proposal has been assessed in relation to the relevant controls and provisions contained within the Queanbeyan Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2012 and the Queanbeyan Development Control Plan (DCP) 2012.

Yours sincerely



Alistair Grinbergs
Principal Consultant - Heritage Strategy & Development

Legislative Context

Heritage Act 1977

The NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (*Heritage Act*) provides protection of the environmental heritage of the State which includes places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts that are of State or local heritage significance. A key measure for the identification and conservation of State significant items is listing on the State Heritage Register (SHR) as provided in Part 3A of the *Heritage Act*.

Listing on the SHR means that any proposed works or alterations (unless exempted) to listed items must be approved by the Heritage Council or its delegates. Proposals to alter, damage, move or destroy places, buildings, works, relics; moveable objects or precincts protected by an IHO or listed on the SHR require an approval under section 60.

Section 57(2) of the *Heritage Act* provides for a number of potential exemptions to Section 57(1) approval requirements to reduce the need for approval of minor or regular works. Exempted development does not require prior Heritage Council approval. 'Standard' exemptions generally include minor and non-intrusive works such as maintenance, minor repairs and repainting.

Under Section 170 of the *Heritage Act*, all state government agencies must keep and administer a database of heritage assets called a Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register. The Section 170 Register is an important resource to be used for making decisions about maintaining, conserving and making changes to heritage assets.

Archaeological features and deposits are afforded statutory protection by the 'relics provision'. Section 4(1) of the *Heritage Act* (as amended 2009) defines 'relic' as 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 'relics provision' requires that no archaeological relics be disturbed or destroyed without prior consent from the Heritage Council of NSW. To determine if an area has historical archaeological potential or relics an assessment is to be made using the guidelines *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics* (Heritage Branch 2009). The Heritage Council must be notified on the discovery of a relic under Section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) requires that consideration is given to environmental impacts as part of the land use planning process. In NSW, environmental impacts are interpreted as including cultural heritage impact. Proposed activities and development are considered under different parts of the EP&A Act, including:

- Major projects (State Significant Development under Part 4.1 and State Significant Infrastructure under Part 5.1), requiring the approval of the Minister for Planning.
- Minor or routine development requiring local council consent, are usually undertaken under Part 4. In limited circumstances, projects may require the Minister's consent.
- Part 5 activities which do not require development consent. These are often infrastructure projects approved by local councils or the State agency undertaking the project.

The Act also controls the making of Environmental Planning Instruments (EPIs) such as LEPs and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs). LEPs commonly identify and have provisions for the protection of local heritage items and heritage conservation areas.

The Queanbeyan LEP 2012 lists heritage items, archaeological sites and heritage conservation areas in Schedule 5 (Environmental Heritage).

Part 5 - Miscellaneous Provisions in the Queanbeyan LEP provides objectives and actions that are applicable to all heritage items, these include:

5.10 Heritage conservation

The objectives of this clause are as follows:

- a) *to conserve the environmental heritage of Snowy River,*
- 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.*

Under Section 5.10(5) Heritage Assessment

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

- e) *on land on which a heritage item is located, or*
- f) *on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or*
- g) *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.

Study Area Description

The study area consists of Lot 2 DP112382 and Lot 126 DP754881, Old Cooma Road and covers an area of approximately 35.5Ha (Figure 1). The land is cleared (with the exception of a number of mature eucalypts in both lots and a planted windbreak in Lot 2 DP112382). Plantings of introduced deciduous and ornamental trees are present within Lot 2 DP112382. The property is divided into a series of paddocks with post and wire fencing. The property falls within the boundaries of the Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council (QPRC). The study area is bounded by Old Cooma Road on the east, Burra road to the west and a neighbouring grazing property to the south. Church Creek flows through the property from the south east to the north west.

Historical Context

The first recorded Colonial visitor to the Googong locality was Captain Mark Currie who led a party that passed through the area in 1823 while returning from an expedition to the Murrumbidgee River and Mt Tennant to the south east. Within five years of that first visit Colonial settlers, squatters and graziers had taken up land in the area. Early recorded landholders included John McAuley (640 acres), John Swan (over 700 acres) and James, Edward and William Gibbs (total holding 440 acres), William Ryan (600 acres), WC and MG Beresford (487 acres) (Parish of Googong, County of Murray maps 1906).

John Gibbs succeeded Ewan Cameron as the overseer of Robert Campbell's Mt Campbell property (to the south of the study area) in 1852. James Gibbs subsequently succeeded his father as overseer of Mt Campbell. He also acquired land adjacent to the Church glebe in the 1860s and over the ensuing years became one of the largest resident landowners in the area (Moore 1981).

The St Pauls church was built in 1867 and opened in 1868, its construction paid for by the land owners on the Googong area including the Campbell family.

A 1905 map of the Parish of Googong (NSW Land Registry Services) (**Figure 2**) shows the land included in Lot 2 and Lot 126 as belonging to William Gibbs. The Gibbs family continued to be significant landowners in the Googong area until the 1980s (Moore 1981).

Methodology

This assessment of potential heritage impacts included the following:

- A search of the NSW State Heritage Inventory, the Queanbeyan LEP 2012 and the Australian Heritage Database to determine if there is any additional information on places of heritage significance in or near to the proposed activity area;
- A site-based visit that included assessment of the potential for the proposal to impact upon neighbouring or nearby listed heritage places;
- Consideration of the questions posed in the NSW Heritage Office's 'Statement of Heritage Impact' guidelines; and
- Consideration of the relevant questions posed in the requirements of the Queanbeyan LEP 2012.



Figure 1: Site location and proximity of Heritage listed items

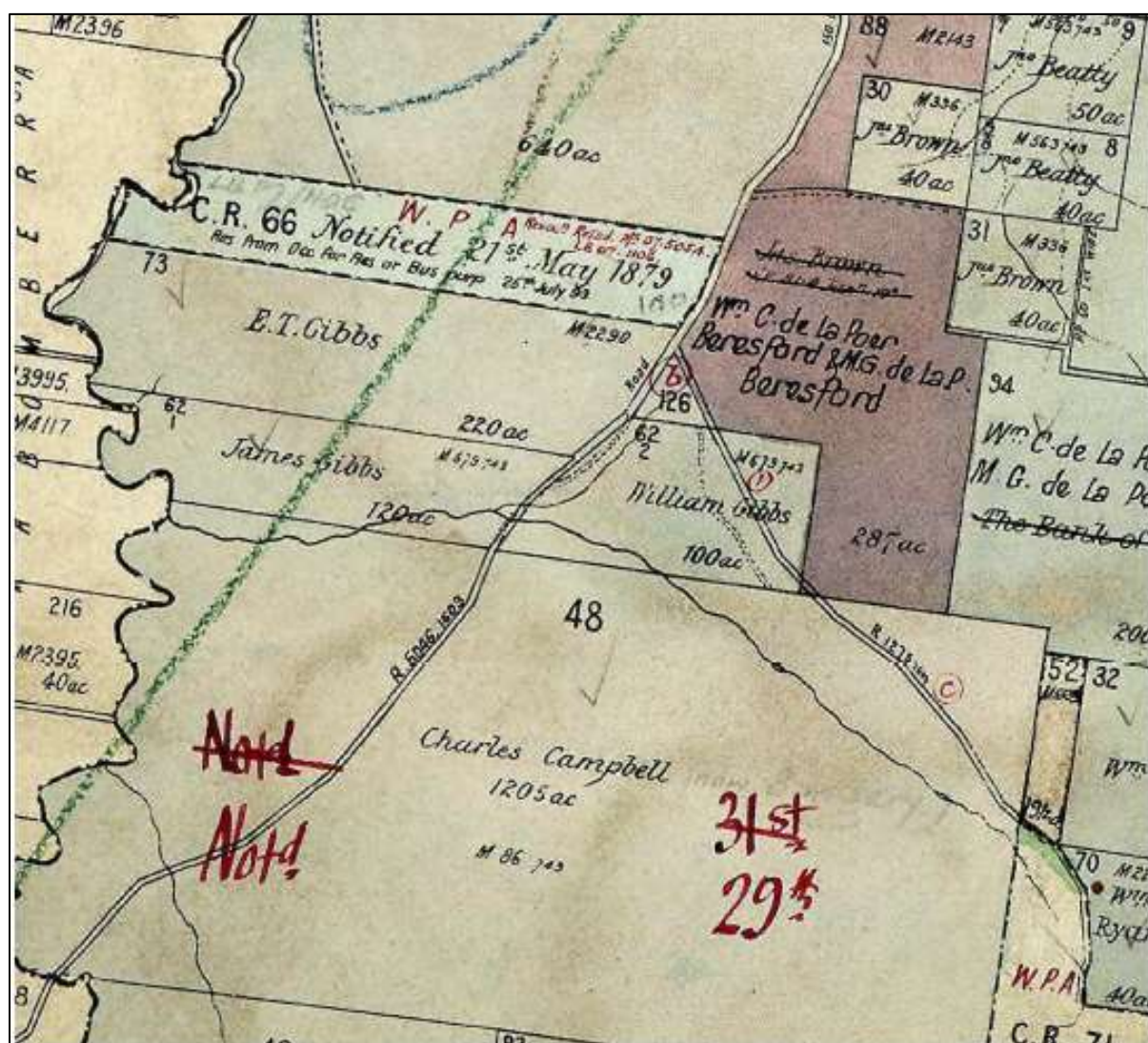


Figure 2: Extract of Parish of Googong map (1905) showing William Gibbs as the owner of the property

Listed Heritage Items

There are two listed heritage items in the vicinity of the proposed development, detailed in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Listed heritage items

Item	Location	Listing
Mt Campbell	1260 Old Cooma Road, Googong Lot 18 DP270301	Queanbeyan LEP
St Pauls Church of England	1290 Old Cooma Road, Googong Lot 1 DP151940	Queanbeyan LEP

Details of Mount Campbell is included at Attachment 1: Heritage Listing for Mt Campbell with St Paul's Church of England included at Attachment 2: St Paul's Church of England.

Site based assessment

A site-based assessment of the potential historic heritage values present within Lot 2 DP112382 and Lot 126 DP754881, Old Cooma Road was undertaken on Thursday 1st March 2018 by ELA archaeologists Dr Tristen Jones and Alistair Grinbergs.

The assessment involved a comprehensive visual assessment of the land and any features that could potentially be associated with the past use of the land as a grazing property since the 1850s. Three sites of possible historic interest were identified during the inspection:

- Water pump
- Copse of exotic trees
- Brick rubble and bottle dump.

All three items were inspected, photographed and assessed for their potential historic value.



Figure 3: Water pump

A steel construction, belt driven, mechanical water pump was identified approximately 30m above the northern banks of Church Creek. It would appear to service a bore to draw ground water. Water pumps would have been a common agricultural device that would likely have been used to water stock crops and possibly for a range of other non-potable uses. This item was not considered to possess any historic heritage significance.



Figure 4: Copse of trees

Plantings of exotic or introduced, non-native species can sometimes reveal the location of old homesteads or other farm buildings long after the structures themselves have disappeared. Within the study area there were poplars growing along the northern banks of Church Creek and a stand of exotic deciduous small leaved trees of undetermined species. A thorough visual inspection was undertaken in and around the copse to determine whether there was any other evidence of potentially historic fabric. None was identified.

Near the copse of trees, on the northern side of Church Creek was a fallen tree with numerous whole and broken red bricks and broken and whole brown glass “longneck” beer bottles. This area was thoroughly inspected to assess whether it was a dump of these items or the remains of an earlier structure. The bricks all appeared to be kiln dried manufactured bricks rather than handmade clay brick

or the “Canberra Red” variety common in the regions from around the 1920s. It is possible that these bricks are surplus from the construction of the existing dwelling on the property. The bottles were assessed as not being particularly old based on an assessment of weight and observation of the thickness of the base. They were all of the crown seal variety suggesting that they most likely date to before the 1990s when the twist top bottle became more prevalent. The brick and bottle dump has been assessed as not being an historical archaeological deposit.



Figure 5: Brick and bottle dump

NSW Heritage Office guidelines

The proposed works are addressed in relation to relevant questions posed in the Heritage Office’s ‘Statement of Heritage Impact’ guidelines, the details of which are shown below in **Table 2**.

Queanbeyan Local Environment Plan

The proposed works are addressed in relation to the relevant questions posed in the requirements of the Queanbeyan LEP 2012, the details of which are shown below in **Table 3**.

Table 2: Statement of Heritage Impact guidelines

Question	Mount Campbell	St Pauls Church of England
The following aspects of the proposal respect or enhance the heritage significance of the item or conservation area for the following reasons:	No impact	No impact
The following aspects of the proposal could detrimentally impact on heritage significance. The reasons are explained as well as the measures to be taken to minimise impacts:	No impact	No impact
The following sympathetic solutions have been considered and discounted for the following reasons:	Not applicable	Not applicable
Demolition of a building or structure Have all options for retention and adaptive re-use been explored? Can all of the significant elements of the heritage item be kept, and any new development be located elsewhere on the site? Is demolition essential at this time or can it be postponed in case future circumstances make its retention and conservation more feasible? Has the advice of a heritage consultant been sought? Have the consultant's recommendations been implemented? If not, why not?	The proposed activity will not result in demolition of any building or structure within the curtilage of this listed item	The proposed activity will not result in demolition of any building or structure within the curtilage of this listed item
Partial Demolition Is the demolition essential for the heritage item to function?	The proposed activity will not result in demolition of any building or structure within the curtilage of this listed item	The proposed activity will not result in demolition of any building or structure within the curtilage of this listed item

Question	Mount Campbell	St Pauls Church of England
<p>Are important features of the item affected by the demolition (e.g. fireplaces in buildings)?</p> <p>Is the resolution to partially demolish sympathetic to the heritage significance of the item?</p> <p>If the partial demolition is a result of the condition of the fabric, is it certain that the fabric cannot be repaired?</p>		
<p>Major partial demolition</p> <p>Is the demolition essential for the heritage item to function?</p> <p>Are particular features of the item affected by the demolition (e.g. fireplaces in buildings)?</p> <p>Is the detailing of the partial demolition sympathetic to the heritage significance of the item (e.g. creating large square openings in internal walls rather than removing the wall altogether)?</p> <p>If the partial demolition is a result of the condition of the fabric, is it certain that the fabric cannot be repaired?</p> <p>How is the impact of the addition on the heritage significance of the item to be minimised?</p> <p>Can the additional area be located within an existing structure? If no, why not?</p> <p>Will the additions visually dominate the heritage item?</p> <p>Is the addition sited on any known or potentially significant archaeological deposits?</p>	<p>The proposed activity will not result in demolition of any building or structure within the curtilage of this listed item</p>	<p>The proposed activity will not result in demolition of any building or structure within the curtilage of this listed item</p>

Question	Mount Campbell	St Pauls Church of England
<p>Is the resolution to partially demolish sympathetic to the heritage significance of the item?</p> <p>If the partial demolition is a result of the condition of the fabric, is it certain that the fabric cannot be repaired?</p>		
<p>Minor additions</p> <p>How is the impact of the addition on the heritage significance of the item to be minimised?</p> <p>Can the additional area be located within an existing structure? If no, why not?</p> <p>Will the additions visually dominate the heritage item?</p> <p>Is the addition sited on any known or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have alternative positions for the additions been considered?</p> <p>Are the additions sympathetic to the heritage item? In what way (e.g. form, proportions, design)?</p>	<p>The proposed activity will not result in any additions to, or modification of, any building or structure within the curtilage of this listed item</p>	<p>The proposed activity will not result in any additions to, or modification of, any building or structure within the curtilage of this listed item</p>
<p>Major additions</p> <p>How is the impact of the addition on the heritage significance of the item to be minimised?</p> <p>Can the additional area be located within an existing structure? If not, why not?</p> <p>Will the additions tend to visually dominate the heritage item?</p> <p>Are the additions sited on any known or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have</p>	<p>The proposed activity will not result in any additions to, or modification of, any building or structure within the curtilage of this listed item</p>	<p>The proposed activity will not result in any additions to, or modification of, any building or structure within the curtilage of this listed item</p>

Question	Mount Campbell	St Pauls Church of England
<p>alternative positions for the additions been considered?</p> <p>Are the additions sympathetic to the heritage item?</p> <p>In what way (e.g. form, proportions, design)?</p>		
<p>Change of use</p> <p>Has the advice of a heritage consultant or structural engineer been sought?</p> <p>Has the consultant's advice been implemented? If not, why not?</p> <p>Does the existing use contribute to the significance of the heritage item?</p> <p>Why does the use need to be changed?</p> <p>What changes to the fabric are required as a result of the change of use?</p> <p>What changes to the site are required as a result of the change of use?</p>	<p>The proposed activity will not result in any change of use to any building or structure within the curtilage of this listed item</p>	<p>The proposed activity will not result in any change of use to any building or structure within the curtilage of this listed item</p>
New development adjacent to a heritage item		
<p>How does the new development affect views to, and from, the heritage item?</p>	<p>The proposed development may not be visible from the built elements of the listed place which is approximately 500m east of the boundary of the proposed development. It will be visible from the boundaries of the property that the listed item is situated within.</p>	<p>The proposed development will be visible from the listed place</p>
<p>What has been done to minimise negative effects?</p>	<p>No measures are proposed</p>	<p>No measures are proposed</p>

Question	Mount Campbell	St Pauls Church of England
How is the impact of the new development on the heritage significance of the item or area to be minimised?	The proposed development will not impact upon the heritage significance of the listed item	The proposed development will not impact upon the heritage significance of the listed item
Why is the new development required to be adjacent to a heritage item?	The proposed development is allowed under the Queanbeyan LEP	The proposed development is allowed under the Queanbeyan LEP
How does the curtilage allowed around the heritage item contribute to the retention of its heritage significance?	The will be no impact upon the curtilage of the heritage item	The will be no impact upon the curtilage of the heritage item
Is the development sited on any known, or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have alternative sites been considered? Why were they rejected?	An assessment of the footprint of the proposed development failed to identify any known or potentially significant historic archaeological deposits. For Aboriginal heritage matters please refer to the Aboriginal Due Diligence assessment prepared by Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd.	
Is the new development sympathetic to the heritage item? In what way (e.g. form, siting, proportions, design)?	The proposed development may not be visible from the built elements of the listed place. It will be visible from the boundaries of the property that the listed item is situated within.	The proposed development will be visible from the listed place
Will the additions visually dominate the heritage item? How has this been minimised?	The proposed development will not visually dominate the listed place. It may be visible from the boundaries of the property that the listed item is situated within.	The proposed development will be visible from the listed place although the nature of the proposed development – being a cemetery and crematorium – could be considered to be visually compatible with that of an Anglican church in a rural setting.
Will the public, and users of the item, still be able to view and appreciate its significance?	Yes (to the extent possible under existing ownership and management arrangements)	Yes

Question	Mount Campbell	St Pauls Church of England
Subdivision <p>How is the proposed curtilage allowed around the heritage item appropriate?</p> <p>Could future development that results from this subdivision compromise the significance of the heritage item? How has this been minimised?</p> <p>Could future development that results from this subdivision affect views to, and from, the heritage item?</p> <p>How are negative impacts to be minimised?</p>	<p>The proposed activity does not involve the subdivision of any part of the curtilage of this listed item</p>	<p>The proposed activity does not involve the subdivision of any part of the curtilage of this listed item</p>
Repainting <p>Have previous (including original) colour schemes been investigated? Are previous schemes being reinstated?</p> <p>Will the repainting effect the conservation of the fabric of the heritage item?</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
Re-roofing/re-cladding <p>Have previous (including original) roofing/cladding materials been investigated (through archival and physical research)?</p> <p>Is a previous material being reinstated?</p> <p>Will the re-cladding effect the conservation of the fabric of the heritage item?</p> <p>Are all details in keeping with the heritage significance of the item (e.g. guttering, cladding profiles)?</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

Question	Mount Campbell	St Pauls Church of England
Has the advice of a heritage consultant or skilled tradesperson (e.g. slate roofer) been sought?		
New services (e.g. air conditioning, plumbing) How has the impact of the new services on the heritage significance of the item been minimised? Are any of the existing services of heritage significance? In what way? Are they affected by the new work? Has the advice of a conservation consultant (e.g. architect) been sought? Has the consultant's advice been implemented? Are any known or potential archaeological deposits (underground and under floor) affected by the proposed new services?	Not applicable	Not applicable
Fire upgrading How has the impact of the upgrading on the heritage significance of the item been minimised? Are any of the existing services of heritage significance? In what way? Are they affected by the new work? Has the advice of a conservation consultant (e.g. architect) been sought? Has their advice been implemented? Are any known or potential archaeological deposits (underground or under floor) affected by the proposed new services?	Not applicable	Not applicable

Question	Mount Campbell	St Pauls Church of England
<p>Has the advice of a fire consultant been sought to look for options that would have less impact on the heritage item?</p> <p>Will this advice be implemented? How?</p>		
<p>New landscape works (including car parking and fences)</p> <p>How has the impact of the new work on the heritage significance of the existing landscape been minimised?</p> <p>Has evidence (archival and physical) of previous landscape work been investigated? Are previous works being reinstated?</p> <p>Has the advice of a consultant skilled in the conservation of heritage landscapes been sought? If so, have their recommendations been implemented?</p> <p>Are any known or potential archaeological deposits affected by the landscape works? If so, what alternatives have been considered?</p> <p>How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items?</p>	Not applicable	Not applicable
<p>Tree removal or replacement</p> <p>Does the tree contribute to the heritage significance of the item or landscape?</p> <p>Why is the tree being removed?</p> <p>Has the advice of a tree surgeon or horticultural specialist been obtained?</p>	Not applicable	Not applicable

Question	Mount Campbell	St Pauls Church of England
Is the tree being replaced? Why? With the same or a different species?		
<p>New signage</p> <p>How has the impact of the new signage on the heritage significance of the item been minimised?</p> <p>Have alternative signage forms been considered (e.g. free standing or shingle signs). Why were they rejected?</p> <p>Is the signage in accordance with section 6, Areas of Heritage Significance', in Outdoor Advertising: An Urban Design-Based approach? (1) How?</p> <p>Will the signage visually dominate the heritage item/ heritage conservation area or heritage streetscape?</p> <p>Can the sign be remotely illuminated rather than internally illuminated?</p>	Not applicable	Not applicable

Table 3: Queanbeyan Local Environment Plan 2012

Objective	Lot 2 DP112382 & Lot 126 DP754881	Mount Campbell	St Pauls Church of England
To conserve the environmental heritage of Queanbeyan	The proposal will not impact upon identified environmental heritage values of Queanbeyan.	No impact	No impact
To conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views	There is no heritage listing for this property	No impact	No impact
To conserve archaeological sites	No significant or potentially significant historic archaeological sites have been identified.	No impact	No impact
To conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance	Please refer to the Aboriginal Due Diligence assessment prepared by Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd.	Not applicable	Not applicable

Conclusion

There are no significant heritage sites present which may be impacted by the proposed development of a cemetery at Lot 2 DP112382 and Lot 126 DP754881, Old Cooma Road. The proposal will not have a deleterious impact on the heritage values of the neighbouring heritage sites Mt Campbell and St Pauls Church of England.

The Mt Campbell property is significant for its long and historic association with the European settlement of the Googong region and subsequent pastoral activity in the area which date back to the 1830s when it was established as an outstation of Charles Campbell's property - Duntroon.

St Pauls Church of England was built with funds raised by the local community. Its foundation stone was laid in 1867 and the church opened in 1868. The church possesses high historic value and enduring social and community value for its association with the provision of religious service to the surrounding Googong community.

The heritage significance of both items rests in specific elements of the fabric of those places, their association with historic figures and importance to the Googong community, both past and present. The proposed development of Lot 2 DP112382 and Lot 126 DP754881 will not affect the fabric of these places and is unlikely to have any observable impact upon the setting or social values associated with these places.

References

Moore, B 1982. *Burra County of Murray: A history of Burra in the county of Murray in the Queanbeyan District*. Self published. Canberra.

Attachment 1: Heritage Listing for Mt Campbell

Item details

Name of item:	Mount Campbell
Type of item:	Landscape
Group/Collection:	Landscape - Natural
Category:	Landform site or area
Primary address:	1260 Old Cooma Road, Googong, NSW 2620
Local govt. area:	Queanbeyan

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
1260 Old Cooma Road	Googong	Queanbeyan			Primary Address

Statement of significance

Significant for its long and historic association with European settlement and subsequent pastoral activity of the area. Mount Campbell's associations go back to Charles Campbell in the 1830s when the place as initially established as an outstation of Duntroon.
Date significance updated: 18 November 2011
<i>Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Division intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.</i>

Description

Physical description:	Mt Campbell is a single-storey house that appears to be constructed from weatherboard with a corrugated iron roof and probably built in stages. The house is set amongst introduced vegetation including
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	poplars and pines. The land was subdivided circa 2000 and there is now a modern residential subdivision to the east.
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History

Historical notes:	<p>The 'Mount Campbell' property was established by Charles Campbell in the 1830s as an outstation of 'Duntroon'. As the Campbells had decided early on that it was better to employ free immigrants rather than convicts on their properties, Charles Campbell appointed Ewen Cameron to be overseer (or manager) of the 'Mount Campbell' station soon after he and his family arrived from Scotland in October 1836. This implies that a homestead had been erected on the property by this time. (Moore: 5, 7, 13) (Procter: 37)</p> <p>In 1843, Campbell moved Cameron to take charge of 'The Waterholes' property at Michelago. In his place as overseer of 'Mount Campbell', he appointed John Gibbs who had arrived from his native England in September 1838. Gibbs moved onto his own property at Primrose Valley in the 1850s and his son James succeeded him as overseer at 'Mount Campbell'. Following the passage of the Free Selection Act in 1861, James and one of his brothers, Edward, began to take up land around the church glebe at 'Mount Campbell' either through selections or outright purchases. Edward later moved on to become the licensee of the Little Tinderry Run, but was residing at Primrose Valley when he died in June 1870. James, meanwhile, had become the largest resident landowner in the 'Mount Campbell' area and eventually acquired the homestead itself.</p> <p>After James Gibbs died in February 1902, the 'Mount Campbell' property was inherited by his son Edward Thomas Gibbs and his wife Eliza (née McLaughlin). Edward Thomas died in November 1931, but his widow lived on until January 1975. It was during her residence on 'Mount Campbell' that the 'Roselawn' homestead was erected nearby. This occurred sometime during the 1930s and it became Eliza's residence. The property today is notable for its garden and is often open for inspection under the 'Open Garden' scheme.</p> <p>In the meantime, 'Mount Campbell' had passed to Edward Thomas and Eliza Gibbs' son, James William. He predeceased his mother, dying in October 1973. The property, however, appears to have remained in the hands of the Gibbs family. (Moore: 13, 54) (Procter: 114, 115).</p>
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Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture-Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and	(none)-

	animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	
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Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing No.	Gazette Date	Gazette No.	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan	Mount Campbell		23 Nov 12	125	

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
Queanbeyan Heritage Survey - 2010	2010		Pip Giovanelli		Yes

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Moore		Burra County of Murray	
Written	Procter		Biographical Register of Canberra and Queanbeyan	

Attachment 2: St Paul's Church of England

Item details

Name of item:	St Paul's Church of England
Type of item:	Built
Group/Collection:	Religion
Category:	Church
Primary address:	1290 Old Cooma Road, Googong, NSW 2620
Local govt. area:	Queanbeyan

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
1290 Old Cooma Road	Googong	Queanbeyan			Primary Address

Statement of significance:

Designed by Reverend Alberto Dias Soares and built by his brother Gaulter with funds raised by the local community. Foundation stone laid in 1867 and the church opened in 1868. The building has high local historic value for its association with the provision of religious service in the area, plus long and enduring social and community values. It is particularly attractive, being constructed from local stone. The protective band of trees creates an appropriate backdrop, and its historic character is further enhanced by the remains of the old post and rail fence that defines the garden.

Date significance updated: 18 Nov 11

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Division intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Designer/Maker:	Reverend Alberto Dias Soares
Builder/Maker:	Gaulter Dias Soares

Construction years:	1867-1868
Physical description:	A small stone church with steeply pitched roof, set within grassed surrounds, defined by old post and rail fence and mature trees. Roof may be asbestos sheet tiles. There is a partially demolished stone addition to the rear part off the altar.

History

Historical notes:	<p>From the time of his appointment as the pioneer rector for the whole of south-eastern NSW in July 1838, the Reverend Edward Smith conducted monthly services at the Campbell family's 'Mount Campbell' property. The services were held in the home of the Campbells' overseer, John Gibbs. George Campbell of 'Duntroon' made a gift of 210 acres as a glebe to endow a church, but it was James Gibbs of 'Mount Campbell' who donated land on which a church could be erected.</p> <p>In 1857, the Reverend Smith was succeeded by the Reverend Alberto Dias Soares, who was also a trained architect and civil engineer. Soares continued his predecessor's custom of holding services in the residence occupied by the Gibbs family at 'Mount Campbell'; a room in the house was made available especially for the services. Soares, however, wanted to build a proper church. He called a meeting of parishioners where he secured support for his plan. His brother, Gaulter, who was also studying for the ministry, set about fundraising in the district. Eventually, sufficient funds were gathered to enable the foundation stone of St Paul's to be laid by Gaulter Soares on 14 December 1867. His brother was the architect of the church and served as clerk-of-works during its construction.</p> <p>The church was opened and dedicated by Bishop Messac Thomas on 23 May 1868. It was entirely free of debt. The first wardens of the church were locals John Gibbs, John Beatty and William Feagan. In 1887, a small vestry was added to the church, and later commemorative east windows were installed in memory of Rebecca Symonds who died in March 1891 at the age of 40. In 1924, Richard Moore of Culbookie, a warden of the church, 'completely renewed the floor of the church, bearing the cost and doing the work himself.' After a hundred years, the church's original shingle roof had deteriorated and was leaking. The replacement of the shingles with metal sheeting was wholly funded by descendants of Richard Moore. (Moore: 13, 54, 61-2, 174) (Cross: 179)</p>
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Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Religion-Activities associated with systems of faith and worship	(none)-

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing No.	Gazette Date	Gazette No.	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan	St Paul's Church of England		23 Nov 12	125	

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
Queanbeyan Heritage Survey - 2010	2010		Pip Giovanelli		Yes

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Cross		Bygone Queanbeyan	
Written	Moore		Burra County of Murray	