



August 2013

**The Historical Archaeology and Heritage
Values of the Sportsmans Creek bridge
Precinct, near Lawrence, NSW:
Recommended Option Report.**

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**The Historical Archaeology and Heritage Values of the Sportsmans Creek Bridge Precinct, near Lawrence, NSW:
Recommended Option Report.**

Prepared for: **GeoLINK environmental management and design**

by: **MAXIM Archaeology & Heritage Pty Ltd**

Project No **130601**

Report written by: 	Reviewed by: 
Paul Rheinberger	Viki Gordon
Principal Archaeologist	Senior Archaeologist
Date 26 August 2013	Date 26 August 2013

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GLOSSARY

Term/Abbreviation	Meaning
Act	NSW Heritage Act 1977
AHD	The Australian Heritage Database
Branch	The Heritage Branch of the OEH
CHS	Copmanhurst Shire Heritage Study
EP&A Act	NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979)
LGA	Local Government Area
LHCA	Lawrence Heritage Conservation Area
CVLEP	Clarence Valley Local Environmental Plan, 2011
MHS	Maclean Shire Heritage Study
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
REP	The North Coast Regional Environmental Plan (1989)
Roads and Maritime	NSW Roads and Maritime Service
SHI	The State Heritage Inventory maintained by OEH
SHR	The State Heritage Register maintained by OEH
s170 Register	The register of heritage resources under the control of a government instrumentality, maintained in compliance with s 170 of the Act

1.0 INTRODUCTION

GeoLINK environmental management and design on behalf of NSW Roads and Maritime Services (jointly the principal), commissioned *Maxim Archaeology & Heritage Pty Ltd* (Maxim) to prepare a study and analysis of the historical archaeology and heritage, and a Statement of Heritage Impact (SHI), for the site of the Sportsmans Creek new bridge (the project), near Lawrence in the Clarence Valley, north-coastal New South Wales (the study area). As part of the planning process for the project, a request has been made for a preliminary desktop evaluation of heritage resources of the study area in order to assist in the formulation of a broad-based Recommended Option Report. The study area is located in the Clarence Valley LGA.

This report documents that preliminary study and analysis of the archaeology and heritage values of the study area, according to standardised criteria by reference to:

- the reported and potential material evidence of its past and present archaeology and historical heritage; and
- its individual and collective values as components of the historic heritage of the study area and its locality.

The report does not address the potential of the study area as a resource for Aboriginal cultural heritage.

1.1 Project Description

The Sportsmans Creek new bridge project involves:

- the demolition of the existing timber Sportsmans Creek bridge
- resolution of an appropriate site for construction of a bridge over Sportsmans Creek at Lawrence and of appropriate approach routes from north and south
- construction of the replacement bridge and its approaches.

These works are referred to in this report as ‘the project works’.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The study has been conditioned by the need, in the community interest, to identify:

- material evidence in or on the study area that may be considered to import heritage values and, where called upon, to evaluate its/their archaeological significance and heritage values; and

- to identify the nature and extent of risk to any heritage values that are associated with the project works and to provide a formal SHI, as well as recommendations for mitigating or eliminating the foreseeable impact/s of any such identified risks.

Within this environment, historical material relating to the development and evolving use of the study area is relatively diverse and episodic. This study integrated the results of investigation of the archaeological and historical records as a preliminary step towards subsequent field study of the physical evidence of the study area. The principal objectives of the total study will be to identify, evaluate and propose appropriate management protocols for material cultural evidence that may be located on the study area and/or at some risk from direct or peripheral effects of project works.

Given the framework of this general objective, the study to date has been undertaken on the basis that it may identify heritage resources and the potential for archaeological material evidence within, and provide insights into the development of, the environs of the study area and its occupational and social fabric that are not available from the historical record. In abstract, archaeological interpretation of the study area individually, and collectively/comparatively with other archaeological and historical studies, *may* have had the potential to advance the pursuit of such relevant themes as:

- the socio-economic development and use of land and resources in remote locations during the mid- to late 19th and the 20th Centuries (the period);
- the social component of living and working in a location, originally remote from close settlement, during the period;
- the relationship between the study area and population, effective land-use and external economic forces; and
- in respect of all of the above, the different emphases and inferences that may attach to the historical phases of use/occupation/development of the study area.

Within this context, this study adopts the existing evaluations of the cultural significance of the archaeological/heritage resources of the study area precinct. Upon the completion of field studies, after reviewing issues and options for management, recommendations will then be made about the management of the archaeological and heritage values of the study area and its environs, and about the impact of the project on heritage values.

1.3 Project Location

The study area is located on MR152, at the site of the crossing by that road of Sportsmans Creek on the southern outskirts of the township of Lawrence, about 30 kms north of the City of Grafton, NSW. Other relevant information about the location of the study area is shown in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1 - Location Data

Topographic Map Sheet	Tyndale
Grid reference/range	511765. 6732835
Location	MR152, immediately south of Lawrence
Parish	Lawrence
County	Clarence
Local Government Area	Clarence Valley

The regional location of the study area is shown on **Figure 1.1**.

1.4 Methodology and Reporting

This study and analysis has been undertaken broadly within the framework of the *NSW Heritage Manual*. The sequential steps of the study to date have been to identify the theoretical aspects of context of the study area: the archaeological and historical records of the study area have been researched, with particular attention to dominant aspects of its post-contact occupation and land use.

Research results are abstracted in **Sections 2.2** and **2.3** respectively and the integrated results of study to date are rationalised in **Section 2.4**.

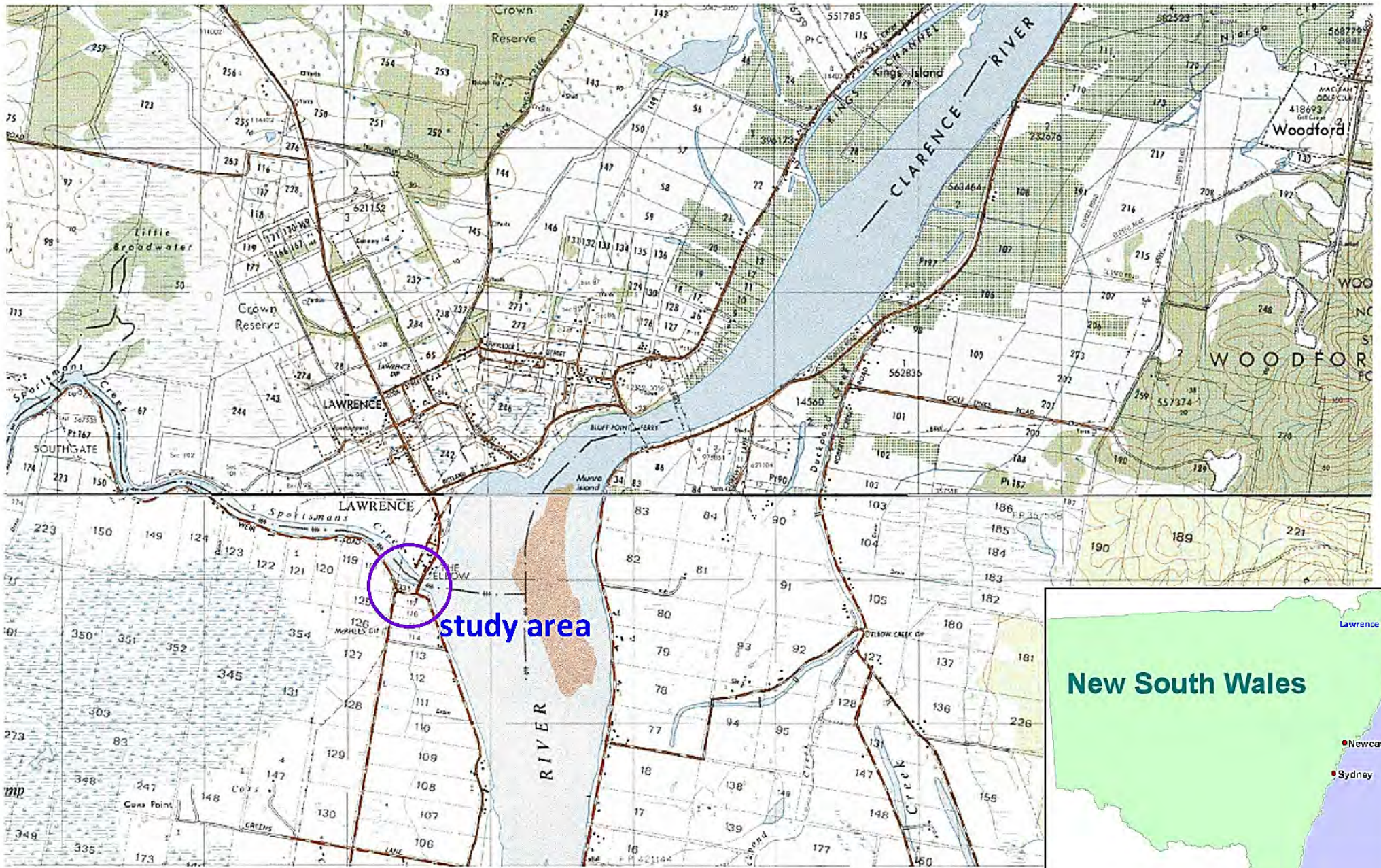
In the course of subsequent site inspection of the study area precinct, the physical context of the study area will be determined by field survey, with particular attention for previously identified elements. The observations made during field survey will be recorded by field notes for presentation in a subsequent report.

Upon the completion of all aspects of context study, the heritage values of the study area will be reviewed and either validated or modified:

- the significance of the resources will be settled in a qualified statement of cultural significance;
- the condition and integrity of the archaeological resource will be reviewed;
- current research themes relevant to the study area will be identified;
- the anticipated physical impact will be stated and a formal Statement of Heritage Impact presented;
- ~ protocols for the management of any impacted heritage values of the study area will be addressed by reference to the issues that are raised, the available options for management of such issues, the research questions that should be directed to the study area in the course of management and recommendations for the management of the archaeological.

1.5 Study Personnel

Paul Rheinberger, Principal Archaeologist, Maxim, conducted the research of the archaeological and historical context for this assessment, and will undertake study of the physical context. He wrote this report, which has been reviewed by Viki Gordon, Senior Archaeologist, Maxim.



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2.0 STUDY AREA CONTEXT (to Date)

2.1 The Concept of Context

Archaeology exists within context: that is to say that the material evidence that is the subject of archaeological study can only be properly understood in terms of those factors that have contributed to its creation, introduction to a site, use or function, deposition, survival, stratigraphy and exposure. In this environment, material evidence derives meaning particular to its site or location and similarly contributes enhanced meaning to and understanding of its site by complementing the oral or archival record. It is convenient to address the context of a Study area in terms of its archaeological context (see **Section 2.2**), historical context (see **Section 2.3**) and physical context (see **Section 2.4**), where the first two headings indicate documentary research and review of previous archaeological and historical studies. The latter refers to the attributes identified in the course of physical inspection of the site.

2.2 Archaeological Context

There have been a range of different archaeological/heritage studies in the vicinity of the study area, the most detailed related to the Sportsmans Creek bridge. The study area was reconnoitred for the purposes of the CVLEP, and particularly by the community based MHS and CHS.

The MHS, which was prepared in 2006, observed that at that time the SHI listed only the Anglican Church, the Baptist Church (former), a Residence in Mantons Lane and the School of Arts, while the National Trust (NSW) listed the Bluff Point Cable Ferry. The MHS then observed that State heritage themes could additionally be represented as under:

- The Lawrence Post Office and the Museum (former radio station 2NC) represented *Communication*;
- Bluff Point Ferry represented *Transport*;
- The Bridge Street Precinct and School of Arts represented *Towns, Villages and Suburbs*;
- The Lawrence Museum, in its present incarnation, represented *Domestic Life*;
- The Lawrence School of arts also represented *Social Institutions*; and
- Lawrence Cemetery represented *Birth and Death*.

The MHS then recommended the creation of a heritage conservation area in Lawrence and that the following should comprise the individual listings of the CVLEP:

Lawrence Conservation Area (see map)

1. Baptist Church	Bridge Street	(1990016)*
2. Baptist Manse	Bridge Street	(1990292)
3. Residence	Bridge Street	(1990293)
4. School of Arts	Bridge Street	(1990015)*
5. War Memorial & Park	Bridge Street	(1990296)
6. Post Office/Residence	Rutland Street	(1990135)
7. Police Station	Rutland Street	(1990035)
8. Memorial bathis remains	off Rutland Street	(1990103)

Lawrence

1. Lawrence Museum	2 Merton Street	(1990153)
2. Residence	Manton's Lane	(1990017)*
3. Bluff Point Ferry	Main Road 152	(1990142)
4. Lawrence Cemetery	Casino Road	(1990295)
5. Cricket Canteen	off Ward Street	(1990122)
7. Anglican Church	High Street	(1990018)*

The MHS went on to qualify the LHCA as follows:

Lawrence Bridge Street Conservation Area (see map)

Lawrence in the 1870s and 1880s was a busy little town because of its involvement with the tablelands trade. At that time the town had two centres Upper and Lower Lawrence. Upper Lawrence centred on Bridge Street and in the 1870s contained the post office, the Lawrence Hotel and Stewart's wharf. Lower Lawrence centred on the Commercial Hotel at the end of High Street and the Customs House, Court House and Police Station on nearby Rutland Street. Today the Post Office (1894) marks the location of Lower Lawrence. Over time much of the fabric of these earlier centres has been demolished. The customs and court houses have gone and the two storey Lawrence Hotel burnt.

Nevertheless Bridge Street and Rutland Street have retained a number of buildings which tell of the importance of Lawrence. The proposed conservation area extends along the foreshore and includes the Baptist church (1908), hall and Baptist manse (1901) and residences on either side of Bridge street and the Sportsmans Creek bridge itself. Houses are mainly weatherboard or weatherboard and fibro, are of various ages and most have been raised. This end of the conservation area marks the entrance to Lawrence from Grafton.

The Conservation Area also includes the War Memorial Park, School of Arts, former Swimming Pool site and Post Office.

The statement was supported by two photographs, copied overleaf:



Figure 2-12 Lawrence Bridge Street



Figure 2-13 Lawrence Baptist Manse

The surprising omission from the MHS was mention of the Lawrence Police Station.

The significant observation from the CHS was to reserve listing for the Sportsmans Creek bridge.

As a response to the MHS and CHS, the CVLEP listed the heritage resources in proximity to the study area, set out in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1 - CVLEP Listings, Lawrence

Locality	Item Name	Address	Property Description	Significance	Item No
Lawrence	Baptist Church (former)	9 Bridge Street	Lot 21, DP839199	Local	1164
Lawrence	School of Arts Building	10 Bridge Street	Lot 10, Section 3, DP758604	Local	1165
Lawrence	War Memorial and Park	Bridge Street	Lot 9, Section 3, DP758604	Local	1166
Lawrence	Baptist Manse (former)	2 Bridge Street	Lot 14, Section 3, DP 564 and road reserve	Local	1167
Lawrence	Residence	11 Bridge Street	Lot 2, DP568938	Local	1168
Lawrence	Sportsmans Creek bridge	21-27 Bridge Street	Lot 6, Section 1, DP 564	Local	1169
Lawrence	Lawrence Cemetery	Casino Road	Lots 1-8, Section 51, DP758604	Local	1170
Lawrence	Anglican Church	63-71 High Street	Lots 6-8, Section 16, DP758604	Local	1171
Lawrence	Bluff Point ferry	152 Main Road	Clarence River crossing	Local	1172
Lawrence	Lawrence Museum	2 Merton Street	Lot 11, DP1034955	Local	1173

Table 2.1 - CVLEP Listings, Lawrence (cont)

Locality	Item Name	Address	Property Description	Significance	Item No
Lawrence	Post Office/residence	29–31 Rutland Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP111009	Local	1174
Lawrence	Police Station	33–37 Rutland Street	Lot 299, DP822835	Local	1175
Lawrence	Memorial baths, remains	Off Rutland Street	Lot 7016, DP1113865	Local	1176
Lawrence	Residence	6 Stuart Lane	Lot 2, Section 62, DP758604	Local	1177
Lawrence	Cricket canteen	Ward Street	Lot 11, DP112792	Local	1178

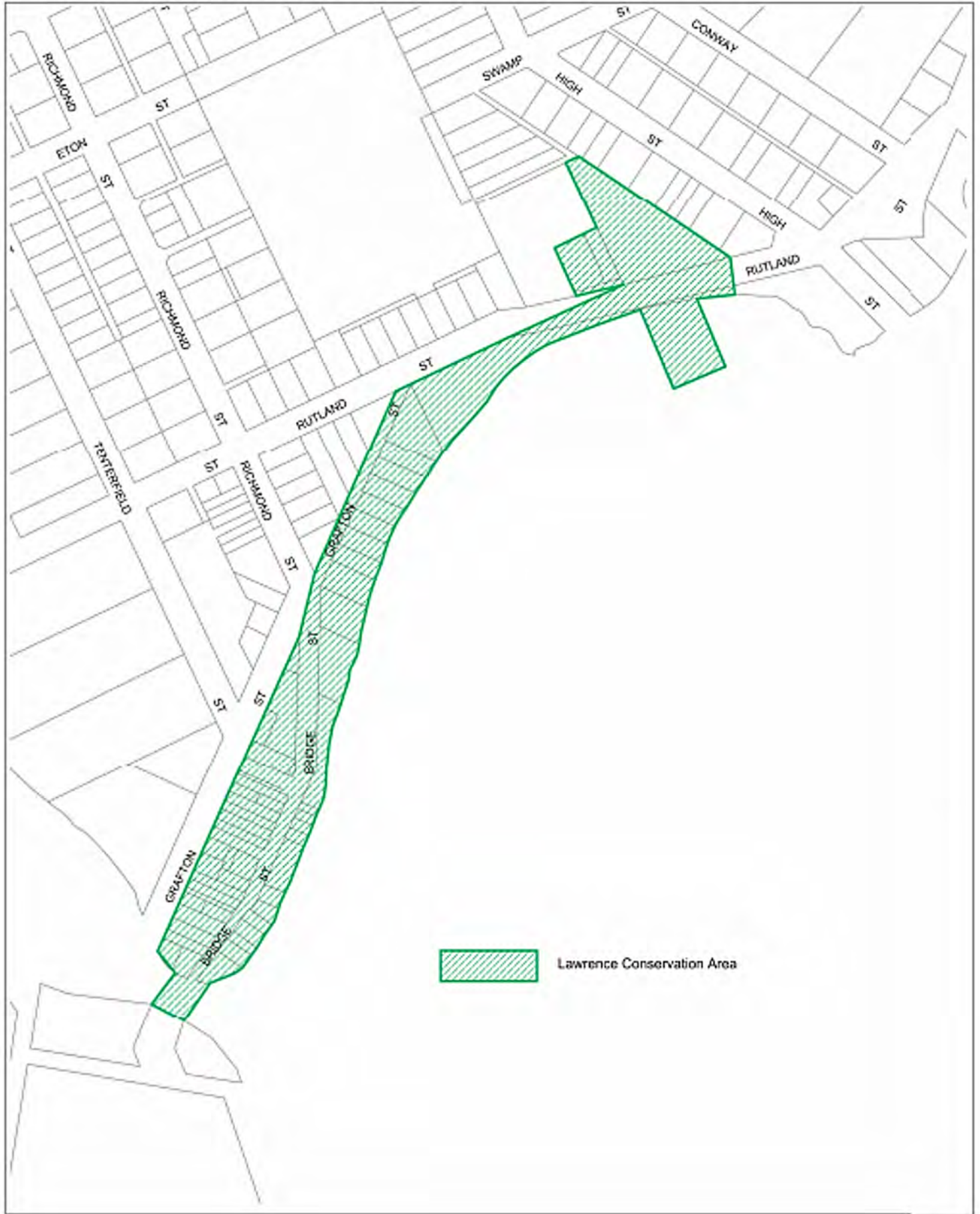
The CVLEP also reserved(es) a substantial area relevant to the study area as part of the LHCA. The LHCA is bounded on the south by the northern bank of Sportsmans Creek and includes the bridge, on the eastern side by the western bank of the Clarence River and on the western side by a line abutting the eastern alignment of Grafton Street. A plan extracted from the CVLEP and MHS of the LHCA is attached as **Figure 2.1**. The resources shown in the above list highlighted pink are all located within the LHCA, as is the Sportsmans Creek bridge emphasised in yellow.


Current search of the SHI revealed the listing of only six individual items, probably reflecting the time lag for recording data from the CVLEP, proclaimed 2011. The listings are shown in **Table 2.2**.

Table 2.2 - SHI Listings, Lawrence

Item name	Address	Suburb	LGA	Information source
<u>Flying Horse Hotel Site</u>	4983 Pringles Way	Lawrence Road	Clarence Valley	LGOV
<u>Lawrence Anglican Church</u>	High Street	Lawrence	Clarence Valley	LGOV
<u>Lawrence Baptist Church, Former</u>	9 Bridge Street	Lawrence	Clarence Valley	LGOV
<u>Lawrence Manton's Lane Residence</u>	Manton's Lane	Lawrence	Clarence Valley	LGOV
<u>Lawrence School of Arts</u>	10 Bridge Street	Lawrence	Clarence Valley	LGOV
<u>Lawrence Sportsmans Creek bridge</u>	Grafton Road	Lawrence	Clarence Valley	LGOV
<u>Sportsmans Creek Road bridge</u>	Regional Road 152	Lawrence	Clarence Valley	SGOV

CVLEP2011 Heritage Conservation Areas



 Lawrence Conservation Area

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The Flying Horse Hotel appears to have been included only because its Suburb/Town is shown as 'Lawrence Road', and is not relevant to present studies. Otherwise, the SHI appears to record the status of Lawrence pursuant to the former Maclean and Copmanhurst LEPs. Because of the detail they contain, the SHI listing is copied in **Appendix 1** together with the relevant Inventory sheets (that for the Flying Horse Hotel being omitted).

Review of the listing of the AHD showed the Sportsmans Creek bridge to be registered, but the AHD contained no other relevant listing for the study area or for Lawrence. Copy of the Inventory sheet is attached in **Appendix 2**.

Both the bridge and the Bluff Point Ferry are listed by the National Trust (NSW), the bridge under an industrial listing but not apparently in the general listing.

Finally, consultation with the Roads and Maritime s170 Register revealed the highly detailed inventory sheet which is copied as **Appendix 3**.

2.3 *Historical Context*

The historical research of the use, occupation and development of the study area has been limited specifically to those contexts that have a direct relationship to the present archaeological study and the evaluation of historical heritage of the study area. In developing this short statement, reliance has been placed upon:

- Lands Department historical maps of the leasehold *Lanark Lodge* pastoral run;
- Lands Department historical maps of Parishes Lawrence and Southgate, Co Clarence;
- Lands Department historical maps of Town of Lawrence;
- the thematic history of the former Shires of Maclean and Copmanhurst, components of the *Thematic History of the Clarence Valley* (the History);
- Section 2.4 in the *Statement of Heritage Impact, Sportsmans Creek Bridge, Lawrence, NSW* (2002), draft report of Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd.

The pioneering settlers of the Clarence Valley were the pastoralists, the three earliest being Dr Dobie, the Mylne brothers and Edward Ogilvie, all of whom had established squatting runs outside the 'limits of location' by 1839. None of these were involved around the Lawrence area. Of more proximate relevance were the itinerant timber cutters who reached the Clarence Valley during the 1830s, primarily seeking cedar. By the early 1850s, the supply of cedar was (at least) seriously depleted but the timbergetters had established a need for transport that was addressed by shipping. From 1838, the 'Big River' was visited by such vessels as the 'Susan', 'Elizabeth', 'Taree', 'Eliza' and 'King William'. The latter brought Deputy Surveyor General Perry to the Clarence in 1839 who named Sportsmans Creek and gave the Clarence its present title.

It was the pursuit of cedar that brought the Small family to the Clarence Valley in 1838. John Small is regarded as the first pastoralist to settle the Lower Clarence. He brought cattle to the area and established a holding on Woodford Island, on which he and his son operated a dairy, sending butter to Sydney in 56lb casks. In parallel, on the western side of the river, William Robertson established his *Lanark Lodge* run of 15,000 acres. This run was bounded on the east by the western bank of the Clarence River, on the south by Sportsmans Creek and north by The Broadwater and Broadwater Creek (see **Figure 2.2**).

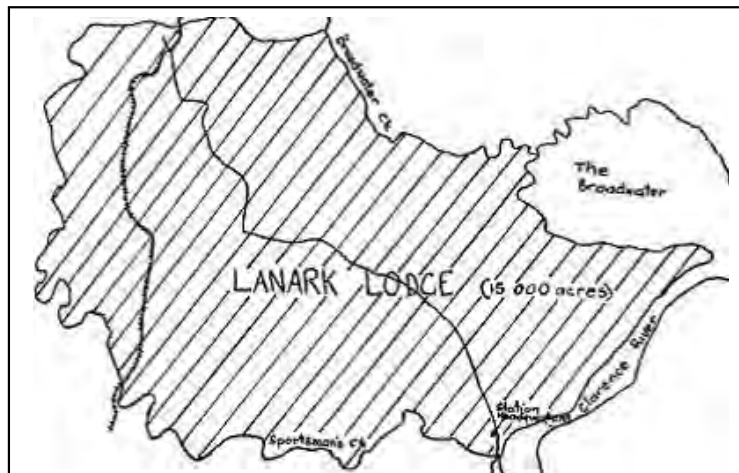


Figure 2.2: This representation of the extent of the Lanark Lodge run was apparently based on a map in the Lands Office, Grafton, and has been sourced from *Thematic History of the Clarence Valley*, to which credit is acknowledged.

The Station Homestead was established in the area that would eventually become the heart of Lawrence, the house, home farm and services in the Richmond-Eton-Tenterfield Streets enclave, with an orchard and gardens fenced off between the home farm and the river bank (see **Figure 2.3**). In due course, a population area was resumed from Lanark Lodge station to provide for the establishment of Lawrence and the final footprint of the property is shown in **Figure 2.4**. The plan thus revealed appears to represent the situation in 1885 although the resumption and settlement of Lawrence was already well under way.

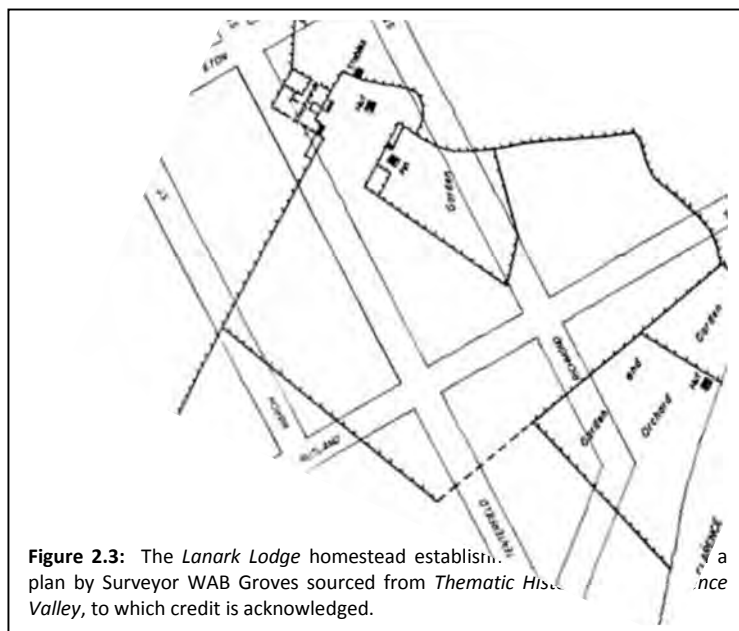


Figure 2.3: The *Lanark Lodge* homestead establishment as a plan by Surveyor WAB Groves sourced from *Thematic History of the Clarence Valley*, to which credit is acknowledged.

The layout of the town had been well and truly established by 1889, when the Third Edition of the Town Map was prepared (see **Figure 2.5**). Also notable on this plan are the annotated locations of the Government wharf and that of the North Coast Steam Navigation Company. The former is located on this figure immediately east of the intersection of Richmond Street and Grafton Street. The latter lies adjacent to the southern boundary of William Robertson’s Lot 4, an annotation indicating that this wharf space was originally the subject of Special Lease 96.4 (ie: originally leased in 1896) and renewed in 1901 for a further term of 9 years. A further wharf was located adjacent to the third lot north of the termination of High Street at the river bank. Subsequent town plans indicate the continuity of these wharves until 1942, although by that time another wharf was in operation adjacent to the High Street wharf.

Figure 2.6 shows detail of the main plan and Diagram A from the Fourth Edition of the Lawrence Town Plan, which was published in 1922 and post-publication annotations record:

Southland Area
1500
Inglewood
Department of Lands & Survey

LANARK LODGE

"GRANTON"

County of Clarence

~~Clarence~~ Astoral District

~~Eastern~~ Division

Scale 2 Miles to an Inch

Mass Grant Restrictions Sheet

REFERENCE TO PARISH PORTION NO.

36	Parsonage	44
37	Hogwash	40
38	R. Baitley	40
60	M. S. Biddle	65
63	d.s.	48
71	Buller	40
72	R. T. Torvan	32
78	CP	40
79	CP	40
79	CP	116
79	Launceston	152
79	Goodrich	40
79	Launceston	40
79	W. C. Gynnion	40
79	R. C. Gynnion	40
105	R. C. Gynnion	50
105	Buller	60
105	d.s.	40
105	d.s.	40
105	Launceston	88
105	d.s.	40
107	Learwood	80
111	d.s.	40
114	d.s.	40
114	d.s.	58
114	Dearson	40
114	d.s.	40
114	d.s.	40

SA = 9,000 }
RA = 13,200 }
E



Leasehold Area 9,000a
Revised & Verified
Cancelled
Date: 3.9.85

Leasehold copy
Resumed 1/5/88
S.P. Grant 1/4/80

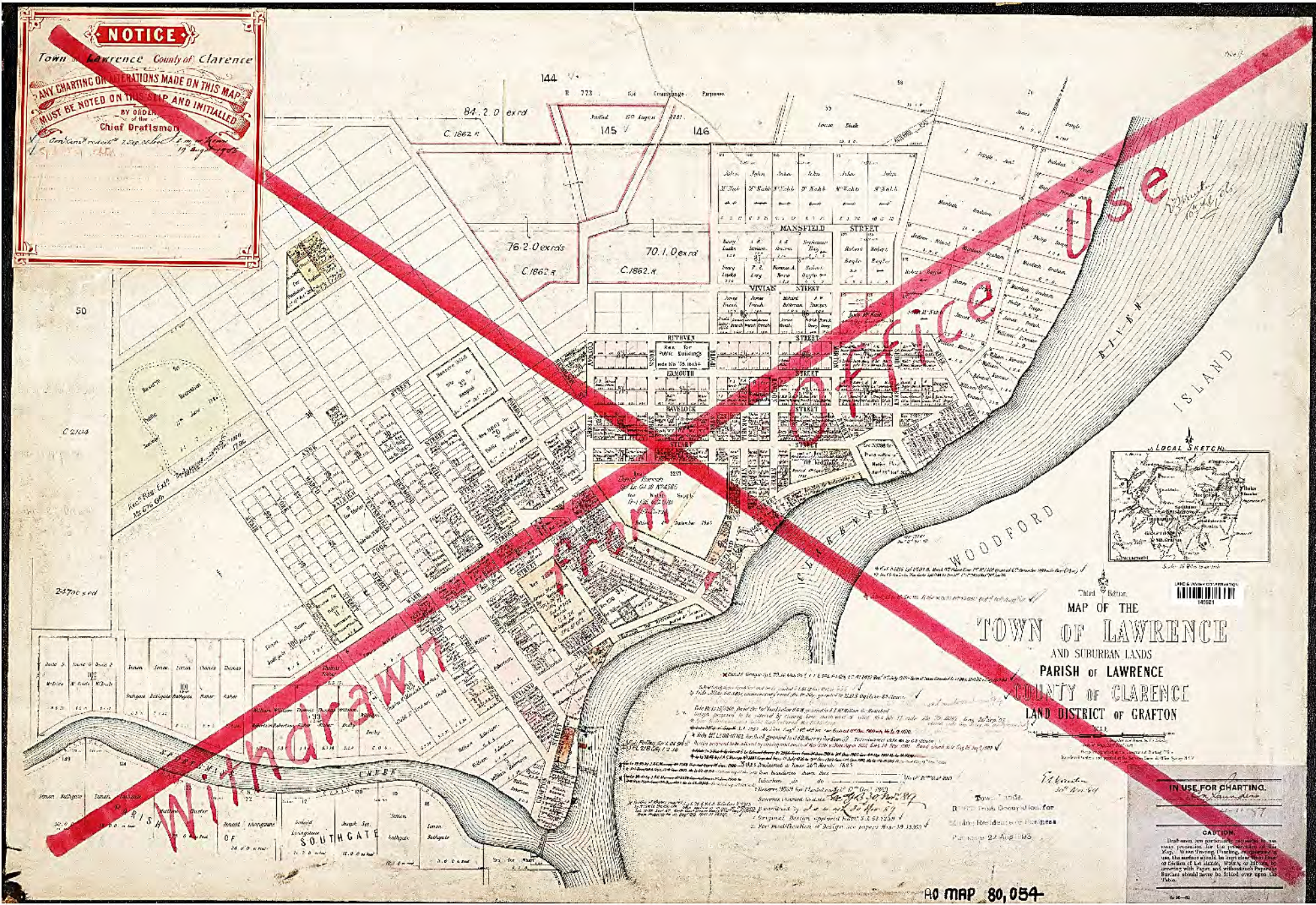
130601



Scale:	No Scale	Client:	Gealink	Source:	NSW Land & Property Management - SIX	Title:	Late form of Lanark Lodge Station	FIGURE 24
Reference:	130601							

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NOTICE
 Town of Lawrence County of Clarence
 ANY CHARTING OR ALTERATIONS MADE ON THIS MAP
 MUST BE NOTED ON THIS SLIP AND INITIALED
 BY ORDER
 of the
 Chief Draftsman
 19 August 1985



MAP OF THE
TOWN OF LAWRENCE
 AND SUBURBAN LANDS
 PARISH OF LAWRENCE
 COUNTY OF CLARENCE
 LAND DISTRICT OF GRAFTON



IN USE FOR CHARTING.

CAUTION
 Draftsmen are particularly cautioned to use every precaution for the protection of this Map. When tracing, tracing, engraving or use the numbers of the lot only when they are of Cities, of the streets, works, or other to compare with the original. Property Boundaries should never be fixed over any lot.

AS MAP 80,054

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- the dedication of Bridge Street (pencilled in from the north bank of Sportsmans Creek to Tenterfield Street) and the extension of that street to its intersection with Richmond Street; and
- the detail of allocation of uses of land on the eastern side of the Bridge Street extension. In particular:
 - ~ reservations of land for public wharves, marked (A) in Diagram A, including an additional wharf adjacent to the Specially Leased allotment of RJ White & Co (Syd) Pty Ltd, and a further wharf at the southern extremity of the Reserve for Public Recreation.
 - ~ the location of the School of Arts, and its dedication on 10 December 1890; and
 - ~ that the majority of allotments in this particular area of Lawrence were taken up, not by new settlers in the town, but by William Robertson (see *Lanark Lodge* above).

In general, the activity along the river bank gives emphasis to the history of the town of Lawrence as a long-standing transport hub, receiving and dispatching freight for the local district and from the New England. An unsourced quotation in the History has a correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald reporting in 1871:

The Clarence River is to this part of the country pretty much what the Nile is to Egypt .It is the great highway of commerce, and by its deposits of rich alluvium from time provides fertility to the land along its course, making it adequate for the support of a dense population. *Without the river, the Clarence district would be absolutely nowhere. It is, therefore, not much to be wondered at if the inhabitants are proud of the noble river which from day to day they see “moving in majesty”.* The river, its tributaries, creeks and channels have provided a navigable transport network from the earliest days of settlement. Indeed the “Big River” acted as the catalyst for its commercial development. It was the cedar getters who first used the Clarence for commerce and its first industry was shipbuilding.

The first vessels to carry freight were schooners. The *Susan* took out the first cargo of cedar in 1838 and is recorded as having made 115 trips from Sydney to the Clarence before she was lost in 1850. The History lists 16 sailing vessels that were regular visitors and notes that some of these were built locally. Steam vessels made first appearance with *King William IV* as early as 1839, but the transition to steam was slow, sail continuing into the 20th Century. Cargoes covered a wide spectrum. The river was also important for local trade (cream, mail and delivery boats), personal transport and recreation (river cruises).

Lawrence played its part in the distribution process, in the first instance by fulfilling the role of principal port (‘rather than a town’ says the history), and as the terminal for bullock trains to and from the Tableland along ‘the Old Line’ connecting Tabulam. The population remained small because the town catered for itinerant teamsters rather than resident farmers, although had a Post office after 1859, Court House and Police Station since the 1860s, and as a tribute to the potential for interstate trade, had a Customs House after 1861.

A combination of events contributed to its decline as a port:

- the growth of commerce generated in Lawrence by its transport hub grew to the point that neighbouring Grafton identified a threat to their town and with political assistance, succeeded in having a “New Line’ constructed from Grafton direct to Tabulam;
- independently of the New Line, Grafton was favoured with increasing traffic along separate routes from Armidale and Glen Innes;

- the Great Northern Railway reached Tenterfield in 1884 and Wallangarra two years later, providing a quicker transport route to Newcastle and Sydney, and eventually to Brisbane, for the New England and Tableland settlers, removing their reliance on maritime transport; and finally
- when the North Coast Railway eventuated, Grafton became the regional rail centre, Lawrence being accorded only a siding.

In the result, much of what made Lawrence an important feature of Lower Clarence Valley life in the last half of the 19th, and to a declining degree in the first half of the 20th Century, is represented in surviving buildings and known locations of what must only be archaeological sites. The condition and integrity of these relics and works has not yet been validated and must abide the completion of field studies.

On the southern side of Sportsmans Creek, within the study area, the historical material provides little information that might import heritage value either individually or collectively. The study area appears to fall across parts of the following original portions in Parish Southgate, Co Clarence:

- 117 containing 5a 0r 0p, originally granted to Duncan Robinson by Crown Grant Volume 11 Folio 33 (not searched but relevant to 1862 to 1863). Research to date has revealed no information about Robinson, but he also took the grant of the adjoining Portion 116 of 5a 2r 0p so may have had a subsistence farmlet or may have been a teamster, fisherman or waterman. If he lived on the land, his dwelling might be expected to have been rudimentary and to have left little material evidence;
- 118 containing 11a 0r 0p, and 119 containing 16a 0r 0p originally granted to Simon Bathgate (Old System) 31 December 1862. Review of the surrounding country reveals that Bathgate was a reasonable substantial land holder in the context of the district, having taken grants in excess of 330 acres. These two portions were outliers to larger portions south and west along Sportsmans Creek. If Bathgate built a house, it might be expected to be more likely on one of his larger portions;
- an unnumbered allotment north of Portion 117 which appears likely to have been reserved as a Water Reserve.

The resolution of any outstanding doubts concerning the activities of Robinson and Bathgate will abide field study.

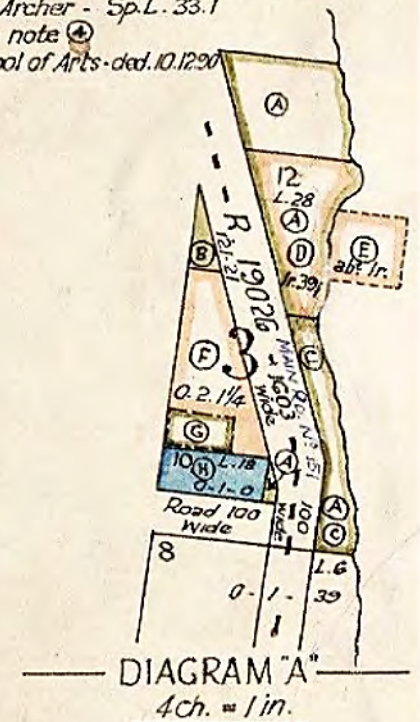
2.4 Rationale of Context to Date

There is clearly a body of heritage resources and archaeological potential in the Lawrence precinct, some of which falls within the study area. As best we could, without the advantage of site survey, we have provisionally established the locations of individual and the collective constraints identified in the desktop study; these locations are plotted in **Figure 2.7**. Subject to further study of the physical context in a field study program, we advise that the following material appears relevant on the northern side of Sportsmans Creek:

- **The Lawrence Heritage Conservation Area**

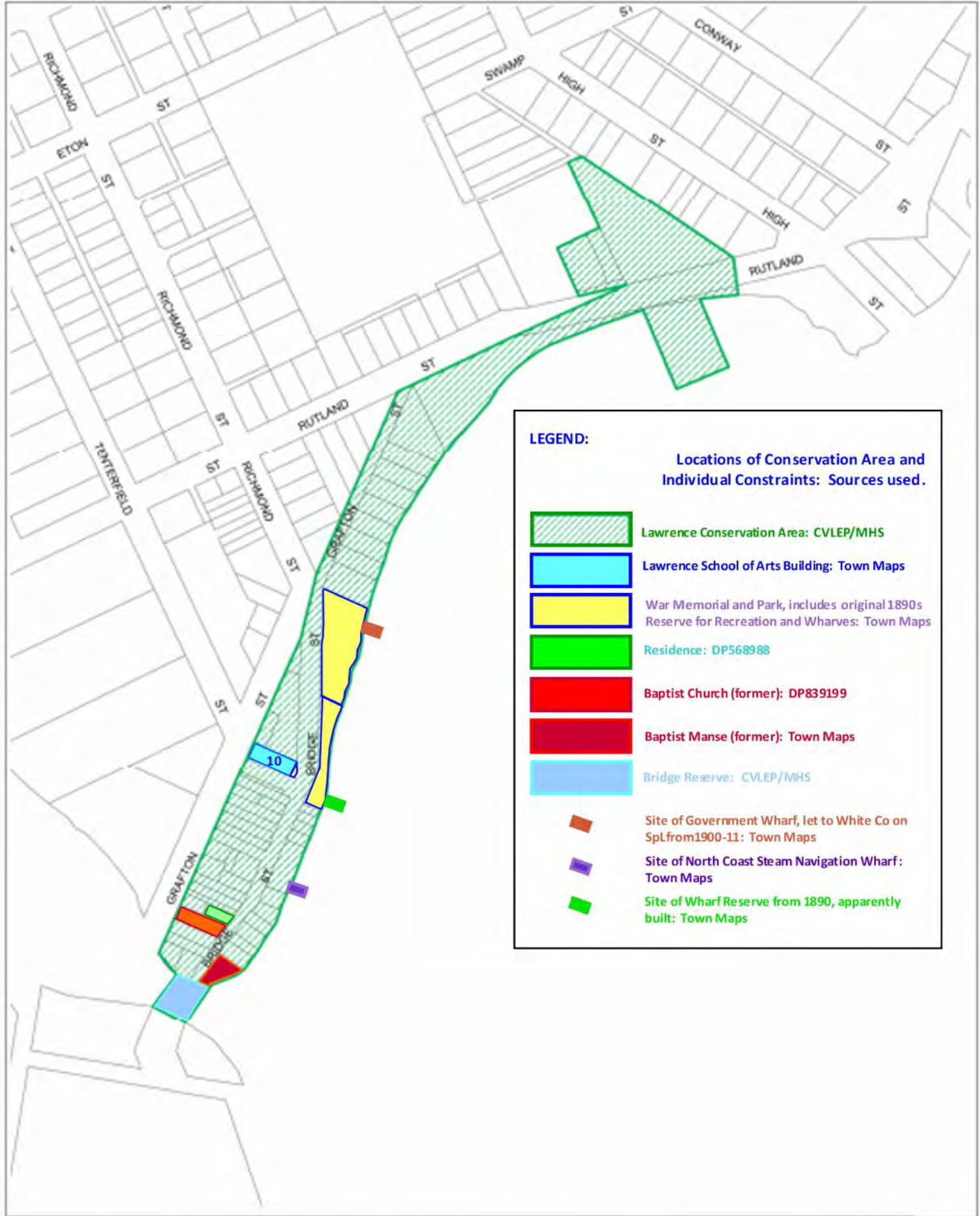


- (A) Pt R. 2862 for Public Wharf note 12.10.89
- (B) R.47266-7 for Pub. Rec. note 13.12.11
- (C) R. 40190-1 do. do. do. 3.2.06
- (D) R. J. White & Co (Syd) Pty L^{td} Sp.L. 35.50.50
- (E) do. do. do. 35.51
- (F) D. E. Archer - Sp.L. 33.1
- (G) See note (A)
- (H) School of Arts - ded. 10.12.90













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CVLEP2011 Heritage Conservation Areas



LEGEND:

Locations of Conservation Area and Individual Constraints: Sources used.

-  Lawrence Conservation Area: CVLEP/MHS
-  Lawrence School of Arts Building: Town Maps
-  War Memorial and Park, includes original 1890s Reserve for Recreation and Wharves: Town Maps
-  Residence: DP568988
-  Baptist Church (former): DP839199
-  Baptist Manse (former): Town Maps
-  Bridge Reserve: CVLEP/MHS
-  Site of Government Wharf, let to White Co on SpL from 1900-11: Town Maps
-  Site of North Coast Steam Navigation Wharf: Town Maps
-  Site of Wharf Reserve from 1890, apparently built: Town Maps

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–	Lawrence	Baptist Church (former)	9 Bridge Street	Lot 21, DP839199	Local	1164
–	Lawrence	School of Arts Building	10 Bridge Street	Lot 10, Section 3, DP758604	Local	1165
–	Lawrence	War Memorial and Park	Bridge Street	Lot 9, Section3, DP758604	Local	1166
–	Lawrence	Baptist Manse (former)	2 Bridge Street	Lot 14, Section 3, DP 564 and road reserve	Local	1167
–	Lawrence	Residence	11 Bridge Street	Lot 2, DP56893	Local	1168

These items fall within a condensed and well identified area, the latter five all within the LHCA. This area is also host to whatever may remain of the activities of RJ White & Co (Syd) Pty Ltd on its land and wharf, the North Coast Steam Navigation Company at its wharf and the users of the Government wharf. On balance, the preliminary observation must be that if any project works were to be likely to impinge upon any of these resources, another option would be recommended

Both sides of Sportsmans Creek are, of course, linked (notionally at least) by the remains of the original bridge, and by the present Dare Truss bridge listed as:

–	Lawrence	Sportsmans Creek Bridge	21–27 Bridge Street	Lot 6, Section 1, DP 564	Local	1169
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The question of appropriate activity in relation to the bridge has been the subject of much deliberation, to the extent that no recommendation appears to be presently required from us. Further comment will be made when we have had the opportunity of inspecting the bridge but we acknowledge the expert advice that the timber truss bridge presents problems of maintenance and capacity and that a modern crossing is required in replacement.

Presently, and subject to field evaluation, there appear to be no constraints on the southern side of Sportsmans Creek.

By way of confirmation, we record in *Table 2.3* the established levels of significance of the above resources derived from the various sources:

Table 2.3 – Levels of Significance

Resource	Sources of significance assessment		
	CVLEP	SHI	RMS s170
<u>Lawrence Heritage Conservation Area</u>	Local	Local	N/A
<u>Lawrence Baptist Church, Former</u>	Local	Local	N/A
<u>Lawrence School of Arts</u>	Local	Local	N/A
<u>Lawrence War Memorial & Park</u>	Local	Local	N/A
<u>Baptist Manse</u>	Local	Local	N/A
<u>Residence</u>	Local	Local	N/A
<u>Sportsmans Creek Road bridge</u>	Local	Local	State

In relation to other matters that might arise inside the LHCA, to the extent that such items may possess significance at all, it/they might be expected to be assessed at the 'Local' level and it would be unexpected that a 'State' level would be assessed.

A separate question has been raised concerning the status of the stone abutments of the Sportsmans Creek bridge. These abutments have not been inspected by us, but at the lowest level, should be viewed as an integral component of the bridge and accordingly to achieve the same level of significance, varying from 'Local' in the CVLEP and SHI to 'State' in the Roads and Maritime s170 Register. Commentary on the condition and integrity of the stonework will be a separate consideration, assessable at the time of archaeological survey.

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- 1910. Edition 3, Map of Parish Southgate, Co Clarence.
- 1930. Edition 5, Map of Parish Southgate, Co Clarence.
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- c1885. Plan of the *Lanark Lodge* Leasehold.
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Archaeological Assessments ...
Historical Archaeological Sites ...
Guidelines for Photographic Recording ...
Heritage Assessment Guidelines ...,
Assessing Heritage Significance...
Heritage Curtilages...
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[http://www.rta.nsw.gov.au/environment/heritage/heritageconservreq/index.html?elid=.](http://www.rta.nsw.gov.au/environment/heritage/heritageconservreq/index.html?elid=)

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Appendix 1

State Heritage Inventory: Listings and Copy Inventory Sheets

Lawrence, Clarence Valley LGA

Search for NSW heritage

Statutory listed items

Information and items listed in the State Heritage Inventory come from a number of sources. This means that there may be several entries for the same heritage item in the database. For clarity, the search results have been divided into two sections.

Section 1. contains items listed by the heritage council under the NSW Heritage Act. This includes listing on the state heritage register, an interim heritage order or protected under section 136 of the NSW Heritage Act. This information is provided by the Heritage Branch.

Section 2. contains items listed by local councils & shires and state government agencies. This section may also contain additional information on some of the items listed in the first section.

Section 1. Items listed under the NSW Heritage Act.

Your search did not return any matching results.

Section 2. Items listed by Local Government and State Agencies.

Your search returned 7 records.

Item name	Address	Suburb	LGA	Information source
Flying Horse Hotel Site	4983 Pringles Way	Lawrence Road	Clarence Valley	LGOV
Lawrence Anglican Church	High Street	Lawrence	Clarence Valley	LGOV
Lawrence Baptist Church, Former	9 Bridge Street	Lawrence	Clarence Valley	LGOV
Lawrence Manton's Lane Residence	Manton's Lane	Lawrence	Clarence Valley	LGOV
Lawrence School of Arts	10 Bridge Street	Lawrence	Clarence Valley	LGOV
Lawrence Sportsmans Creek bridge	Grafton Road	Lawrence	Clarence Valley	LGOV
Sportsmans Creek Road bridge	Regional Road 152	Lawrence	Clarence Valley	SGOV

There was a total of 7 records matching your search criteria.

Note: The Heritage Branch seeks to keep the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) up to date, however the latest listings in Local and Regional Environmental Plans (LEPs and REPs) may not yet be included. Always check with the relevant local council or shire for the most recent listings.

Lawrence Sportsmans Creek bridge

Item details

Name of item: Lawrence Sportsmans Creek bridge

Other name/s: The Elbow Road Bridge

Type of item: Built

Group/Collection: Transport - Land

Category: Road Bridge

Location: Lat: -29.5054 Long: 153.0983

Primary address: Grafton Road, Lawrence, NSW 2460

County: Clarence

Local govt. area: Clarence Valley

Boundary: Grafton-Lawrence Road, Lawrence.

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Grafton Road	Lawrence	Clarence Valley		Clarence	Primary Address

Statement of significance:

The bridge is a significant technical accomplishment. Completed in 1911, it is a good example of the dare truss, designed by H H Dare in 1903 and placed in service from about 1904 until at least 1912. This type was a composite Howe truss, with timber upper chords and compression diagonals, a metal lower chord and metal tension rods for the verticals. It was designed for spans of 27.7m and 31.7m). The bridge at Sportsmans Creek is of considerable age for a timber bridge; the span is also considerable.

Date significance updated: 03 Feb 98

Description

Construction years: 1911-

Physical description: The bridge carries a 5.5m roadway and has spans of 8.5m, 9.1m, two at 31.9m and 9.1m. The three approach spans are timber girders. The two main spans are half through composite trusses of the dare type. The central pier has twin metal cylinders; the other piers are of timber.

Date condition updated: 03 Feb 98

Current use: Bridge

Former use: Bridge

History

Historical notes: see Copmanhurst Heritage Study bridge has now been listed on the LEP

Historic themes

Australian theme	New South Wales theme	Local
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(abbrev)		theme
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Transport-Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements	(none)-

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan			29 Feb 08		
Heritage study					

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	C O'CONNOR	1983	"REGISTER OF AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC BRIDGES" C O'CONNOR, "SPANNING TWO CENTURIES" UQP 1985. @@ P ALLAN, "HIGHWAY BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION - THE PRA	

Note: internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.

Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Local Government
 Database number: 1990115
 File number: 015930

Sportsmans Creek Road Bridge

Item details

Name of item: Sportsmans Creek Road bridge
Other name/s: The Elbow Road bridge - Rta Bridge 2531
Type of item: Built
Group/Collection: Transport - Land
Category: Road Bridge
Primary address: Regional Road 152, Lawrence, NSW 2460
Local govt. area: Clarence Valley

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Regional Road 152	Lawrence	Clarence Valley			Primary Address

Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW	State Government	

Statement of significance:

The Sportsmans Creek bridge is a Dare type timber truss bridge, and was built in 1911. In 1998 it was in good condition.

As a timber truss road bridge, it has strong associations with the expansion of the road network and economic activity throughout NSW, and Harvey Dare, the designer of this type of truss.

Dare trusses were fifth in the five stage design evolution of NSW timber truss road bridges. They were similar to Allan trusses, but contain improvements which make them stronger and easier to maintain. This engineering enhancement represents a significant evolution of the design of timber truss bridges, and gives Dare trusses some technical significance.

The Sportsmans Creek bridge is particularly technically significant because it has very large span trusses.

In 1998 there were 27 surviving Dare trusses in NSW of the 40 built, and 82 timber truss road bridges survive from the over 400 built.

The Sportsmans Creek bridge is a representative example of Dare timber truss road bridges, and is assessed as being State significant, primarily on the basis of its technical and historical significance.

Date significance updated: 28 Jan 99

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

Description

Designer/Maker: Harvey Dare

Builder/Maker: Oxenford Brothers, Lismore

Physical description: The bridge over Sportsmans Creek is a Dare type timber truss road bridge. It has 2 timber truss spans, each of 31.9m (105ft). There are 2 timber approach spans at one end and 1 at the other, giving the bridge an overall length of 91.7m (301ft).

The central bridge pier is a twin cylindrical cast iron pier. Timber trestles support the remainder of the super structure. The bridge provides a carriage way with a minimum width of 5.5m. A timber post and rail guard rail extends the full length of the bridge.

Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential: Original condition assessment: 'Good' (Last updated: 9/11/1998.)

2007-08 condition update: 'Poor.' (Last updated: 17/4/09.)

Date condition updated: 17 Apr 09

Current use: Road bridge

Former use: Road bridge

History

Historical notes: The Sportsmans Creek bridge is a Dare type timber truss bridge, and was built in 1911.

Timber truss road bridges have played a significant role in the expansion and improvement of the NSW road network. Prior to the bridges being built, river crossings were often dangerous in times of rain, which caused bulk freight movement to be prohibitively expensive for most agricultural and mining produce. Only the high priced wool clip of the time was able to carry the costs and inconvenience imposed by the generally inadequate river crossings that often existed prior to the trusses construction.

Timber truss bridges were preferred by the Public Works Department from the mid 19th to the early 20th century because they were relatively cheap to construct, and used mostly local materials. The financially troubled governments of the day applied pressure to the Public Works Department to produce as much road and bridge work for as little cost as possible, using local materials. This condition effectively prohibited the use of iron and steel, as these, prior to the construction of the steel works at Newcastle in the early 20th century, had to be imported from England.

Harvey Dare, the designer of Dare truss and other bridges, was a leading engineer in the Public Works Department, and a prominent

figure in early 20th century NSW.

Timber truss bridges, and timber bridges generally were so common that NSW was known to travellers as the "timber bridge state".

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Technology-Activities and processes associated with the knowledge or use of mechanical arts and applied sciences	(none)-
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Transport-Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements	(none)-
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Utilities-Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis	(none)-

Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria [Historical significance] a) Through the bridge's association with the expansion of the NSW road network, its ability to demonstrate historically important concepts such as the gradual acceptance of NSW people of American design ideas, and its association with Harvey Dare, it has historical significance.

SHR Criteria [Aesthetic significance] c) The bridge exhibits the technical excellence of its design, as all of the structural detail is clearly visible. In the context of its landscape it is visually attractive. Further, it serves as a visual "gateway" to road travellers into the town of Lawrence. As such, the bridge has moderate aesthetic significance.

SHR Criteria [Social significance] d) Timber truss bridges are prominent to road travellers, and NSW has in the past been referred to as the "timber truss bridge state". Through this, the complete set of bridges gain some social significance, as they could be said to be held in reasonable esteem by many travellers in NSW.

SHR Criteria [Research potential] e) The bridge has technical significance because it is a Dare truss, is representative of some major technical developments that were made in timber truss design by the Public Works Department, and also because its main spans are very large.

SHR Criteria [Rarity] f) Rare - In 1998 there were 27 surviving Dare trusses in NSW of the 40 built, and 82 timber truss road bridges survive from the over 400 built.

SHR Criteria [Representativeness] g) Representative of Dare timber truss bridges

Integrity/Intactness: Intact

Recommended management:
continued sympathetic management

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency heritage register					
Heritage study					

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
Relative Heritage Significance of all Timber Truss Bridges in NSW	1998		McMillan Britton & Kell		Yes
Relative Heritage Significance of all Timber Truss Bridges in NSW	1998		McMillan Britton & Kell		Yes
Relative Heritage Significance of all Timber Truss Bridges in NSW	1998		McMillan Britton & Kell		Yes

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Department of Main Roads, NSW	1987	Timber Truss Bridge Maintenance Handbook	
Written	Fraser, D J	1985	Timber Bridges of New South Wales	



Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: State Government
Database number: 4301024

Lawrence Anglican Church

Item details

Name of item: Lawrence Anglican Church
Other name/s: All Saints
Type of item: Built
Group/Collection: Religion
Category: Church
Primary address: High Street, Lawrence, NSW 2460
Parish: Lawrence
County: Clarence
Local govt. area: Clarence Valley
Boundary: The property boundary.

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
High Street	Lawrence	Clarence Valley	Lawrence	Clarence	Primary Address

Statement of significance:

The Anglican church is historically significant for its association with the village of Lawrence and the Anglican movement on the Lower Clarence. It is an aesthetically pleasing small weatherboard church set in a prominent position overlooking Lawrence. It is socially significant to the Anglican community on the Lower Clarence and to those members of the Lawrence community who have used its facilities. It is a representative example of the type of weatherboard churches built at the turn of the century.

Date significance updated: 26 Jul 05

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

Description

Designer/Maker: Mr Schaeffer

Builder/Maker: F.J. Robinson

Construction years: 1903-1904

Physical description: Delightful small weatherboard church having separately roofed nave sanctuary and vestry. All rooves are steep and made of galvanised iron . Absence of decoration other than gable brackets and trefoil infills. Simple gothic arched top clear windows. Front window contains stain glass. Set in prominent position in nice grassed site. Mature trees in the grounds. Surrounded by post and rail fence.

Physical condition and/or Good

Archaeological
potential:

Date condition updated: 25 Jul 05

Modifications and dates: 1979 the church was blown off its stumps. The vestry, porch and sanctuary were detached from the nave and coloured glass windows were smashed. It was rebuilt in 1980. Stain glass window installed in the front of the church in memory of Lola and Stewart Kelsall

Further information: Charming example of this early form of country church.

Current use: Church

Former use: Church

History

Historical notes: This was not the first Anglican church to be built in Lawrence. In 1865 the Lower Clarence Parish of the Church of England was formed with its headquarters at Lawrence, as Lawrence was the largest centre on the Clarence at that time (Gillespie, 1993 p65). A church was then opened in 1868 and it was almost immediately destroyed by a storm in 1869. The church was rebuilt and remained in operation until 1903 when the current church was built. The foundation stone of the church built in 1869 is held at the Museum of the Maclean & District Historical Society.

An article in the Clarence and Richmond Daily Examiner 9/1/1904 describes the opening of the new church. "The new Church of England at Lawrence was dedicated by the Ven. Archdeacon Whyte of Lismore on Wednesday afternoon. The church is splendidly located on the top of the hill overlooking Lawrence and commands a fine view of the river and surrounding district. The church cost 200 pounds most of which has already been paid. The design is rather better than the usual run of country churches and does credit to the architect Mr Schaeffer of Grafton. It is well lighted and ventilated. The furniture was made by Mr J. McKittrick." In December 1916 the Daily Examiner reported that an Honour Roll had been put in the Church, naming all those members who had joined the forces (Oliver, 1996c, p22). The honour roll is still in the church. An addition to the church and community facilities occurred in 1951 when a tennis court was built on church property. There was a grand opening on January 13th 1951 when the Bishop of Grafton hit the first ball. This was the main centre of Lawrence social life until 1897 when the court fell into disrepair.

In 1979 another storm hit Lawrence and the church was blown off its stumps. The vestry, porch and sanctuary were detached from the nave and all the coloured glass windows were smashed. The church was repaired and reopened in November 1980. In 1981 Mrs Florrie Harrison who had been present at the opening of the church in 1904 planted four trees outside the church fence. These trees are still standing.

Recent years a stained glass window has been placed in the front of the church in memory of Lola & Stewart Kelsall. The church is still in use.

Historic themes

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

Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria a) The Anglican church is historically significant for its association with the village of Lawrence and the Anglican movement on the Lower Clarence.
[Historical significance]

SHR Criteria c) This is an aesthetically pleasing small weatherboard church set in a prominent position overlooking Lawrence.
[Aesthetic significance]

SHR Criteria d) The church is socially significant to the Anglican community on the Lower Clarence.
[Social significance]

SHR Criteria g) It is a representative example of the type of weatherboard churches built at the turn of the century.
[Representativeness]

Integrity/Intactness: Substantially intact

Recommended management:

Recommendations

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Recommended Management	Produce a Conservation Management Plan (CMP)	26 Jul 05

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan			11 May 01	81	2496
Heritage study					

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
Maclean Heritage Study	2006		Jane Gardiner	L. Mowbray	Yes
Maclean Shire Heritage Study	1989	35	T. Shellshear		No

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Anon	1904	New Church at Lawrence	
Written	M & H Oliver		A History of the Anglican Church on the Lower Clarence	
Written	M. Gillespie	1993	Lawrence The history of a Clarence River Settlement	

Note: internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



(Click on thumbnail for full size image and image details)

Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Local Government

Database number: 1990018

Lawrence Baptist Church, Former

Item details

Name of item: Lawrence Baptist Church, Former
Type of item: Built
Group/Collection: Religion
Category: Church
Primary address: 9 Bridge Street, Lawrence, NSW 2460
Parish: Lawrence
County: Clarence
Local govt. area: Clarence Valley
Boundary: The property boundary.

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
9 Bridge Street	Lawrence	Clarence Valley	Lawrence	Clarence	Primary Address

Statement of significance:

The former Baptist church is historically significant for association with the village of Lawrence and the Baptist movement on the Lower Clarence. It is part of a group of older weatherboard buildings which show the location of the old Lawrence village and provide an historic entry point to the village from Grafton. The church is socially significant to those members of the Lawrence community who worshiped in the Baptist church. It is representative of the small weatherboard churches built at the beginning of the 20th century.

Date significance updated: 25 Jul 05

Description

Designer/Maker: E. Hockey

Construction years: 1907-1908

Physical description: Small weatherboard rectangular church having steeply pitched galvanised iron roof and enclosed projecting porch to the street. Nicely moulded barge boards, bracketing and trefoil infill decoration to main gable and brackets and final posts to centre of both gables. Delightful arched windows in coloured glass with fire tracery mullions. Church located close to footpath line.

Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential: Fair

Date condition updated: 22 Jul 05

Modifications and dates: The church has been raised above the flood level and the front porch has been altered. A veranda extends along the front of the building and only the roof and upper gable remain from the original front porch. The two front windows have been removed and

reinstated higher on the front wall. At verandah level the replacement windows are unsympathetic. A solid wooden fence separates the property from the street.

Further information: Simple country church having strong gothic influences in its decoration and form. Located with a group of older residences and despite significant changes to the front porch it makes a significant contribution to Lawrence's character and the entrance into Lawrence from Sportsmans Creek Bridge.

Current use: Residence

Former use: Church

History

Historical notes: This was the second Baptist church built in Lawrence the first was on the opposite side of Bridge street next to the manse. When Mr Hockey came to Lawrence he was able to offer the Baptist congregation additional skills as he had been a carpenter and cabinet maker. In 1907 he presented his plans for a new church and estimated it would cost 250 pounds. This was approved and minute books show that the church had been completed by the end of the 1908/09 financial year. Mr Hockey apparently built furniture items such as pews and pulpit. In 1960 three Baptist churches amalgamated to form the Lower Clarence Baptist Church and according to Coan (1978) it was at this time that the main manse changed from Lawrence to Maclean. Evidently numbers were fluctuating in the Lawrence area. It is not known when the Baptist congregation decided to sell the Lawrence church, but it was operating in 1993. The Clarence River Examiner 6/12/2001 records that "the old Baptist church which had been vacant for so long is now sold and will start a new life as a residence". The new owner converted the church to a residence and raised the building in the 1990s. The church is listed on the former Maclean LEP.

Historic themes

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

Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria [Historical significance] a) The former Baptist church is historically significant for association with the village of Lawrence and the Baptist movement on the Lower Clarence.

SHR Criteria [Aesthetic significance] c) The building is one of a group of older weatherboard buildings which show the location of the old Lawrence village and provide an historic entry point to the village from Grafton.

SHR Criteria [Social significance] d) The church is socially significant to those members of the Lawrence community who worshiped in the Baptist church.

SHR Criteria [Representativeness] g) It is representative of the small churches built at the beginning of the 20th century.

Integrity/Intactness: Modified

Recommended management:
Recommendations

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Recommended Management	Produce a Conservation Management Plan (CMP)	25 Jul 05

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan			11 May 01	81	2496
Heritage study					

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
Maclean Heritage Study	2006		Jane Gardiner		Yes
Maclean Shire Heritage Study	1989	30	T. Shellshear		No

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	F. Coan	1978	Big River Big Hearts	
Written	M. Gillespie	1993	Lawrence The history of a Clarence River Settlement	



Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Local Government

Database number: 1990016

Lawrence Manton's Lane Residence

Item details

Name of item: Lawrence Manton's Lane Residence
Type of item: Built
Group/Collection: Residential buildings (private)
Category: House
Primary address: Manton's Lane, Lawrence, NSW 2460
Parish: Lawrence
County: Clarence
Local govt. area: Clarence Valley
Boundary: The property boundary including the blocks to the front and rear.

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Manton's Lane	Lawrence	Clarence Valley	Lawrence	Clarence	Primary Address

Statement of significance:

The property is historically significant for its association with the growth of the village of Lawrence in the late 1890s and the Manton family in the period 1920 - 1950. It is basically unmodified since new and so provides an excellent example of building styles and workmanship in the 1890s.

Date significance updated: 11 Jan 06

Description

Builder/Maker: Tom Hannah

Physical description: Large late Victorian cottage having large hipped roof with bull-nosed verandah to all visible sides supported on plain timber posts with open balustrade. This may have been cast iron originally. Weatherboards on the front crafted to look like brick work a feature found in many Grafton homes of this age. High quality of joinery with Victorian Italianate influence to arch top French doors and entry door and sidelights. Well sited above Lawrence with commanding views.

The following is a complete description of the house by the current owner Keith Gallagher. "When constructed this was the most substantial non-commercial house in Lawrence. It was constructed of local hardwood-gum tallowwood and ironbark with hoop pine lining. Bearers were 4 x4" floor and ceiling joists 6x2 and 6x1 with tongue and groove internal flooring. Verandahs of 4x1 hardwood and verandah posts tallowwood and corner post 6x6 are all in good condition. External walls are of 8x1 ironbark weatherboards with 3/4verticle groves 2'6"apart. Interior walls have 10 foot ceilings.

The main building is a double hipped roof running the whole length of the building. The roof was clad in "Gospel Oak" brand galvanised

iron. It was replaced in 1976 have sprung leaks due to age and from the impact of a hail storm. The main structure is surrounded by a 8 foot verandah on all 4 sides and still carries the original bull-nosed verandah iron. The hip on each corner of the verandah is hand carved to follow the contours of the iron and then 5 notched over. The bull-nosed iron is all riveted together.

The house is 35 feet long and 42 feet wide and has three rooms across the back, bedroom, breakfast room and kitchen. From the breakfast room the 6 foot wide hallway is accessed via a heavy cedar door. The back door and front door are also of heavy cedar construction with heavy locks and keys and each of these doors has fan light windows above. The other 6 internal cedar doors are of standard size without Hopper windows. The two rooms on the right of the hall are bedrooms and on the left 1 14 x 14 bedroom and a 14 x 14 lounge. These two rooms were originally divided by bifold cedar doors. The verandahs were not railed. Apart from the front and back doors 8 sets of double glass French cedar doors with fan lights above. Three sets on either side of the house and two across the front. These French doors originally had fly screen cedar doors. There are four double hung windows on the back wall of cedar with tallowwood sills on either side of the back door. The front door is surrounded by alternating red and blue side lights. The bifold cedar doors were recrafted into furniture by Eb McKinnon. The kitchen and lounge room are serviced by a back to back fireplace each with its own flue exiting through a rectangular chimney stack. The house was built without a bath room. One was added by local builder Jim Tory.

Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential: Good

Date condition updated:10 Jan 06

Modifications and dates: Bathroom added of rear verandah. Verandah flooring replaced 1975; Roof and Guttering 1976. Fly screen doors removed as iron had rusted through. The cedar doors were used to make furniture.

The original water supply to the house was by 4 x 1000 gall tanks two of which are still in use.

Further information: An excellent example of this style of residence with particularly noticeable quality joinery and many original features included the original bull-nosed iron verandah. The current owner recognises the architectural significance of this house.

Current use: Residence

Former use: Residence

History

Historical notes: The following history was compiled by Keith Gallagher the current owner (2005). "It is not known when this house was built but the most reliable date is 1885. Mr Eb McKinnon told the present owner was built by his grandfather Mr Tom Hannah around this time. Old postal records show that retired farmer Angus Munro and wife Catherine were in residence some time before the 1890 flood. According to old timers the house was built by an English gentleman who struggled to pay off the debt and was forced to sell. Angus and his wife then purchased the property. But in 1911 Catherine Munroe fell from the verandah and subsequently died. Angus then sold the house to Frank Longshaw. Mrs Longshaw told the present owner that her son Eric was born in the house in late June 1911.

Who occupied the house between the Longshaws and C.S. Manton is not certain. C. S. Manton was a well educated Eton man and the family owned a large and prosperous foundry in Manchester. An early record of C.S. Manton in Lawrence was in 1892 when he was listed as a guarantor for the debt of the Literary Institute. When Manton purchased the house is not clear but a list of phone numbers for 1928 shows his address as "Nemingha". The Mantons continued to live at this address until the two elderly spinsters passed on in the 1950s. The house then passed G.V. Harrison of Lower Southgate and was purchased by the present owner in 1961 along with 7 building allotments . Two remaining allotments one at the front and one at the rear are still part of Nemingah."

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	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.	(none)-

Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria [Historical significance] a) The property is historically significant for its association with the growth of the village of Lawrence in the late 1890s.

SHR Criteria [Associative significance] b) The property is associated with Charles Manton and his family.

SHR Criteria [Aesthetic significance] c) This building has been only slightly altered and hence provides an excellent example of building styles and workmanship in the 1890s.

SHR Criteria [Representativeness] g) This residence is representative of the better quality homes built in the 1890s.

Integrity/Intactness: High integrity and intactness

Recommended management:

This is an excellent example of Australian architecture and workmanship in the 1890s and the owner should be assisted with any conservation work.

Recommendations

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Recommended Management	Produce a Conservation Management Plan (CMP)	11 Jan 06

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan			11 May 01	81	2496
Heritage study					

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
Maclean Heritage Study	2006		Jane Gardiner		Yes
Maclean Shire Heritage Study	1989	32	T. Shellshear		No

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Keith Gallagher	2005	Nemingha	



Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Local Government

Database number: 1990017

Lawrence School of Arts

Item details

Name of item: Lawrence School of Arts
Other name/s: Lawrence Literary Institute
Type of item: Built
Group/Collection: Community Facilities
Category: School of Arts
Primary address: 10 Bridge Street, Lawrence, NSW 2460
Parish: Lawrence
County: Clarence
Local govt. area: Clarence Valley
Boundary: The property boundary.

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
10 Bridge Street	Lawrence	Clarence Valley	Lawrence	Clarence	Primary Address

Statement of significance:

The Lawrence School of Arts (later Literary Institute) is historically significant as it tells of community life in Lawrence from the 1880s to present. Its location indicates the position of Lawrence Town and its architectural structure is representative of hall built throughout the shire.

Date significance updated: 11 Jan 06

Description

Construction years: 1892-1895

Physical description: Large weatherboard T shaped hall with galvanised iron roof. Original details include gable panels with fan decoration, arched front windows with fan motif and rusticated chamfer boards to front faces. Simple weather boards at the rear. Rear windows in large twelve pane sashes. The building is raised above ground level with functional steps and handicapped ramp added at a later date. Unsympathetic awning over the front door.

Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential: Well maintained

Date condition updated: 26 Jul 05

Modifications and dates: The hall has been modified both internally and externally. In 1906 the hall was extended to the front. 1974 renovations to the supper room involved the removal of a wall.

Further information: A now rare example of early School of Arts building in well cared for condition, having nicely balanced evaluation of large scale and a

visual and cultural focal point for the village.

Current use: Community Hall

Former use: School of Arts

History

Historical notes: The foundation stone for the School of Arts was laid in 1892 and the hall was opened in 1893. Minute books for 1895 state that the hall had a lower room above which was the stage, a library and reading room. There was one tank and facilities for making tea. A description of activities undertaken in the hall are described in Gillespie (1993, p 74 -77). In 1907 it was realised the hall was not large enough and the building was extended by 20 feet at the front. Renovations were again made to the hall in 1974 with the supper room wall being removed and a wall erected to enclose the kitchen. During 1981 new interior toilet were installed and two years later the costly works of carrying out fireproofing, providing new exit signs, emergency lighting etc was undertaken. The hall is still used by the community but the library belonging to its earlier days as the Literary Institute was dispersed to Maclean and Grafton libraries in 1981. In 1993 it was used by TAFE classes, wedding receptions, school functions and social gatherings and is managed by a Trust.

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Social institutions-Activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities	(none)-

Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria a) The School of Arts is historical significance for its role as the [Historical significance] major social institution in Lawrence.

SHR Criteria b) [Associative significance] The School is associated with education in Lawrence.

SHR Criteria g) [Representativeness] It is representative country halls.

Integrity/Intactness: It is largely intact.

Recommended management:

The production of a CMP for this building would assist with future planning for the hall.

Recommendations

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Recommended Management	Produce a Conservation Management Plan (CMP)	11 Jan 06

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan			11 May 01	81	2495
Heritage study	29		01 Jan 89		

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
Maclean Heritage Study	2006		Jane Gardiner		Yes
Maclean Shire Heritage Study	1989	29	T. Shellshear		No

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	M. Gillespie	1993	Lawrence The history of a Clarence River Settlement	



Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Local Government

Database number: 1990015



Appendix 2

**Australian Heritage Database:
Copy, Inventory Sheet,
Sportsmans Creek Bridge**

Lawrence, Clarence Valley LGA
Detail, Australian Heritage Database
Sportsmans Creek Road bridge, Grafton Rd, Lawrence, NSW, Australia

Photographs



List Register of the National Estate (Non-statutory archive)

Class Historic

Legal Status [Registered](#) (18/04/1989)

Place ID 15930

Place File No 1/18/132/0008

Statement of Significance

The bridge is a significant technical accomplishment. Completed in 1911, it is a good example of the dare truss, designed by H H Dare in 1903 and placed in service from about 1904 until at least 1912. This type was a composite Howe truss, with timber upper chords and compression diagonals, a metal lower chord and metal tension rods for the verticals. It was designed for spans of 27.7m and 31.7m). The bridge at Sportsmans Creek is of considerable age for a timber bridge; the span is also considerable.

Official Values Not Available

Description

The bridge carries a 5.5m roadway and has spans of 8.5m, 9.1m, two at 31.9m and 9.1m. The three approach spans are timber girders. The two main spans are half through composite trusses of the dare type. The central pier has twin metal cylinders; the other piers are of timber.

History Not Available

Condition and Integrity

The bridge is in service and appears to be in good condition and in its original form.

Location

Grafton-Lawrence Road, Lawrence.

Bibliography

C O'CONNOR, "REGISTER OF AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC BRIDGES" 1983.

C O'CONNOR, "SPANNING TWO CENTURIES" UQP 1985.

P ALLAN, "HIGHWAY BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION - THE PRACTICE IN NEW SOUTH WALES" INDUSTRIAL AND MINING STANDARD, AUG-SEP 1924.

H H DARE, "RECENT ROAD-BRIDGE PRACTICE IN NEW SOUTH WALES" ICE MINUTES OF PROC, VOL 155 (1904), PP 382-400.

D J FRASER, "TIMBER BRIDGES OF NEW SOUTH WALES" IE AUST, MULTI-DISCIPLINARY TRANSACTIONS 1985, PP 92-101.



Appendix 3

**NSW RMS s170 Register,
Copy, Inventory Sheet,
Sportsmans Creek Bridge**

Extract, HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION REGISTER, RMS

Name of Item	Sportsmans Creek Road bridge
Item Number	4301024
Type of Item	Built
Item Sub-Type	NSW Dare Truss Bridges
Roadloc	
Address	**** Regional Road 152 Lawrence 2460
Local Government Area	****
Owner	Local Government
Current Use	Road bridge
Former Use	Road bridge

Statement of significance

The Sportsmans Creek bridge is a Dare type timber truss bridge, and was built in 1911. In 1998 it was in good condition. As a timber truss road bridge, it has strong associations with the expansion of the road network and economic activity throughout NSW, and Harvey Dare, the designer of this type of truss. Dare trusses were fifth in the five stage design evolution of NSW timber truss road bridges. They were similar to Allan trusses, but contain improvements which make them stronger and easier to maintain. This engineering enhancement represents a significant evolution of the design of timber truss bridges, and gives Dare trusses some technical significance.

The Sportsmans Creek bridge is particularly technically significant because it has very large span trusses. In 1998 there were 27 surviving Dare trusses in NSW of the 40 built, and 82 timber truss road bridges survive from the over 400 built. The Sportsmans Creek bridge is a representative example of Dare timber truss road bridges, and is assessed as being State significant, primarily on the basis of its technical and historical significance.

Date
Significance Updated
28 January 1999

Description

Designer Harvey Dare
Builder Oxenford Brothers, Lismore
Construction years **** - 1911

Physical description The bridge over Sportsmans Creek is a Dare type timber truss road bridge. It has 2 timber truss spans, each of 31.9m (105ft). There are 2 timber approach spans at one end and 1 at the other, giving the bridge an overall length of 91.7m (301ft).

The central bridge pier is a twin cylindrical cast iron pier. Timber trestles support the remainder of the super structure. The bridge provides a carriage way with a minimum width of 5.5m. A timber post and rail guard rail extends the full length of the bridge.

Physical
Condition
and/or
Archaeological
Potential

Original condition assessment: 'Good' (Last updated: 9/11/1998.)
2007-08 condition update: 'Poor.' (Last updated: 17/4/09.)

Modifications
and dates

Date condition
updated

17 April 2009

History

The Sportsmans Creek bridge is a Dare type timber truss bridge, and was built in 1911.

Timber truss road bridges have played a significant role in the expansion and improvement of the NSW road network. Prior to the bridges being built, river crossings were often dangerous in times of rain, which caused bulk freight movement to be prohibitively expensive for most agricultural and mining produce. Only the high priced wool clip of the time was able to carry the costs and inconvenience imposed by the generally inadequate river crossings that often existed prior to the trusses construction.

Historical
notes

Timber truss bridges were preferred by the Public Works Department from the mid 19th to the early 20th century because they were relatively cheap to construct, and used mostly local materials. The financially troubled governments of the day applied pressure to the Public Works Department to produce as much road and bridge work for as little cost as possible, using local materials. This condition effectively prohibited the use of iron and steel, as these, prior to the construction of the steel works at Newcastle in the early 20th century, had to be imported from England.

Harvey Dare, the designer of Dare truss and other bridges, was a leading engineer in the Public Works Department, and a prominent figure in early 20th century NSW.

Timber truss bridges, and timber bridges generally were so common that NSW was known to travellers as the "timber bridge state".

Listings

Heritage Listing	Reference Number	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency heritage register			
Register of the National Estate			
Local Environmental Plan	1450016	44	2665

Assessment of Significance

Historical Significance	Through the bridge's association with the expansion of the NSW road network, its ability to demonstrate historically important concepts such as the gradual acceptance of NSW people of American design ideas, and its association with Harvey Dare, it has historical significance.
Historical Association	****
Aesthetic/Technical Significance	The bridge exhibits the technical excellence of its design, as all of the structural detail is clearly visible. In the context of its landscape it is visually attractive. Further, it serves as a visual "gateway" to road travellers into the town of Lawrence. As such, the bridge has moderate aesthetic significance.
Social Significance	Timber truss bridges are prominent to road travellers, and NSW has in the past been referred to as the "timber truss bridge state". Through this, the complete set of bridges gain some social significance, as they could be said to be held in reasonable esteem by many travellers in NSW.
Research Significance	The bridge has technical significance because it is a Dare truss, is representative of some major technical developments that were made in timber truss design by the Public Works Department, and also because its main spans are very large.
Rarity	Rare - In 1998 there were 27 surviving Dare trusses in NSW of the 40 built, and 82 timber truss road bridges survive from the over 400 built.
Representativeness	Representative of Dare timber truss bridges
Integrity/Intactness	Intact
Assessed Significance	State

References

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Department of Main Roads, NSW	1987	Timber Truss Bridge Maintenance Handbook
Written	Fraser, D J	1985	Timber Bridges of New South Wales

Study details

Title	Year	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
Relative Heritage Significance of all Timber Truss Bridges in NSW	1998	McMillan Britton & Kell		Yes

Custom fields

Roads and Maritime Services (replacing Roads and Traffic Authority)	Northern
Region	
Bridge Number	2531
CARMS File Number	****
Property Number	Bridge
Conservation Management Plan	****

Images



Sportsmans Creek Road bridge



Sportsmans Creek Road bridge