

# Tuggeranong

The **District of Tuggeranong** (/ˈtʌɡrənɒŋ/) is one of the original eighteen districts of the Australian Capital Territory used in land administration. The district is subdivided into divisions (suburbs), sections and blocks and is the southernmost town centre of Canberra, the capital city of Australia. The district comprises nineteen suburbs and occupies 117 square kilometres (45 sq mi) to the east of the Murrumbidgee River.

The name *Tuggeranong* is derived from a Ngunnawal expression meaning "cold place".<sup>[3]</sup> From the earliest colonial times, the plain extending south into the centre of the present-day territory was referred to as Tuggeranong.

At the 2016 census, the population of the district was 85,154.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Contents

### Establishment and governance

#### History

### Location and urban structure

### Climate

### Representation

### Demographics

### List of suburbs

### Places of note and interest

### References

### External links

## Establishment and governance

The traditional custodians of the district are the indigenous people of the Ngunnawal tribe.<sup>[4]</sup>

Following the transfer of land from the Government of New South Wales to the Commonwealth Government in 1911, the district was established in 1966 by the Commonwealth via the gazettal of the *Districts Ordinance 1966* (Cth) which, after the enactment of the *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988*,<sup>[5]</sup> became the *Districts Act 1966*.<sup>[6]</sup> This Act was subsequently repealed by the ACT Government and the district is now administered subject to the *Districts Act 2002*.<sup>[7]</sup>

## History

Cave paintings and Aboriginal artifacts discovered in the area confirm that the Tuggeranong region has been occupied by the original inhabitants, the Ngunnawal people, for over 21,000 years.<sup>[4]</sup>

The first Europeans arrived in the Canberra region in 1820 and a year later, a third expedition led by Charles Throsby reached the Murrumbidgee River near the present-day Pine Island and the valley<sup>[8][9]</sup> now occupied by the Tuggeranong district. In 1823 Joseph Wild was employed by Brigade Major John Ovens and Captain Mark Currie to guide them to the

Tuggeranong	
<span></span> <div>Australian Capital Territory</div>	
<div><span></span><div><div><div><div><span></span><div><div><span><span></span></span></div><div><div>Tuggeranong</div></div></div></div><div><div></div></div></div></div></div></div>	
<span></span> <div>The view from <span><span>Mount Wanniassa</span></span>, looking down into the Tuggeranong Valley in 2018</div>	
Coordinates	<span><span><span><span><span>35.4244°S</span> <span>149.0888°E</span></span></span><span><span>﻿</span> / <span>﻿</span></span><span><span><span>35.4244°S 149.0888°E</span><span><span>﻿</span> / <span>-35.4244; 149.0888</span></span><span><span>﻿</span> (<span>-35.4244; 149.0888</span>)</span></span></span></span></span>
Population	85,154 <span> </span> (2016 census) <sup>[1]</sup>
Gazetted	12 May 1966 <sup>[2]</sup>
Location	22 <span> </span> km (14 <span> </span> mi) SSW of <span><span>Canberra City</span></span>
Territory electorate(s)	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><span><span>Brindabella</span></span></li><li><span><span>Murrumbidgee</span></span></li></ul></div>
Federal Division(s)	<span><span>Bean</span></span>
<div><div><div><div><div><span></span><div><div><span><span></span></span></div><div><div>Lands administrative divisions around Tuggeranong:</div></div></div></div><div></div><span><span>Stromlo</span></span><span> </span><span><span>Woden Valley</span></span><span> </span><span><span>Jerrabomberra</span></span><div><div><span><span></span></span></div><div><span><span>/</span></span></div><span><span>Weston Creek</span></span></div></div></div><div><div><span><span></span></span></div><div><span><span>Paddys River</span></span></div><div><span><b>Tuggeranong</b></span></div><div><span><span>New South Wales</span></span></div></div></div><div><div><span><span></span></span></div><div><span><span>Tennent</span></span></div><div><span><span>New South Wales</span></span></div><div><span><span>New South Wales</span></span></div></div></div>	

Murrumbidgee. They travelled south along the river and named the area now known as Tuggeranong *Isabella's Plain* in honour of Governor Brisbane's infant daughter. Unable to cross the river near the current site of Tharwa, they continued on to the Monaro Plains.



Charles Bean and his wife, Effie, in the grounds of Tuggeranong Station between 1919 and 1925.



Aerial view of Lanyon station in 1950

The last expedition in the region was undertaken by Allan Cunningham in 1824. Cunningham's reports verified that the region was suitable for grazing, and the settlement of the Limestone Plains followed immediately thereafter.

In 1828, the bushranger John Tennant, known as the 'Terror of Argyle', was captured by James Ainslie and a party of others near the Murrumbidgee River in Tuggeranong. Tennant had been a convict assigned to Joshua John Moore at Canberra, a property in the present day inner north Canberra. Mount Tennent, behind Tharwa, is named after the bushranger (note the difference in spelling).<sup>[8]</sup>

The first authorised settler was James Murdoch. In 1824 he was offered a land grant on a small plain known by the natives as 'Togranong' meaning 'cold plains'. He took up the grant in 1827. Lanyon station was established in 1835 and originally owned by James Wright, his brother William and John Lanyon. Wright bought the property from Lanyon, who had only remained in Australia for three years. In 1838, Wright commenced the building of the homestead, which he named after his partner, Lanyon. The homestead was built with the strength of a fort to withstand the attacks of bushrangers.<sup>[10]</sup> Wright sold to the Cunningham family in 1847.<sup>[11]</sup> In 1835 Thomas Macquoid, then Sheriff of the New South Wales Supreme Court, bought Tuggeranong station then known as Waniassa property (*sic*). The rural depression of 1840 hit hard and Macquoid committed suicide, fearing bankruptcy when he lost a civil suit brought by one William Henry Barnes.<sup>[12][13]</sup> His son took over the estate and creditors allowed him to continue to operate it until it was sold by the Macquoid family in 1858 to the Cunningham family, owners of the neighbouring Lanyon property.<sup>[14]</sup> They renamed Waniassa to Tuggranong. The

whole area was part of the Tuggeranong parish in the late nineteenth century. Tuggranong homestead was rebuilt by the Cunningham family in 1908. In 1917 it was resumed by the Commonwealth Government for military purposes. The Cunningham family remained at Lanyon until 1926. Charles Bean, together with his staff, wrote the first two volumes of the twelve volume official history of Australia's involvement in World War I at the homestead from 1919 to 1925. The Tuggeranong property was leased as a grazing property by the McCormack family from 1927 to 1976.<sup>[15]</sup>

In 1973, the third of the new towns planned for Canberra was inaugurated at Tuggeranong on 21 February. It was originally planned to house between 180,000 to 220,000 people. Planning for the new town had begun in 1969. The first families moved into the suburb of Kambah in 1974. The fifth Canberra fire station opened at Kambah in 1979 to service the new developing satellite city.<sup>[16]</sup>

## Location and urban structure

---

The district is a set of contiguous residential suburbs consolidated around Lake Tuggeranong, in addition to vast pastoral leases that extend south of the suburbs of Banks, Conder and Gordon. The boundaries of the district are constrained by the Murrumbidgee River to the west, the border with the state of New South Wales to the south and east, and pastoral leases that mark the district's boundary to the north, including the remnants of the Tuggeranong Homestead, and to the north-west.

Lake Tuggeranong was created in 1987 by the construction of a dam on a tributary of the Murrumbidgee River. On the edge of the lake are a number of community facilities, including Lake Tuggeranong College, a school catering to years 11 and 12 (16–18 years old); a library, which is part of the ACT Library and Information Services, a community centre, and the Tuggeranong Arts Centre.



Lake Tuggeranong in sepia

The Tuggeranong Town Centre is to the west of the lake. It includes a major shopping centre, known as South.Point; managed, developed and part owned by Vicinity Centres. It is surrounded by offices of the Australian and ACT governments, and a light industrial area.

A further heavy industrial area is located in the suburb of Hume that lies partly in the districts of both Tuggeranong and Jerrabomberra.

## Climate

Tuggeranong has a subtropical highland climate (*Cfb*) that borders on the humid subtropical climate (*Cfa*) with dry, warm to hot summers and cold winters. Frost is very common in the winter and snowfall occasionally occurs.



Tuggeranong Town Centre is located on Lake Tuggeranong

Climate data for Tuggeranong													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
<b>Record high °C (°F)</b>	43.3 (109.9)	41.1 (106.0)	37.0 (98.6)	31.6 (88.9)	24.5 (76.1)	20.1 (68.2)	18.7 (65.7)	22.5 (72.5)	29.4 (84.9)	32.7 (90.9)	38.7 (101.7)	38.3 (100.9)	43.3 (109.9)
<b>Average high °C (°F)</b>	29.5 (85.1)	28.1 (82.6)	25.3 (77.5)	21.1 (70.0)	16.6 (61.9)	13.1 (55.6)	12.3 (54.1)	14.1 (57.4)	17.6 (63.7)	20.9 (69.6)	24.3 (75.7)	27.1 (80.8)	20.8 (69.4)
<b>Average low °C (°F)</b>	14.3 (57.7)	14.2 (57.6)	11.4 (52.5)	6.9 (44.4)	2.5 (36.5)	1.3 (34.3)	0.0 (32.0)	0.9 (33.6)	3.8 (38.8)	6.4 (43.5)	9.8 (49.6)	12.3 (54.1)	7.0 (44.6)
<b>Record low °C (°F)</b>	3.8 (38.8)	3.4 (38.1)	0.5 (32.9)	−4.1 (24.6)	−6.1 (21.0)	−8.1 (17.4)	−8.2 (17.2)	−8.4 (16.9)	−5.5 (22.1)	−2.3 (27.9)	−0.8 (30.6)	1.2 (34.2)	−8.4 (16.9)
<b>Average precipitation mm (inches)</b>	53.5 (2.11)	71.7 (2.82)	51.5 (2.03)	33.5 (1.32)	23.4 (0.92)	54.3 (2.14)	40.9 (1.61)	48.2 (1.90)	60.8 (2.39)	51.5 (2.03)	77.6 (3.06)	68.4 (2.69)	631.3 (24.85)
<b>Average precipitation days</b>	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.0	5.9	10.3	11.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	9.6	8.3	98.6
<b>Average relative humidity (%)</b>	34	39	38	42	50	57	56	50	46	41	39	34	44

Source: <sup>[17]</sup>

## Representation

Tuggeranong is represented by:

- **ACT Legislative Assembly:** The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) was granted self-government by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1988 with the passage of the Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988. The first Assembly was elected in 1989. There are currently 25 members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs). Members are elected every four years by the people of the ACT to represent them and make decisions on their behalf. The ACT Legislative Assembly (<https://www.parliament.act.gov.au/>)[18] has five multi-member electorates: Yerrabi; Ginninderra; Kurrajong; Murrumbidgee and; Brindabella, each electing five members.
- **Tuggeranong Community Council:** Tuggeranong Community Council (<https://www.tuggeranong.org.au/>)[19] is recognised by the ACT Government as a community body representing the interests of the local residents, businesses and organisations within the Tuggeranong region of Canberra with the ACT Government. The Tuggeranong Community Council Is not a local government.

## Demographics

At the 2016 census, there were 85,154 people in the Tuggeranong district, of these 48.9 per cent were male and 51.1 per cent were female. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people made up 2.5 per cent of the population, which was lower than the national average, but higher than the territory average. The median age of people in

Historical population		
Year	Pop.	±%
<b>2000</b>	89,400	—

the Tuggeranong district was 37 years, which was marginally lower than the national median of 38 years. Children aged 0–14 years made up 19.6 per cent of the population and people aged 65 years and over made up 12.2 per cent of the population. Of people in the area aged 15 years and over, 50.5 per cent were married and 12.1 per cent were either divorced or separated.<sup>[1]</sup>

Population growth in the Tuggeranong district between the 2001 census and the 2006 census was 0.85 per cent; in the five years to the 2011 census, the population decreased by 0.25 per cent; and in the five years to the 2016 census, the population decreased by 2.0 per cent. When compared with total population growth of Australia for the same periods, being 5.79 per cent, 8.32 per cent and 8.81 respectively, population growth in Tuggeranong district was significantly lower than the national average.<sup>[21][22][20][1]</sup> The median weekly income for residents within the Tuggeranong district was significantly higher than the national average, and slightly lower than the territory average.<sup>[1]</sup>

At the 2016 census, the proportion of residents in the Tuggeranong district who stated their ancestry as Australian or Anglo-Saxon exceeded 70 per cent of all residents (national average was 62.3 per cent). In excess of 57 per cent of all residents in the Tuggeranong district nominated a religious affiliation with Christianity at the 2016 census, which was marginally lower than the national average of 57.7 per cent. Meanwhile, at the census date, compared to the national average, households in the Tuggeranong district had a lower than average proportion (17.5 per cent) where two or more languages are spoken (national average was 22.2 per cent); and a higher proportion (81.4 per cent) where English only was spoken at home (national average was 72.7 per cent).<sup>[1]</sup>

<b>2001</b>	89,386	-0.0%
<b>census</b>		
<b>2002</b>	90,300	+1.0%
<b>2003</b>	90,550	+0.3%
<b>2004</b>	91,000	+0.5%
<b>2005</b>	90,950	-0.1%
<b>2006</b>	87,119	-4.2%
<b>census</b>		
<b>2007</b>	90,050	+3.4%
<b>2008</b>	89,450	-0.7%
<b>2009</b>	89,200	-0.3%
<b>2010</b>	89,200	+0.0%
<b>2011</b>	86,900	-2.6%
<b>census</b>		
<b>2012</b>	88,772	+2.2%
<b>2013</b>	87,926	-1.0%
<b>2014</b>	86,693	-1.4%
<b>2015</b>	85,689	-1.2%
<b>2016</b>	85,154	-0.6%
<b>census</b>		

<sup>[20][21][22]</sup>

Selected historical census data for the Tuggeranong district					
Census year		2001 <sup>[21]</sup>	2006 <sup>[22]</sup>	2011 <sup>[20]</sup>	2016 <sup>[1]</sup>
Population	Estimated residents on census night	86,386	87,119	86,900	85,154
	District rank in terms of size within the Australian Capital Territory	1st	— 1st	— 2nd	— 2nd
	Percentage of the Australian Capital Territory population	27.9%	26.9%	24.3%	21.4%
	Percentage of the Australian population	0.46%	0.44% ▼	▼ 0.40%	▼ 0.36%
<b>Cultural and language diversity</b>					
Ancestry, top responses	Australian			29.6%	26.4%
	English			25.6%	26.2%
	Irish			8.9%	9.5%
	Scottish			7.2%	7.7%
	German			3.3%	3.1%
Language, top responses (other than English)	Arabic	n/c	▲ 0.7%	▲ 0.9%	▲ 1.0%
	Vietnamese	0.8%	— 0.8%	▼ 0.9%	▼ 0.8%
	Spanish	0.8%	▼ 0.7%	— 0.7%	— 0.7%
	Mandarin				0.7%
	Italian	0.8%	▼ 0.7%	— 0.7%	▼ 0.6%
<b>Religious affiliation</b>					
Religious affiliation, top responses	No Religion	16.8%	▲ 20.3%	▲ 25.3%	▲ 32.6%
	Catholic	32.3%	▼ 31.1%	▼ 30.3%	▼ 26.7%
	Anglican	19.8%	▼ 18.5%	▼ 17.1%	▼ 13.4%
	Uniting Church	4.2%	▼ 3.7%	▼ 3.1%	▼ 2.4%
	Presbyterian and Reformed	3.2%	▼ 2.9%	▼ 2.7%	
<b>Median weekly incomes</b>					
Personal income	Median weekly personal income		A\$703	A\$900	A\$955
	Percentage of Australian median income		150.9%	156.0% ▲	144.0% ▼
Family income	Median weekly family income		A\$1,716	A\$2,203	A\$2,340
	Percentage of Australian median income		146.5%	148.8% ▲	134.9% ▼
Household income	Median weekly household income		A\$1,547	A\$1,962	A\$2,051
	Percentage of Australian median income		150.6%	159.0% ▲	142.6% ▼

## List of suburbs

- [Banks](#)
- [Bonython](#)
- [Calwell](#)
- [Chisholm](#)
- [Conder](#)
- [Fadden](#)
- [Gilmore](#)
- [Gordon](#)
- [Gowrie](#)
- [Greenway](#)
- [Hume](#)
- [Isabella Plains](#)
- [Kambah](#)
- [Macarthur](#)
- [Monash](#)
- [Oxley](#)
- [Richardson](#)
- [Theodore](#)
- [Wanniassa](#)

A 1975 map of the proposed suburb names in Tuggeranong shows that many more suburbs were planned, and that the eventual layout of Tuggeranong is very different from what the planners were thinking. It was proposed that residential development would occur west of the Murrumbidgee River, a corridor that is subsequently free of urban development. Suburbs planned (but not built, or had their names changed) were:<sup>[23]</sup>

- |               |  |   |   |
|---------------|--|---|---|
| ▪ Bass        | ▪ Dunrossil  | ▪ <u>Hume</u> (now an industrial suburb of the Tuggeranong and Jerrabomberra districts) | ▪ Slessor   |
| ▪ Batman      | ▪ Fawkner  | ▪ Lindsay   | ▪ Somers  |
| ▪ Boyer       | ▪ Flinders   | ▪ Maccallum   | ▪ Stuart  |
| ▪ Chippindall | ▪ <u>Franklin</u> (now a suburb of the Gungahlin district) | ▪ Murdoch   | ▪ <u>Throsby</u> (now a suburb of the Gungahlin district) |
| ▪ Denison     | ▪ Freshford  | ▪ Niland  | ▪ Wakefield   |
| ▪ Dobell      | ▪ Heysen   | ▪ Paterson  | ▪ Wardell   |
|               |  | ▪ Pedder  | ▪ Woodward  |

## Places of note and interest

---

- South.Point Tuggeranong – large regional shopping centre
- Lanyon Homestead – a historic grazing property
- Tuggeranong Arts Centre – a community facility including workshops, gallery, dance studio and theatre.
- Tuggeranong Hill – a large mountain overlooking the valley.
- Tuggeranong Homestead – a historic homestead now operated as a café and function or event centre.
- Tuggeranong Town Centre – the town centre

## References

---

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics (27 June 2017). "Tuggeranong (SA3)" ([http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census\\_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/80107](http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/80107)). *2016 Census QuickStats*. Retrieved 24 July 2017.
2. "Districts Ordinance 1966 No. 5 (ACT)" ([http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/act/num\\_ord/do1966186.pdf](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/act/num_ord/do1966186.pdf)) (PDF).
3. "Our School" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20130409222524/http://www.gowrieps.act.edu.au/our\\_school](https://web.archive.org/web/20130409222524/http://www.gowrieps.act.edu.au/our_school)). Gowrie Primary School. Archived from the original ([http://www.gowrieps.act.edu.au/our\\_school](http://www.gowrieps.act.edu.au/our_school)) on 9 April 2013.
4. "Aboriginal Heritage in the ACT" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20131219040327/http://www.environment.act.gov.au/heritage/aboriginal\\_heritage\\_in\\_the\\_act](https://web.archive.org/web/20131219040327/http://www.environment.act.gov.au/heritage/aboriginal_heritage_in_the_act)). *Environment and Sustainable Development Directorate*. ACT Government. 17 March 2013. Archived from the original ([http://www.environment.act.gov.au/heritage/aboriginal\\_heritage\\_in\\_the\\_act](http://www.environment.act.gov.au/heritage/aboriginal_heritage_in_the_act)) on 19 December 2013. Retrieved 18 December 2013.
5. *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988* ([http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol\\_act/acta1988482/](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/acta1988482/)) (Cth)
6. *Districts Act 1966* ([http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/act/repealed\\_act/da1966n5218/](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/act/repealed_act/da1966n5218/)) (ACT).
7. *Districts Act 2002* ([http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/act/consol\\_act/da2002133/](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/act/consol_act/da2002133/)) (ACT).
8. "Discover our Territory" (<http://www.canberrahistory.org.au/discover.asp>). Canberra & District Historical Society. Retrieved 20 December 2013.
9. Watson, Dr. F (1931). *Year Book Australia* (<http://www.abs.gov.au/Ausstats/abs@.nsf/0/4e782ee652d0db0aca2569de001fb2dd?OpenDocument>). Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia, ABS cat. no. 1301.0. Retrieved 12 May 2009.
10. "LANYON SOLD" (<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2250545>). *The Canberra Times*. National Library of Australia. 10 July 1931. p. 2. Retrieved 2 November 2013.
11. "Lanyon–107 years young" (<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article128654353>). *The Canberra Times*. National Library of Australia. 20 April 1966. p. 21. Retrieved 2 November 2013.

12. "SUPREME COURT—TUESDAY" (<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article32190346>). *The Sydney Monitor and Commercial Advertiser*. National Library of Australia. 20 August 1841. p. 2 Edition: MORNING. Retrieved 13 January 2012.
13. "SYDNEY" (<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article8752173>). *Colonial Times*. Hobart, Tas.: National Library of Australia. 2 November 1841. p. 3. Retrieved 13 January 2012.
14. McDonald, J. Kay (1985). *Exploring the ACT and Southeast New South Wales*. Sydney: Kangaroo Press. p. 45. ISBN 0-86417-049-1.
15. "McCormick family" (<http://www.tuggeranonghomestead.com.au/history/mccormack/>). *History*. Tuggeranong Homestead. Retrieved 20 December 2013.
16. "History" (<http://esa.act.gov.au/actfr/about/history/>). *ACT Fire & Rescue*. ACT Emergency Services Agency. 17 December 2013. Retrieved 20 December 2013.
17. "Climate statistics for TUGGERANONG (ISABELLA PLAINS) AWS" ([http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw\\_070339\\_All.shtml](http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_070339_All.shtml)). Bureau of Meteorology. Retrieved 25 July 2018.
18. <https://www.parliament.act.gov.au>
19. <https://www.tuggeranong.org.au/>
20. Australian Bureau of Statistics (31 October 2012). "Tuggeranong (SA3)" ([http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census\\_services/getproduct/census/2011/quickstat/80107](http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2011/quickstat/80107)). *2011 Census QuickStats*. Retrieved 20 December 2013.
21. Australian Bureau of Statistics (9 March 2006). "Woden Valley (SSD)" ([http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census\\_services/getproduct/census/2001/quickstat/80515](http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2001/quickstat/80515)). *2001 Census QuickStats*. Retrieved 20 December 2013.
22. Australian Bureau of Statistics (25 October 2007). "Tuggeranong (SSD)" ([http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census\\_services/getproduct/census/2006/quickstat/80525](http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2006/quickstat/80525)). *2006 Census QuickStats*. Retrieved 20 December 2013.
23. "Proposed Suburb Names in Tuggeranong 1975" ([https://www.archives.act.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0/020/562511/1975\\_Plan\\_Tuggeranong\\_proposed\\_suburb\\_names.pdf](https://www.archives.act.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0/020/562511/1975_Plan_Tuggeranong_proposed_suburb_names.pdf)) (PDF). *Archives ACT. ACT Government*. 28 June 2010. Retrieved 20 December 2013.

## External links

---

- ACTMAPi (<http://www.actmap.i.act.gov.au/home.html>) – the ACT Government's interactive mapping service
  - Tuggeranong Homestead (<http://www.tuggeranonghomestead.com.au/>)
  - Lanyon Homestead (<https://web.archive.org/web/20040606052628/http://www.museumsandgalleries.act.gov.au/lanyon/index.asp>)
  - Nolan Gallery (<https://web.archive.org/web/20040606061222/http://www.museumsandgalleries.act.gov.au/nolan/index.asp>)
  - Google Maps Satellite Image of Tuggeranong (<https://maps.google.com/maps?q=canberra&ll=-35.424385,149.088764&spn=0.101109,0.137638&t=k&hl=en>)
- 

Retrieved from "<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tuggeranong&oldid=1009610969>"

---

This page was last edited on 1 March 2021, at 12:26 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.