



Imperial Hotel and Coonabarabran War Memorial Clock Tower

**Warrumbungle Shire Community Based Heritage Study
2018
Volume 1: Heritage Study Report**

Prepared by:



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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Warrumbungle Shire Council has commissioned P. A. Duggan, Architect and Heritage Consultant, to coordinate a community based heritage study for the Warrumbungle Local Government Area to identify, assess and make recommendations for the conservation and management of identified places and items of heritage significance.

This heritage study is jointly funded by Warrumbungle Shire Council and the NSW Heritage Division.

1.2 Study Area

The Warrumbungle Shire is located in the central west of New South Wales (Figure 1). It covers 12,380 square kilometres with an approximate population of 9,500 people and includes the towns of Baradine, Binnaway, Coolah, Coonabarabran, Dunedoo, Mendooran, and a number of smaller villages and localities including Bugaldie, Cobbora, Kenebri, Leadville, Merrygoen, Neilrex, Uarbry and Ulamabri. The shire also includes extensive nature conservation areas including parts of the Warrumbungle National Park, Coolah Tops National Park, and the Pilliga National Park and related nature reserves. It is home to the Gamilaroi and Wiradjuri people. Warrumbungle is a Gamilaroi word meaning crooked mountain.

The Warrumbungle Shire is bound on the west by the Coonamble Shire, on the south west by Dubbo Regional Council, on the south by the Mid-Western Regional Council, on the east by the Upper Hunter, Liverpool Plains and Gunnedah Councils, and on the north by Narrabri Shire Council.

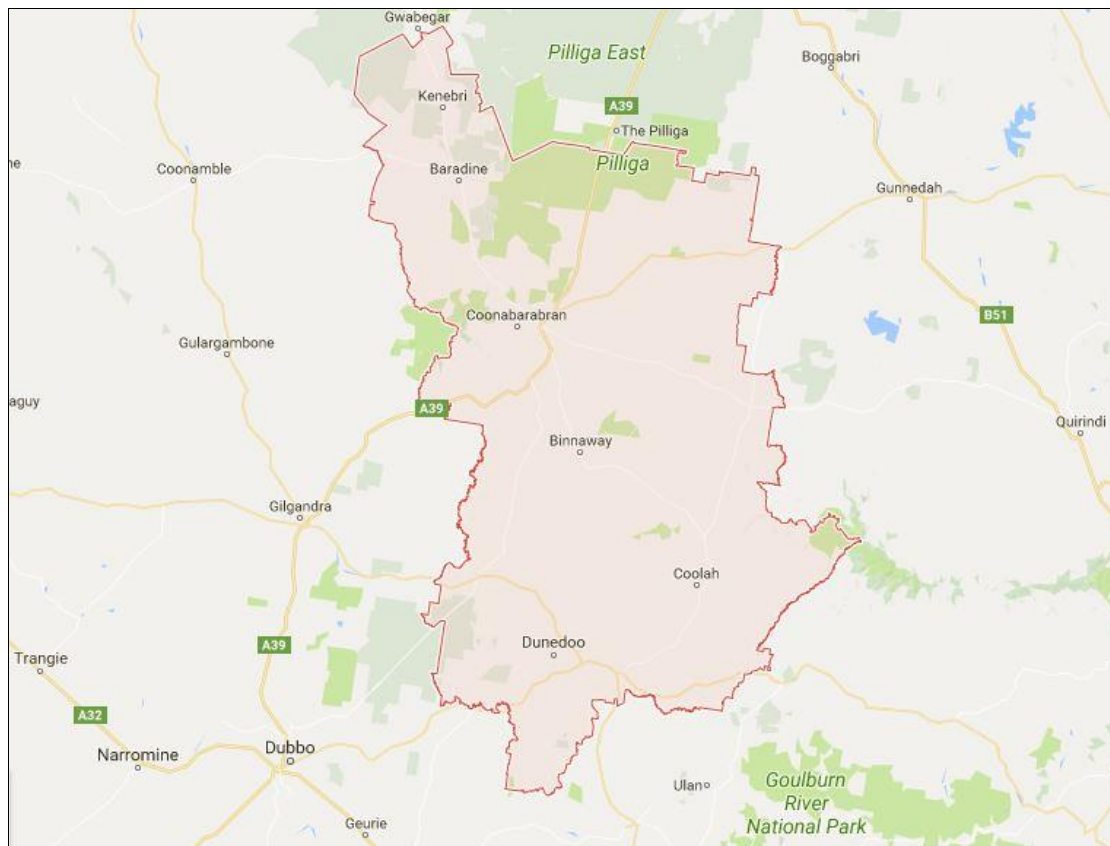


Figure 1: Location Map. The Warrumbungle LGA is outlined and shaded in red.
Google Maps.

1.3 Authorship

This report was written by Peter Duggan of P. A. Duggan, Architect and Heritage Consultant, also Heritage Advisor to the Warrumbungle Shire Council.

Ruth Longdin of Monitor Heritage Consultants, has written the Warrumbungle Shire Thematic History, being Volume II of this study.

1.4 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank the following for their support and assistance during the preparation of the study:

- Leeanne Ryan, Director Development Services, Warrumbungle Shire Council;
- Kelly Dewar, Acting Manager Property and Risk, Warrumbungle Shire Council;
- Ruth Longdin, Monitor Heritage Consultants;
- Elizabeth Cutts, Baradine Community Development Coordinator;
- Jenny Lloyd, Mendooran Community Development Coordinator;
- Sally Edwards, Coolah Community Development Officer;
- Heritage study working group members:
 - o Kodi Brady, councillor;
 - o Roy Cameron;
 - o Noel Gilbert;
 - o John Horne;
 - o Marg Haley;
 - o Ray Lewis, councillor;
 - o John Mercer;
 - o Helen Naef;
 - o David Rayner;
 - o Troy Rosenberg.
- Members of the Coonabarabran Local Aboriginal Lands Council;
- The numerous property owners and managers who provided access and information about their properties.

1.5 Limitations

This study carries on and extends the outcomes achieved by previous studies conducted within the Warrumbungle Shire Local Government Area, being the (former) *Coolah Shire Community Based Heritage Study 2004-5* coordinated by Barbara Hickson in conjunction with Roy Cameron as well as the *Community Based Heritage Study of the former Coonabarabran Shire 2005-2006* coordinated by Ray Christison of High Ground Consulting. A comprehensive study of such a geographically large area was not possible therefore not all places nominated in previous studies were able to be visited. A limitation is also applied to the extent of Aboriginal places studied and an Aboriginal Based Heritage study will need to address this.

The study was conducted by a heritage architect with assistance from a professional historian and local historical society members, and as such no archaeological investigations have been carried out.

1.6 Methodology

The heritage study generally follows the methodology established by the NSW Heritage Branch (now Heritage Division) publication *Community Based Heritage Studies: A Guide* (2013 update).

Unlike other heritage study methodologies, community based heritage studies actively involve community members in the preparation and processes of the study and allow communities to take substantial ownership of the study and its findings. Community members participate in nominating places and items they consider important and contribute to historical research of these items.

2. Study Outline

2.1 Study Format

The Warrumbungle Shire Community Based Heritage Study is organised into three volumes as follows:

- Volume 1: Study report. This document contains the aims of the study, the methodology, historical themes and recommendations.
- Volume 2: Thematic history. Contains the thematic history of the Warrumbungle Shire, written by Ruth Longdin of Monitor Heritage Consultants.
- Volume 3: Heritage item listing sheets. It contains forms for proposed items and existing items already included on the Heritage Schedule of the *Warrumbungle Local Environmental Plan 2013* (hereafter referred to as *Warrumbungle LEP 2013*).

2.2 Study Aims

Heritage studies investigate the history of a local government area. They identify and assess items and places of heritage significance that demonstrate this history. They explain why the items are significant and recommend ways to manage and conserve this significance.

An item can be of heritage significance if it meets one or more of a series of criteria as established by the NSW Heritage Office (now division) document *Assessing Heritage Significance*. These criteria are as follows:

- Historical significance;
- Historical association significance;
- Aesthetic/Technical significance;
- Social/Cultural significance;
- Research significance;
- Rarity;
- Representative.

Items and places that are found to have heritage significance are then nominated for inclusion on a Council's local environmental plan which, other than outlining planning provisions within a local government area, also outline requirements for managing local heritage and contains a schedule of heritage items and conservation areas.

2.3 Study Process

In August 2017 Warrumbungle Shire Council notified the local community about the heritage study and an invitation was also made to the community seeking volunteers to join the heritage study working group. The working group's role is to assist the coordinator in preparing the inventory of nominated heritage items, conduct research on individual items as well as to review the thematic history prepared by the professional historian. A total of eight community members and two councillors from Warrumbungle Shire Council formed the working group. The two Council appointed members would act as liaisons for the Council and would update all councillors on the progress of the study.

The first working group meeting was held in September 2017 where the members were introduced to the aims of a heritage study and what roles and tasks they would have within the study. Members were provided with the current heritage schedule and a list of nominated items from the previous heritage studies and were asked to provide input into what items or places they thought should be nominated as heritage items. A brief introduction to assessing heritage significance was also conducted at the first meeting to help guide the working group members in their nominations.

A follow-up meeting was held in October 2017 where the working group members brought forward their suggestions on the list of nominated heritage items.

A third meeting was held in February 2018. Prior to this meeting the working group members were provided with a draft copy of the thematic history and were asked for their comments. The coordinator also brought forward a revised preliminary list of nominated heritage items which the group discussed.

Throughout the period from October 2017 through to mid 2018 the heritage study coordinator conducted a number of site visits to properties within the Warrumbungle Shire to collect information for all nominated heritage items as well as to inform owners of the heritage study and heritage listing in general.

Inventory listing sheets on nominated places and items were then prepared (or previous sheets were revised) by the coordinator with assistance from members of the working group and property owners. These were completed by December 2018.

In December 2018 property owners of potential heritage items were sent notification letters by Council advising them their places have been nominated as a potential heritage item. With each letter was also enclosed the heritage listing sheet for each property which outlines the place's heritage significance, a brief history and description and recommended management. The brochure *Heritage listing explained – what it means for you* provided information to owners on the benefits of heritage listing. Comments on the proposed listing or any information owners may have of their property was sought. At this stage some owners wrote to Council with their requests not to be considered for listing.

In early 2019 a public exhibition period is to be conducted where comments and suggestions from the general community are sought on the heritage study and the thematic history.

Finally, the recommendations of the heritage study, including listing of the proposed heritage items and conservation areas on the Council's Local Environmental Plan, is to be brought forward to the Council and to the NSW Heritage Division for adoption and implementation later in 2019.

3. Historical Themes

3.1 Historical Themes Explained

Historic themes provide a context within which an item or place can be better understood. They help to tell the general story of an area and place it within the history of Australia. They help to 'explain why an item exists, how it was changed and how it relates to other items linked by the theme.'¹ They also help to identify and explain what the major factors and processes that have influenced the history of an area were and to understand where in that framework an identified heritage item or place fits.

Themes are not chronological or hierarchical and ranked by importance. They are arranged into groups which help to provide the historical framework within which they are located. These groups are thus arranged as National, State and Local themes, i.e. from the broad to the specific.

The Australian Heritage Commission has identified nine national themes. These are further broken down into 35 state themes that have been adopted for use with the NSW heritage management system as developed by the NSW Heritage Council. Themes can also be specific to a local area or can reflect a function. Not all themes may be relevant to a particular area but can be a useful checklist when developing local histories and local themes.

By organising heritage items within the Australian, state and local themes it is possible to identify strong local themes and also where gaps exist in the current listing. At the end of a study new identified places can 'fill the gap' within a theme. For example, a Local Government Area may have no current items demonstrating the theme 'Developing Australia's Cultural Life', the study would then seek to identify local places (if any) that demonstrate the theme such as memorial halls, cinemas, mechanics institutes, schools of arts, etc.

¹ NSW Heritage Office, *History and Heritage*, 1996, p.2.

It is also to be understood that a place or item may demonstrate a number of themes, e.g. an early post office may demonstrate 'developing local, regional and national economies' and 'building settlements, towns and cities'. Furthermore, a place can be shaped by more than one historical process during its existence and also demonstrate multiple themes in that way, e.g. a former church may be later converted to a child care centre and thus demonstrate the two themes of 'developing Australia's cultural life' and 'education'.

Organising places and items within themes can also facilitate a comparative analysis with other heritage places elsewhere when searching within the State Heritage Inventory.

3.2 Historical Themes related to Warrumbungle Shire

The following table correlates all the existing and nominated heritage items identified in the Warrumbungle community based heritage study within their related thematic categories. Note each item, as discussed above, may appear in more than one category. Items in bold are current heritage items as listed on the *Warrumbungle LEP 2013*.

Table 1: Historic Themes Related to Current and Nominated Heritage Items

Australian National Theme	NSW State Theme	Current and Nominated Heritage Items
1. Tracing the evolution of the Australian environment	- Environment - naturally evolved	Bengadee Sawmill; Bundella Lookout; Chalk Mountain Area ; Dunedoo Woodland Reserve; Gotta Rock; Ivy Rock; Leeson Tree; Leadville Mines Site ; Narangarie Quarry Geological Site ; Willow Vale
2. Peopling Australia	- Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures - Convict - Ethnic influences - Migration	Burra Bee Dee Cemetery ; Burra Bee Dee Mission ; Bush Tucker Ground; Gunnedah Hill; King Togee's Headstone; Nandi Hill Bora Ground; Narrawa Stone Sharpening Rock; Wooleybah Sawmill and Settlement Moreton Bay Private Graves; Moreton Bay Shearing Shed and Shearers' Quarters; Rotherwood Homestead Group Coonabarabran Prisoner of War Control Centre (former); Mendooran Mechanics Institute Hall; POW Built Ramp; Seed Shed on 'Unique'; St Michael's Catholic Church (former), Purlawaugh Burra Bee Dee Mission
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	- Agriculture	Borah Creek Hall; Bowenbung;

		Seed Shed on 'Unique'
	- Commerce	Bank of New South Wales (former), Binnaway; Bank of New South Wales (former), Coonabarabran; Bank of New South Wales (former), Dunedoo; Binnaway Inn (former); Box Ridge Inn Site; Carriers' Home Inn (former); CBC Bank (former), Baradine; Commonwealth Bank, Coonabarabran; Duke of Wellington Inn (former); Embassy Theatre (former); Exchange Hotel, Binnaway; Hagan Residence; Imperial Hotel; Jethro White Store (former); McDonagh Merchant Store; Regal Theatre (former); Rural Bank (former), Coonabarabran; Savoy Theatre (former); Union Bank (former); West End Bakery
	- Communication	Coolah Post Office; Coonabarabran Post Office; Dunedoo Post Office; Mendooran Post Office
	- Environment - cultural landscape	Dunedoo Woodland Reserve; Long Tan Memorial
	- Events	Baradine Memorial Hall; Binnaway Soldiers' Memorial Hall; Cobbora General Cemetery; Coolah School of Arts; Coonabarabran Clock Tower; Long Tan Memorial; Mendooran War Memorials; Nandi Hill Bora Ground; Rocky Glen School Site
	- Exploration	Bundella Lookout; Cunningham Camp Site and Plaque; Gotta Rock; Oxley Crossing Monument
	- Fishing	
	- Forestry	Baradine Forestry Office; Bengadee Sawmill; Pincham's Sawmill Residence; Pincham's Sawmill; Underwood's Sawmill; Wooleybah Sawmill and Settlement

	<p>- Health</p> <p>- Industry</p> <p>- Mining</p> <p>- Pastoralism</p> <p>- Science</p> <p>- Technology</p> <p>- Transport</p>	<p>Coolah Hospital (Group of Older Buildings); Mendooran CWA Hospital (former); Nurse Taylor's Hospital</p> <p>Bengadee Sawmill; Pincham's Sawmill; Chalk Mountain Area; Leadville Mines Site</p> <p>Binnia Downs Homestead; Binnia Downs Shearers Quarters; Binnia Downs Woolshed; Birriwa Homestead Group; Bomera Homestead Group; Bracken's Hut; Cobbora Station Homestead; Cohen's Stone Wall; Derrawee Homestead; Digilah Station Shearing Shed; Digilah Station Timber Barn; Garrawilla Homestead Group; Garrawilla Shearing Shed; Goolhi Homestead; Goorianawa; Grave of John Jones; Moreton Bay Shearing Shed and Shearers' Quarters; Mount Oeba; Oakleigh; Oban Homestead; Old Turee Homestead; Pilton Woolshed; Pine Ridge Homestead and Stables; Rotherwood Homestead Group; Traill's Hut; Uliman Homestead Group</p> <p>Anglo Australian Telescope; Siding Spring Observatory</p> <p>Narrawa Stone Sharpening Rock</p> <p>Binnaway Inn (former); Binnaway Railway Crew Barracks; Binnaway Railway Pump House; Binnaway Railway Water Tanks; Birriwa Homestead Group; Box Ridge Inn Site; Carriers' Home Inn (former); Cement Bridge; Cobbled Road, Kenebri; Coolah Railway Yard Group; Coonabarabran Railway Station Group; Duke of Wellington Inn (former); Dunedoo Railway Station and</p>
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	<p>- Accommodation</p>	<p>Coonabarabran Power House</p> <p>Baradine Hotel; Binnaway Inn (former); Birriwa Homestead Group; Bowenbung; Bracken's Hut; Brick Federation House; Californian Bungalow and Dunedoo Power House (former); Catholic Presbytery; Denison Inn (former); Derrawee Homestead; Dunedoo Hotel; Dunedoo Stationmaster's Residence (former); Garrawilla Homestead Group; Glengelg; Goolhi Homestead; Heatherbrae; Hobbins Old Cottage; Leadville Police Station (former); Martin's House; Mendooran Hotel (former); Mount Oeba; Oakey Creek Homestead Site Only; Oakleigh; Oban Homestead; Old Turee Homestead; Rotherwood Homestead Group; Pincham's Sawmill Residence; Police Residence (former), Coonabarabran; Royal Hotel, Dunedoo; Tattersalls Hotel, Baradine; Traill's Hut; Tyrone; Wooleybah Sawmill and Settlement</p>
<p>5. Working</p>	<p>- Labour</p>	<p>Bengadee Sawmill; Binnia Downs Shearers Quarters; Binnia Downs Woolshed; Bracken's Hut; Cohen's Stone Wall; Digilah Station Shearing Shed; Digilah Station Timber Barn; Garrawilla Shearing Shed; Goorianawa; Leadville Mines Site Moreton Bay Shearing Shed and Shearers' Quarters; Oakleigh; Pilton Woolshed; Traill's Hut; Uliman Homestead Group; Wooleybah Sawmill and Settlement</p>

<p>6. Educating</p>	<p>- Education</p>	<p>Baradine Tennis Club; Church of Saints Peter and Paul; Cobbora School and Residence (former); Coolah Central School (old Classrooms); Coonabarabran Public School; Monte Sant Angelo – Former Catholic Church; Sacred Heart Convent and School; St John’s Catholic Church, Baradine; Tucklan School (former); Wooleybah Sawmill and Settlement</p>
<p>7. Governing</p>	<p>- Defence</p> <p>- Government and administration</p> <p>- Law and order</p> <p>- Welfare</p>	<p>Moreton Bay Private Graves; Coonabarabran Prisoner of War Control Centre (former); Sacred Heart Church and Grotto; War Memorials in Milling Lions Park</p> <p>Baradine Forestry Office; Black Stump Cemetery; Coolah Shire Council Chambers (former); Coolah Shire Hall</p> <p>Birriwa Private Cemetery; Cobbora Police Station, Court House and Gaol; Coolah Police Station and Courthouse (former); Coonabarabran Courthouse; Dunedoo Courthouse; Leadville Police Station (former); Police Residence (former), Coonabarabran</p> <p>Coolah Hospital (Group of Older Buildings); Gunnedah Hill</p>
<p>8. Developing Australia’s cultural life</p>	<p>- Domestic life</p> <p>- Creative endeavour</p> <p>- Leisure</p>	<p>Burra Bee Dee Mission; Martin’s House</p> <p>Mendooran Conservation Area; Mendooran Mechanics Institute Hall; Merrygoen Anglican Church (former); Pine Ridge Homestead and Stables</p> <p>Baradine Hotel; Baradine Memorial Hall; Binnaway Soldiers’ Memorial Hall; Black Stump Inn (former</p>

	<p>- Religion</p>	<p>Coolah Hotel); Cobbora Hall; Coolah Shire Hall; Coolah Valley Hotel; Denison Inn (former); Dunedoo Hotel; Embassy Theatre (former); Leadville Memorial Hall; Mendooran Hotel (former); Mendooran Mechanics Institute Hall; Neilrex Hall; Neilson Park; Regal Theatre (former); Royal Hotel, Binnaway; Royal Hotel, Coonabarabran; Royal Hotel, Dunedoo; Royal Hotel, Mendooran; Savoy Theatre (former); Tattersalls Hotel, Baradine; Tucklan Hall; War Memorials in Milling Lions Park</p> <p>Baradine Methodist Church (former); Catholic Presbytery; Christ Church Coonabarabran; Church of Saints Peter and Paul; Coolah Presbyterian Church and Cemetery; Dapper Union Church; Dunedoo Presbyterian Church; Leadville Anglican Church; Merrygoen Anglican Church (former); Monte Sant Angelo – Former Catholic Church; Sacred Heart Church and Grotto; Sacred Heart Convent and School; St Andrew’s Anglican Church, Baradine; St Andrew’s Anglican Church, Coolah; St Andrew’s Presbyterian Church, Baradine; St Andrew’s Presbyterian Church, Coonabarabran; St John’s Catholic Church, Baradine; St Mary’s Catholic Church, Mendooran; St Michael’s Catholic Church (former), Purlewaugh; Union Church (former), Binnaway</p>
	<p>- Social institutions</p>	<p>Bank of New South Wales (former), Dunedoo; Cobbora Hall;</p>

	<p>- Sport</p>	<p>Coolah School of Arts; Coonabarabran Club; Coonabarabran Masonic Lodge; Goolhi Hall; Leadville Memorial Hall; Lodge Baradine St Andrew (former); Mendooran Mechanics Institute Hall; Neilrex Hall; Purlewaugh Mechanics Institute; Tucklan Hall; Ulamambri Hall; Warkton School of Arts</p> <p>Baradine Tennis Club; Pine Ridge Homestead and Stables; Purlewaugh Cricket Ground; Queensborough Park Rotunda</p>
<p>9. Marking the phases of life</p>	<p>- Birth and death</p>	<p>Baradine General Cemetery; Binnaway General Cemetery; Birriwa Private Cemetery; Black Stump Cemetery; Bomera Private Cemetery; Bugaldie Church Cemetery; Bugaldie Memorial Hall; Burra Bee Dee Mission; Carlow Family Graves; Cobbora General Cemetery; Coolah General Cemetery; Coolah Hospital (Group of Older Buildings); Coolah Presbyterian Church and Cemetery; Coonabarabran Clock Tower; Coonabarabran General Cemetery; Denison Town General Cemetery; Dunedoo General Cemetery; Field Family Cemetery; Goolhi Graves; Grave of John Jones; Grave of Mary Elliot; King Togee's Headstone; Lahey's Creek Private Cemetery; Leadville General Cemetery; Long Tan Memorial; Mendooran CWA Hospital (former); Mendooran General Cemetery; Mendooran War Memorials; Merrygoen Private Cemetery; Moreton Bay Private Graves; Nurse Taylor's Hospital; Oakey Creek Private Cemetery; Rotherwood Private Cemetery; St Andrew's Anglican Church, Coolah;</p>

	<p>- Persons</p>	<p>Turee Creek Cemetery; Uarbry Cemetery; War Memorials in Milling Lions Park</p> <p>Binnia Downs Homestead; Birriwa Homestead Group; Cohen's Stone Wall; Cunningham Camp Site and Plaque; Derrawee Homestead; Gotta Rock; Hobbins Old Cottage; Laheys Creek Private Cemetery; Leeson Tree; Martin's House; Mendooran General Cemetery; Mendooran Mechanics Institute Hall; Merrygoen Anglican Church (former); Oakey Creek Homestead Site Only; Oakey Creek Private Cemetery; Oban Homestead; Old Turee Homestead; Pine Ridge Homestead and Stables; Rotherwood Homestead Group</p>
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4. Heritage Listings

4.1 Heritage Listing Explained

Heritage listing is the way heritage items and places are identified and managed. It safeguards these items for present and future generations. Places of identified heritage significance are included on various heritage lists which are both statutory and non-statutory.

Statutory lists give protection to heritage places under Australian or State law. Listing on a register doesn't mean that owners can't make changes to a place as it permits sympathetic development through an approvals process. The process to gain approval ensures changes retain the significance of heritage places. By providing a balanced framework listing keeps heritage places authentic, alive and useful.

In New South Wales heritage places are typically listed as being of **local** or **state** heritage significance. Locally significant places are listed on local council Local Environmental Plans. Places of state heritage significance are listed on the State Heritage Register. Less commonly places can also be of national or world significance. Places of national heritage significance are listed on the National Heritage List and places of world-wide significance, such as the Sydney Opera House, are inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Non-statutory lists do not provide legal protection for a place but have an important role in informing the community what places are considered to have heritage value as recognised by a governmental or non-governmental body. There are a number of non-statutory lists including the National Trust Register, the Australian Institute of Architect's Register of Significant Buildings in NSW, the Australian Engineering Heritage Database, the Register of the National Estate and the Art Deco Society of NSW Building Register.

The various forms of heritage listing for the Warrumbungle Shire are outlined below.

4.2 Statutory Listings

Existing Heritage Items

Table 2 below is a list of the existing heritage items contained in Part 1 of Schedule 5 of the *Warrumbungle Local Environmental Plan 2013*, which currently lists 31 items of heritage significance. All items on the current list are recommended for retention by this study. Some items may require corrections to their name and as well as their proper address.

Table 2: Existing Heritage Items

SHI number	Item Name	Address	Significance
1390012	Birriwa Private Cemetery	3894 Castlereagh Highway, Birriwa	Local
1391005	Flags Inn Site	Black Stump Way, Bomera	Local
1391004	Box Ridge Inn Site	Box Ridge Road, Box Ridge	Local
1390177	Cobbora School and Residence (former)	2 River Street, Cobbora	Local
1390037	Cobbora General Cemetery	Dubbo Road, Cobbora	Local
1390178	Cobbora Police Station, Court House and Goal	14 Dunedoo Street, Cobbora	Local
1390038	Black Stump Cemetery	4549 Black Stump Way, Coolah	Local
1390018	Black Stump Inn (Former Coolah Hotel)	61 Binnia Street, Coolah	Local
1390055	Coolah Police Station & Courthouse (former)	74 Binnia Street, Coolah	State
1390039	Coolah General Cemetery	Walker Street, Coolah	Local
1390006	Coolah Post Office	45 Binnia Street, Coolah	Local
1390015	Coolah Presbyterian Church & Private Cemetery	Cnr Binnia and Booyamurra Sts, Coolah	Local
1390013	Coolah Shire Hall	57 Binnia Street, Coolah	Local
1390008	Coolah Valley Hotel	26-28 Binnia Street, Coolah	Local
1390007	St Andrews Anglican Church	17 Binnia Street, Coolah	Local
1390009	Old Turee Homestead	Tongy Lane, Coolah	Local
1390014	Turee Creek Cemetery	Turee Vale Road, Coolah	Local
1391147	Burra Bee Dee Cemetery	Oxley Highway, Coonabarabran	Local
1391053	Burra Bee Dee Mission	Oxley Highway, Coonabarabran	State
1391006	Chalk Mountain Area	4km west of Bulgaldie	Local
1391003	Coonabarabran Clock Tower	Intersection of John and Dalgarno Streets, Coonabarabran	Local
1391013	Coonabarabran Courthouse	58 Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391161	Coonabarabran General Cemetery	River Road, Coonabarabran	Local
1390044	Denison Town General Cemetery	48 Black Stump Way, Denison Town	Local
1390011	Dunedoo Court House	24 Digilah Street, Dunedoo	Local
1390005	Dunedoo Railway Station and Yard Group of Buildings	Whiteley Street, Dunedoo	State
1391052	Wooleybah Sawmill and Settlement	Old Wooleybah Road, Kenebri	State
1390045	Leadville General Cemetery	Sir Ivan Doherty Drive, Leadville	Local
1390001	Leadville Mines Site	off Sir Ivan Doherty Drive, Leadville	Local
1390017	Merrygoen Private Cemetery	2785 Cobbora Road, on 'Glenshea', Merrygoen	Local

Existing Heritage Conservation Areas

Table 3 below is a list of the heritage conservation areas currently listed on Part 2 of Schedule 5 of the *Warrumbungle LEP 2013*. It is proposed these existing conservation areas be retained without modification.

Table 3: Existing Heritage Conservation Areas

SHI number	Item Name	Address	Significance
1391223	Baradine Conservation Area	Wellington Street, Baradine	Local
1391193	Binnaway Conservation Area	Renshaw Street, Binnaway	Local
1390053	Coolah Conservation Area	Binnia Street, Coolah	Local
1391158	Coonabarabran Conservation Area	John and Dalgarno Streets, Coonabarabran	Local
1391105	Dunedoo Conservation Area	Bolaro Street, Dunedoo	Local
1391106	Mendooran Conservation Area	Bandulla Street, Mendooran	Local

4.3 Non-Statutory Listings

Register of the National Estate

The Register of the National Estate is now an archive list of 13,000 places throughout Australia. The register was compiled between 1976 and 2003 by the Australian Heritage Commission. It was closed in 2007 and is no longer a statutory list, however its role now serves as an archival reference. It was replaced by the Australian National Heritage List for places of outstanding heritage value for Australia and by the Commonwealth Heritage List for heritage places that are owned or controlled by the Commonwealth of Australia

Table 4: Items on Register of the National Estate

Item name	Address	Locality
Binnaway Nature Reserve		Binnaway
Chalk Mountain Area		Bugaldie
Coolah Courthouse and Police Station	74 Binnia Street	Coolah
Coonabarabran Courthouse	Dalgarno Street	Coonabarabran
Dapper Nature Reserve (1994 boundary)		Goolma
Dunedoo Railway Station and Yard Group	Bolaro Street	Dunedoo
Goolhi Graves	Goolhi Road	Old Goolhi Station, Mullaley
Goonoo State Forest		Dubbo
Indigenous Place		Coonabarabran
Narangarie Quarry Geological Site	Narangarie Road	Coolah
Pilliga Nature Reserve (1980 boundary)	Newell Highway	Coonabarabran
Warrumbungle National Park (1980 boundary)	John Renshaws Parkway	Coonabarabran
Warrumbungles	Oxley Highway	Coonabarabran
Weetalibah Nature Reserve		Weetalibah

National Trust Register

The National Trust Register lists those buildings the National Trust considers to have 'aesthetic, historical, architectural, archaeological, scientific, or social significance, or other special value for future generations, as well as for the present community.' The National Trust, officially founded in 1947, is a private conservation body that whilst influential has no statutory powers. One of its main functions is to act as a lobby and educational group which often alerts government or the Heritage Council of items or places under threat. The Trust also owns and manages a number of historic properties throughout Australia.

Table 5: Warrumbungle Shire Items on National Trust Register

Item Name	Address	Locality
General Cemetery	Baradine Creek Road	Baradine
Lone grave (Warnock)	Bugaldie-Warrumbungle Road, 3.5 km south-west of Bugaldie, on "Oakvale"	Bugaldie
Bugaldie Church Cemetery	Bugaldie-Warrumbungle road, 500 m east of railway station, immediately east of weatherboard church	Bugaldie
"Birriwa" Station Graves, including grave of Constable Ward	Dunedoo-Uarby Road off, 300 m south-east of homestead	Birriwa
General Cemetery	Binnaway, 4 km south of	Binnaway
General Cemetery	Dubbo Road	Cobbora
Black Stump Cemetery	Coolah-Gunnedah Road, on "Baladonga" south bank	Coolah
General Cemetery	Walker Street	Coolah
Valley Hotel	Binnia Street	Coolah
St. Andrew's Anglican Church	Binnia Street	Coolah
Post Office	Binnia Street	Coolah
The Warrumbungles Landscape Conservation Area	The Warrumbungles	Coonabarabran
Carlow Family Graves	Dandy Creek Road on adjacent stock route: 14 km north of town	Coonabarabran
General Cemetery	Dalgarno Street, off, 1 km west of railway station	Coonabarabran
Courthouse	Dalgarno Street, corner John Street	Coonabarabran
Dunedoo Railway Station and Yard Group	Main Road	Dunedoo
General Cemetery	Trunk road 55, 0.5 km west of Uarby-Dunedoo Road	Denison Town
General Cemetery	Leadville road, 2.2 km south of town	Leadville
Old Merrygoen Private Cemetery	Dunedoo-Mendooran road, 500 m off, 7 km east of Mendooran	Merrygoen
Signage on Hardware Store	Bandulla Street 59-61	Mendooran
Signage on Corrugated Iron Shed	Bandulla Street 45	Mendooran
Lone Grave of John Jones	Tongy Lane off, s/w side opposite entrance to "Turee"	Turee
Lone Grave of Mary Elliot	Tongy Lane off, s/w side opposite entrance to "Turee"	Turee
Warrumbungles Landscape Conservation Area	Warrumbungles landscape conservation area: centred about 24 km west of Coonabarabran and comprising those lands above the 550 metre contour and encompassing the existing Warrumbungles National Park.	Warrumbungles

Other Non-Statutory Lists

As discussed above there are a number of non-statutory heritage lists produced and managed by government non-government bodies such as the Australian Institute of Architect's Register of Significant Buildings in NSW, the Australian Engineering Heritage Database, the Register of the National Estate and the Art Deco Society of NSW Building Register.

No item or place on these non-statutory lists is located within the Warrumbungle Shire. It is recommended a number of items, as recognised to have heritage significance by the current heritage study, be suggested to the various bodies for inclusion on their respective registers.

4.4 Items to be Recorded Only

A number of places that were nominated during current and previous heritage studies within the Warrumbungle Shire have not been put forward for nomination as a heritage item on the *Warrumbungle LEP 2013* or any new LEP. The reasons for such exclusion include:

- Item was not able to be visited by the current study coordinator and therefore its heritage significance or intactness is not able to be confirmed;
- Previously assessed heritage significance has been diminished due to major alterations since the previous study was carried out;
- Previously nominated item has been assessed by the current study as not meeting the criteria for heritage significance;
- Item has been destroyed or relocated out of the shire;
- Item included on a non-statutory register considered to not meeting the criteria for heritage significance or the item is protected under other legislation, i.e. national parks;
- Current owners have requested their places not be nominated as potential heritage items.
- Items were duplicate listings also found in the previous studies. The entries for these items should be retained on the State Heritage Inventory for reference purposes as they may contain specific physical descriptions, historical notes or statements of significance.

All places so identified should remain recorded on the State Heritage Inventory for reference purposes or potentially to be re-examined in future heritage studies. It is recommended that any development applications for works to these places should still be assessed by the Council's Heritage Advisor for comment.

4.5 Local Heritage Nominations

The following items, listed in Table 6, are recommended for inclusion on the Warrumbungle Local Environmental Plan heritage schedule provided there are no formal objections by the property owners during the adoption process. Refer to the State Heritage Inventory data sheets provided in Volume 3 of this study for further information about each item.

Most of the items nominated for inclusion on the heritage schedule were previously nominated in 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 in the heritage studies for the former Coonabarabran and Coolah Shires. These studies were conducted around the time these shires merged to form the current Warrumbungle Shire Council. Since that time the *Warrumbungle Local Environmental Plan 2013* was created however most of the items that were nominated in these studies were not carried through for listing on the heritage schedule.

Nominated items of potential state heritage significance are also listed in Table 7 below. These items are to be nominated for inclusion on the *Warumbungle LEP 2013*, initially with local significance, with nomination to the State Heritage Register to follow consultation with property owners at a later date.

Note: Items are listed alphabetically by locality.

Table 6: Nominated Heritage Items

SHI number	Item name	Address	Significance
1391119	Baradine Forestry Office	Cnr. Lachlan and Darling Streets, Baradine	Local
1391120	Baradine General Cemetery	off Worrigal Street, Baradine	Local
5066622	Baradine Hotel	1-7 Wellington Street, Baradine	Local
1391121	Baradine Memorial Hall	38 Narren Street, Baradine	Local
1391122	Baradine Methodist Church	Cnr. Barwon and Macquarie , Baradine Streets	Local
1391124	Baradine Tennis Club	9-15 Queen Street, Baradine	Local
1391151	CBC Bank (former)	22-24 Lachlan Street, Baradine	Local
1391169	Embassy Theatre (former)	11 Wellington Street, Baradine	Local
1391177	Heatherbrae	55-59 Castlereagh Street, Baradine	Local
1391179	Lodge Baradine St Andrew	24 Darling Street, Baradine	Local
1391190	Pincham's Sawmill	Walker Street, Baradine	Local
1391189	Pincham's Sawmill Residence	Walker Street, Baradine	Local
1391205	St Andrew's Anglican Church Baradine	34-36 Lachlan Street, Baradine	Local
1391207	St Andrew's Presbyterian Church Baradine	20-24 Bligh Street, Baradine	Local
1391208	St. John's Catholic Church Baradine	17-31 Queen Street, Baradine	Local
5066621	Tattersalls Hotel	19-21 Wellington Street, Baradine	Local
1391115	Bank of New South Wales (former)	7 Renshaw Street, Binnaway	Local
1391126	Binnaway General Cemetery	333 Leader's Road, Binnaway	Local
5066604	Binnaway Inn (former)	7 Cisco Street, Binnaway	Local
1391129	Binnaway Railway Crew Barracks	George Street, Binnaway	Local
1391130	Binnaway Railway Pump House	off Bullinda Street, Binnaway	Local
1391131	Binnaway Railway Water Tanks	off George Street, Binnaway	Local
1391132	Binnaway Soldiers' Memorial Hall	13-15 David Street, Binnaway	Local
1391154	Cement Bridge	Cisco Street, Binnaway	Local
1391170	Exchange Hotel	Yarran Street / 14-16 Myall Street, Binnaway	Local
1391200	Royal Hotel	Corner Renshaw and Bullinda Streets, Binnaway	Local
1391220	Union Church (former)	22A Ulinda Street, Binnaway	Local
1390102	Birriwa Homestead	3894 Castlereagh Highway, Birriwa	State
1391141	Bomera Homestead Group	8063 Black Stump Way, Bomera	Local
1391142	Bomera Private Cemetery	8146 Black Stump Way, Bomera	Local
5066605	POW built ramp	Brooks Road, Box Ridge	Local
1391145	Bugaldie Cemetery	Guinema Goorianawa Road, Bugaldie	Local
1391146	Bugaldie Memorial Hall	Baradine Road, Bugaldie	Local
1391213	Duke of Wellington Inn	2298 Baradine Road, Bugaldie	Local
5066606	Seed Shed on 'Unique'	534 Morriseys Road, Bugaldie	Local
5066607	Bengadee sawmill	off Bengadee Boundary Trail, Cobbora State Conservation Area, Cobbora	Local

1390183	Cobbora Hall	18 Dunedoo Street, Cobbora	Local
1390179	Martin's House	Birrewa Street, Cobbora	Local
1390181	Narrawa Stone Sharpening Rock	Narrawa Road, Cobbora	Local
1390212	Binnia Downs Homestead	5618 Black Stump Way, Coolah	Local
1390169	Binnia Downs Shearers Quarters	5618 Black Stump Way, Coolah	Local
1390168	Binnia Downs Woolshed	5618 Black Stump Way, Coolah	Local
5066615	Bowenbung	571 Bong Bong Road, Coolah	Local
1390160	Bracken's Hut	Coolah Tops National Park Hildegard Road, Coolah	Local
1390166	Bundella Lookout	Coolah Tops National Park, Coolah	Local
1390010	Coolah Central School (Old Classrooms)	13 Binnia Street, Coolah	Local
5066609	Coolah Fire Station	33 Booyamurra Street, Coolah	Local
1390098	Coolah Hospital (Group of Older Buildings)	111-135 Martin Street, Coolah	Local
1390147	Coolah Railway Yard Group	off Binnia Street, Coolah	Local
1390096	Coolah School of Arts Hall and War Memorials	89 Binnia Street, Coolah	Local
5066608	Coolah Shire Council Chambers (former)	59 Binnia Street, Coolah	Local
1390163	Cunningham Camp Site and Plaque	Pandora Pass Road, Coolah	Local
1390051	Girragulang Sidings, Ramps and Stockyards	Girragulang Road (off Orana Road), Coolah	Local
1390042	Gotta Rock	3045 Black Stump Way, Coolah	Local
1390101	Grave of John Jones	429 Tongy Lane, Coolah	Local
1390100	Grave of Mary Elliott	429 Tongy Lane, Coolah	Local
1390097	Long Tan Memorial	corner Hospital and Martin Streets, Coolah	Local
1390210	Mount Oeba Homestead	1100 Gundare Road, Coolah	Local
1390170	Oakey Creek Homestead Site Only	6072 Black Stump Way, Coolah	Local
1390034	Oakey Creek Private Cemetery	6072 Black Stump Way, Coolah	Local
1390099	Oban Homestead	94 Oban Road, Coolah	Local
1390146	Queensborough Park Rotunda	Queensborough Street, Coolah	Local
1390151	Rotherwood Homestead Group	84 Bounty Creek Road, Coolah	Local
1390149	Rotherwood Private Cemetery	84 Bounty Creek road, Coolah	Local
1390033	Sacred Heart Catholic Church and Grotto	9-11 Church Street, Coolah	Local
5066674	Sacred Heart Convent and School	13 Church Street, Coolah	Local
1390159	Traill's Hut	Coolah Tops National Park Hildegard Road, Coolah	Local
1391160	Bank of New South Wales (former)	71 John Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391149	Bush Tucker Ground	Saleyards Road, Coonabarabran	Local
1391027	Carlow Family Graves	Dandry Creek Road, Coonabarabran	Local
1391110	Catholic Presbytery	14 Namoi Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391155	Christ Church Coonabarabran	Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391157	Commonwealth Bank	Cnr John and Cassilis Streets, Coonabarabran	Local
1391159	Coonabarabran Club	54 Cassilis Street, Coonabarabran	Local

1391162	Coonabarabran Masonic Lodge (former)	48-50 Cassilis Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391163	Coonabarabran Post Office	73 John Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391164	Coonabarabran Power House	15 Castlereagh Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391111	Coonabarabran Prisoner of War Control Centre (former)	42 Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran	State
1391165	Coonabarabran Public School (former)	16-18 Robertson Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391040	Coonabarabran Railway Station Group	Castlereagh Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391173	Field Family Cemetery	Nandi Hill, Old Common Road, Coonabarabran	Local
5066611	Glenelg	10 Robertson Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391176	Gunnedah Hill	Queenie Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391112	Hagan Residence (former)	38 Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391178	Imperial Hotel	60-78 John Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391180	McDonagh Merchant Store	36-38 John Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391182	Neilson Park	Essex Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391185	Nurse Taylor's Hospital (former)	90 Cassilis Street, Coonabarabran	Local
5066610	Police Residence (former)	96 John Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391201	Royal Hotel	53-57 John Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391202	Rural Bank (former)	39 John Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391203	Savoy Theatre (former)	54 Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391224	West End Bakery	25 Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391207	St Andrew's Presbyterian Church Coonabarabran	12 John Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1391219	Union Bank (former)	30 John Street, Coonabarabran	Local
1390125	Talbragar River Railway Bridge	Craboon- Coolah Rail line, Craboon	Local
1390173	Dapper Union Church	1104 Sandy Creek Road, Dapper	Local
1390204	Denison Inn (Former)	100 Black Stump Way, Denison Town	Local
1390043	Bank of NSW (former)	42 Bolaro Street, Dunedoo	Local
1390114	Californian Bungalow and Dunedoo Power House (former)	38 Cobborah Street, Dunedoo	Local
1390197	Digilah Station Shearing Shed	1799 Digilah Road, Dunedoo	Local
1390196	Digilah Station Timber Barn	1799 Digilah Road, Dunedoo	Local
1390111	Dunedoo General Cemetery	Avonside Road, Dunedoo	Local
1390106	Dunedoo Post Office	68 Bolaro Street, Dunedoo	Local
5066623	Dunedoo Presbyterian Church	58-60 Cobborah Street, Dunedoo	Local
1390112	Dunedoo Woodland Reserve	Avonside Road, Dunedoo	Local
1390118	Monte Sant Angelo - Former Catholic Church	52-58 Tucklan Street, Dunedoo	Local
1390110	Regal Theatre (former)	62 Bolaro Street, Dunedoo	Local
1390107	Royal Hotel	78-80 Bolaro Street, Dunedoo	Local
1390105	War Memorials Milling/Lions Park	Milling Lions Park Bolaro Street, Dunedoo	Local

1391014	Goolhi Graves	off Goolhi Road, Goolhi	Local
1391174	Goolhi Hall	Goolhi Road, Goolhi	Local
5066613	Goolhi Homestead	Goolhi Road, Goolhi	Local
1391175	Goorianawa	Gulargambone Baradine Road, Goorianawa	State
5066614	Cobbled Road, Kenebri	off Gwabegar Road, Kenebri	Local
1391218	Underwood's Sawmill	55 Wangmans Road, Kenebri	Local
1390174	Laheys Creek Private Cemetery	1050 Spring Ridge Road, Laheys Creek	Local
1390203	Hobbins Old Cottage	off Wardens Road on 'Dhu Robin', Leadville	Local
1390117	Ivy Rock	13374 Golden Highway on 'Moreton Bay', Leadville	Local
1390040	Leadville Anglican Church	Plumb Street, Leadville	Local
1390057	Leadville Memorial Hall	14 Clarke Street, Leadville	Local
1390103	Leadville Police Station (former)	1 Clarke Street, Leadville	Local
5066617	Leadville Railway Station	off Clarke Street, Leadville	Local
1390205	Leeson Tree	off Dungeon Road on 'Wongalee', Leadville	Local
1390138	Moreton Bay Private Graves	13374 Golden Highway, Leadville	Local
1390137	Moreton Bay Shearing Shed and Shearer's Quarters	13374 Golden Highway, Leadville	Local
1390208	Pine Ridge Station	272 Homestead Road, Leadville	State
1390120	Carriers' Home Inn (former)	238 Castlereagh Highway, Mendooran	State
1390189	Mendooran CWA Hospital (former)	25 Abbott Street, Mendooran	Local
1390131	Mendooran General Cemetery	Cnr Mendooran Road and Denmire Road, Mendooran	Local
1390122	Mendooran Mechanics Institute Hall	53 Bandulla Street, Mendooran	Local
1390127	Mendooran Hotel (former)	75 Bandulla Street, Mendooran	Local
1390129	Mendooran War Memorials	62 Bandulla Street, Mendooran	Local
1390128	St Marys Catholic Church	23 Cobra Street, Mendooran	Local
1390172	Merrygoen Anglican Church (former)	32 Denman Street, Merrygoen	Local
1390186	Merrygoen Railway Turntable and Ash Pit	Denman Street, Merrygoen	Local
1390185	Merrygoen Railway Water Tanks	Denman Street, Merrygoen	Local
1390188	Merrygoen Water Supply Pump and Housing	Beni Crossing Castlereagh River, Merrygoen	Local
5066619	Garrawilla Shearing Shed	Napier Lane	State
1390056	King Togee's Headstone	Neilrex Road, Neilrex	Local
1390191	Neilrex Hall	Merrygoen Street, Neilrex	Local
5066618	Garrawilla Homestead Group	3299 Wyuna Road, Nombi	Local
1391188	Pilton Woolshed	2797 Purlewaugh Road, Purlewaugh	Local
1391191	Purlewaugh Cricket Ground	2815 Purlewaugh Road, Purlewaugh	Local
1391192	Purlewaugh Mechanics Institute	Purlewaugh Road, Purlewaugh	Local
1391209	St. Michael's Catholic Church Purlewaugh	2443 Purlewaugh Road, Purlewaugh	Local
1391217	Uliman Homestead Group	Coonabarabran Road, Purlewaugh	Local
1391143	Borah Creek Hall	Borah Creek Road, Rocky Glen	Local

1391187	Oxley Crossing Monument	Oxley Highway, Rocky Glen	Local
1391197	Rocky Glen School Site	586 Borah Creek Road, Rocky Glen	Local
1390175	Tucklan Hall	2018 Avonside Road, Tucklan	Local
1390176	Tucklan School (Former)	Avonside Road, Tucklan	Local
1390139	Cohen's Stone Wall	11997 'The Ranch' Golden Highway, Uarbry	Local
1390142	Uarbry Cemetery	Cross Street, Uarbry	Local
1391216	Ulamambri Hall	15 Ulamambri Street, Ulamambri	Local
1391186	Oakleigh	608 Warkton Road, Warkton	Local
1391222	Warkton School of Arts	828 Warkton Road, Warkton	Local
1390202	Derrawee Homestead	1749 Warrumbungle Way, Weetaliba	Local

4.3 State Heritage Nominations

Heritage places and items of particular importance to the people of NSW are listed on the State Heritage Register. The Register was created in April 1999 by amendments to the *Heritage Act 1977*. The inclusion of these items is by nomination to the NSW Heritage Council, who then provides its recommendation to the NSW Minister of Environment and Heritage for approval. Listing on the Register means that an item is legally protected as a heritage item under the *Heritage Act 1977* and major changes to the item requires approval from the NSW Heritage Council.

In addition to the items currently listed on the State Heritage Register the following items are recommended to be nominated to the NSW Heritage Council as places of State Significance. The agreement of property owners to listing on the State Heritage Register is to be gained prior to such nomination.

Table 7: Items to be Nominated for Inclusion on the State Heritage Register

SHI number	Item name	Address
1390102	Birriwa Homestead	3894 Castlereagh Highway, Birriwa
1391114	Anglo Australian Telescope	Observatory Road, Coonabarabran
1391013	Coonabarabran Courthouse	58 Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran
1391111	Coonabarabran Prisoner of War Control Centre (former)	42 Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran
1391175	Goorianawa	Gulargambone Baradine Road, Goorianawa
1390208	Pine Ridge Station	272 Homestead Road, Leadville
1390120	Carriers' Home Inn (former)	238 Castlereagh Highway, Mendooran
5066619	Garrawilla Shearing Shed	Napier Lane

5. Recommendations

The following management recommendations are to be given consideration by Council to enable and encourage conservation of the Shire's heritage and to allow appropriate and sympathetic development in the area.

Recommendation: *The Warrumbungle Shire Community Based Heritage Study 2018 should be made available to the public.*

Public access to the study can be made available by providing hard copies of the three volumes of the study at each of the libraries within the Shire as well as be made available as a downloadable electronic copy from the heritage section of Council's website.

Recommendation: The nominated heritage items identified in this Heritage Study should be adopted for inclusion on the heritage schedule of the Warrumbungle Local Environmental Plan.

Following the public exhibition period and internal review Council should adopt the heritage study and include the nominated heritage items identified in this study on the Warrumbungle Local Environmental Plan heritage schedule provided there are no formal objections by the property owners during the adoption process.

Recommendation: The heritage items identified in this Heritage Study to have state significance should be nominated for inclusion on the State Heritage Register.

Council, in consultation with the respective property owners, should proactively prepare or support the nomination to the State Heritage Register those places of potential state heritage significance as identified in Table 7.

Recommendation: Maintain model heritage provisions for any amendments to the Warrumbungle Local Environmental Plan 2013 or for a new LEP.

The current heritage provisions in Part 5.10 of the *Warrumbungle Shire Local Environmental Plan 2013* should be maintained in any amendment or new LEP. These provisions are based on the model heritage provisions for Local Environmental Plans as prepared by the NSW Heritage Office (now Heritage Division). The provisions comprise definitions, objectives and standard clauses which improve the certainty of the development process for both applicants and councils.

Recommendation: Council should exercise Interim Heritage Order powers when a potential heritage item is under threat of demolition or unsympathetic alteration.

Under the *Heritage Act 1977*, local councils are given the power to make Interim Heritage Orders to temporarily protect unlisted places or items from demolition or unsympathetic alteration so that their significance can be assessed and whether statutory protection is warranted for the item via listing on the heritage schedule of the LEP.

The capacity to make an Interim Heritage Order should not become the sole form of heritage management in a local area and should be used in emergency situations for significant places that have not been listed.

Recommendation: Council should assess development proposals for heritage impact on places over 70 years of age.

Although the list of nominated items in this heritage study is comprehensive there has not been an emphasis on nominating residential dwellings for inclusion on the heritage schedule of the LEP. This is in consideration of the lack of developmental pressures within the shire and that such listing would over-represent residential dwellings on the heritage schedule.

Council officers should be made aware of heritage considerations for unlisted buildings and development applications to these places should be assessed with regard of any heritage impacts the proposed development may have.

Recommendation: Develop detailed heritage guidelines and policies in the Development Control Plan.

The current *Warrumbungle Shire Development Control Plan 2015* should be amended to include further and more specific heritage controls and guidelines. Current controls only relate to commercial development within the conservation areas of the main towns in the shire. This may need to be expanded to include a list of contributory and neutral items within the conservation areas as well as detailed guidelines on alterations and additions to heritage items, new buildings in the vicinity of heritage items, when consent is required, etc.

Council should allocate a suitable budget for such amendments and take advantage of available grants provided by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

Recommendation: *Council to continue to provide heritage advisory service.*

The Warrumbungle Shire Council should continue to provide heritage advisory services to assist the community and the council on heritage matters. Consideration should be given to proactive engagement with owners of heritage items informing them of incentives and grants available, consent requirements and advice on repairs and maintenance.

Recommendation: *Continue to offer a local Heritage Fund every year to encourage owners to undertake conservation and maintenance works.*

Council should continue to offer the annual local heritage places grant to owners of heritage items, items within heritage conservation areas and owners of buildings of known significance but are not listed on the heritage schedule. Preference is to be given to heritage items or places in need of urgent repair.

Recommendation: *Council to proactively make aware owners of heritage items the conservation incentives clauses contained in the LEP.*

As further incentive for heritage listing Council should make owners aware of the conservation incentives clauses in Section 5.10 of the LEP. These clauses allow development of a building, or on land of a heritage item, that would not normally be allowed by the LEP.

Such development must help facilitate the conservation of the item or not adversely affect the heritage significance of the item including its setting. Such incentives may include permitting a use that may be prohibited in a particular land use zone, subdivision, waiving of minimum car parking requirements, etc.

Recommendation: *Consider undertaking an Aboriginal Based Heritage Study for the shire.*

This heritage study has not set out to specifically investigate places of Aboriginal heritage significance beyond assessing those places nominated in previous heritage studies or by the community including the Local Aboriginal Land Councils.

Warrumbungle Shire Council should allocate a suitable budget to undertake an Aboriginal Based Heritage Study and take advantage of available grants provided by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

Recommendation: *Consider undertaking a Heritage Study Review for the shire every 10 years.*

Heritage is not static. Community values about what constitutes heritage may change over time. Also, many places or items nominated in previous studies have not been available to be assessed for heritage significance and possible listing.

Regular reviews allow for an opportunity to create a better picture of the heritage assets in a region by re-evaluating items previously overlooked. Consideration is also to be given in future studies for a larger number of heritage conservation areas in the main towns including intact residential streetscapes.

Recommendation: *Actively maintain and update the state heritage inventory when changes are made to a place or an item.*

Council should ensure a delegated staff member or otherwise engage the heritage advisor to be responsible for gathering, collating and recording any additional information about heritage items on the State Heritage Inventory. This ensures accurate information about a place is carried forward into the future.

Recommendation: *Proactively update the heritage schedule on the LEP as new items are nominated for inclusion or have been destroyed or removed.*

Council should ensure a delegated staff member or engage the heritage advisor to be responsible for gathering, collating and recording any additional information about heritage items on the State Heritage Inventory. This ensures accurate information about a place is carried forward into the future.

Recommendation: *Update the heritage section on Council website including links to NSW Heritage Division maintenance series publications.*

Council should support and help facilitate good conservation practice in the community. The NSW Heritage Division maintenance series of publications provides detailed information for heritage item owners on the best methods for conservation. Links to heritage and conservation bodies such as the NSW Heritage Division, the National Trust, Australia ICOMOS could also be provided.

The heritage section of the website could help promote heritage within the shire with downloadable copies of heritage walks, historical information on the region and highlights on heritage buildings in the shire.

Recommendation: *Investigate promotion of heritage as a core part of any tourism plan for Warrumbungle Shire.*

Future tourism plans should incorporate heritage assets within the shire which can help promote the region.

Heritage walks, interpretation panels and building plaques are some of the suggested strategies to help promote heritage as a part of tourism within the shire.

6. References

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7. Appendices

Appendix A – Burra Charter

Appendix B – Table of NSW Historical Themes

THE BURRA CHARTER

The Australia ICOMOS Charter for
Places of Cultural Significance 2013



Australia ICOMOS Incorporated
International Council on Monuments and Sites

ICOMOS

ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) is a non-governmental professional organisation formed in 1965, with headquarters in Paris. ICOMOS is primarily concerned with the philosophy, terminology, methodology and techniques of cultural heritage conservation. It is closely linked to UNESCO, particularly in its role under the World Heritage Convention 1972 as UNESCO's principal adviser on cultural matters related to World Heritage. The 11,000 members of ICOMOS include architects, town planners, demographers, archaeologists, geographers, historians, conservators, anthropologists, scientists, engineers and heritage administrators. Members in the 103 countries belonging to ICOMOS are formed into National Committees and participate in a range of conservation projects, research work, intercultural exchanges and cooperative activities. ICOMOS also has 27 International Scientific Committees that focus on particular aspects of the conservation field. ICOMOS members meet triennially in a General Assembly.

Australia ICOMOS

The Australian National Committee of ICOMOS (Australia ICOMOS) was formed in 1976. It elects an Executive Committee of 15 members, which is responsible for carrying out national programs and participating in decisions of ICOMOS as an international organisation. It provides expert advice as required by ICOMOS, especially in its relationship with the World Heritage Committee. Australia ICOMOS acts as a national and international link between public authorities, institutions and individuals involved in the study and conservation of all places of cultural significance. Australia ICOMOS members participate in a range of conservation activities including site visits, training, conferences and meetings.

Revision of the Burra Charter

The Burra Charter was first adopted in 1979 at the historic South Australian mining town of Burra. Minor revisions were made in 1981 and 1988, with more substantial changes in 1999.

Following a review this version was adopted by Australia ICOMOS in October 2013.

The review process included replacement of the 1988 Guidelines to the Burra Charter with Practice Notes which are available at: australia.icomos.org

Australia ICOMOS documents are periodically reviewed and we welcome any comments.

Citing the Burra Charter

The full reference is *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013*. Initial textual references should be in the form of the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013* and later references in the short form (*Burra Charter*).

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The Burra Charter consists of the Preamble, Articles, Explanatory Notes and the flow chart.

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The Burra Charter

(The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013)

Preamble

Considering the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1964), and the Resolutions of the 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the Burra Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS (the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS) on 19 August 1979 at Burra, South Australia. Revisions were adopted on 23 February 1981, 23 April 1988, 26 November 1999 and 31 October 2013.

The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places), and is based on the knowledge and experience of Australia ICOMOS members.

Conservation is an integral part of the management of places of cultural significance and is an ongoing responsibility.

Who is the Charter for?

The Charter sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians.

Using the Charter

The Charter should be read as a whole. Many articles are interdependent.

The Charter consists of:

- Definitions Article 1
- Conservation Principles Articles 2–13
- Conservation Processes Articles 14–25
- Conservation Practices Articles 26–34
- The Burra Charter Process flow chart.

The key concepts are included in the Conservation Principles section and these are further developed in the Conservation Processes and Conservation Practice sections. The flow chart explains the Burra Charter Process (Article 6) and is an integral part of

the Charter. Explanatory Notes also form part of the Charter.

The Charter is self-contained, but aspects of its use and application are further explained, in a series of Australia ICOMOS Practice Notes, in *The Illustrated Burra Charter*, and in other guiding documents available from the Australia ICOMOS web site: australia.icomos.org.

What places does the Charter apply to?

The Charter can be applied to all types of places of cultural significance including natural, Indigenous and historic places with cultural values.

The standards of other organisations may also be relevant. These include the *Australian Natural Heritage Charter*, *Ask First: a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values* and *Significance 2.0: a guide to assessing the significance of collections*.

National and international charters and other doctrine may be relevant. See australia.icomos.org.

Why conserve?

Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. They are historical records, that are important expressions of Australian identity and experience. Places of cultural significance reflect the diversity of our communities, telling us about who we are and the past that has formed us and the Australian landscape. They are irreplaceable and precious.

These places of cultural significance must be conserved for present and future generations in accordance with the principle of inter-generational equity.

The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.

Articles

Article 1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Charter:

- 1.1 *Place* means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.
- 1.2 *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric*, *setting*, *use*, *associations*, *meanings*, *records*, *related places* and *related objects*.

Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.
- 1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place* including elements, fixtures, contents and objects.
- 1.4 *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.
- 1.5 *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of a *place*, and its *setting*.

Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair which involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.
- 1.6 *Preservation* means maintaining a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
- 1.7 *Restoration* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material.
- 1.8 *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material.
- 1.9 *Adaptation* means changing a *place* to suit the existing *use* or a proposed use.
- 1.10 *Use* means the functions of a *place*, including the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or are dependent on the place.

Explanatory Notes

Place has a broad scope and includes natural and cultural features. Place can be large or small: for example, a memorial, a tree, an individual building or group of buildings, the location of an historical event, an urban area or town, a cultural landscape, a garden, an industrial plant, a shipwreck, a site with in situ remains, a stone arrangement, a road or travel route, a community meeting place, a site with spiritual or religious connections.

The term cultural significance is synonymous with cultural heritage significance and cultural heritage value.

Cultural significance may change over time and with use.

Understanding of cultural significance may change as a result of new information.

Fabric includes building interiors and sub-surface remains, as well as excavated material.

Natural elements of a place may also constitute fabric. For example the rocks that signify a Dreaming place.

Fabric may define spaces and views and these may be part of the significance of the place.

See also Article 14.

Examples of protective care include:

- maintenance – regular inspection and cleaning of a place, e.g. mowing and pruning in a garden;
- repair involving restoration – returning dislodged or relocated fabric to its original location e.g. loose roof gutters on a building or displaced rocks in a stone bora ring;
- repair involving reconstruction – replacing decayed fabric with new fabric

It is recognised that all places and their elements change over time at varying rates.

New material may include recycled material salvaged from other places. This should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.

Use includes for example cultural practices commonly associated with Indigenous peoples such as ceremonies, hunting and fishing, and fulfillment of traditional obligations. Exercising a right of access may be a use.

Articles

- 1.11 *Compatible use* means a *use* which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
- 1.12 *Setting* means the immediate and extended environment of a *place* that is part of or contributes to its *cultural significance* and distinctive character.
- 1.13 *Related place* means a *place* that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another place.
- 1.14 *Related object* means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.
- 1.15 *Associations* mean the connections that exist between people and a *place*.
- 1.16 *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses to people.
- 1.17 *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

Conservation Principles

Article 2. Conservation and management

- 2.1 *Places of cultural significance* should be conserved.
- 2.2 The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place*.
- 2.3 *Conservation* is an integral part of good management of *places of cultural significance*.
- 2.4 *Places of cultural significance* should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.

Article 3. Cautious approach

- 3.1 *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric, use, associations* and *meanings*. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.
- 3.2 Changes to a *place* should not distort the physical or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.

Article 4. Knowledge, skills and techniques

- 4.1 *Conservation* should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the *place*.

Explanatory Notes

Setting may include: structures, spaces, land, water and sky; the visual setting including views to and from the place, and along a cultural route; and other sensory aspects of the setting such as smells and sounds. Setting may also include historical and contemporary relationships, such as use and activities, social and spiritual practices, and relationships with other places, both tangible and intangible.

Objects at a place are encompassed by the definition of place, and may or may not contribute to its cultural significance.

Associations may include social or spiritual values and cultural responsibilities for a place.

Meanings generally relate to intangible dimensions such as symbolic qualities and memories.

Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric (e.g. maintenance, restoration, reconstruction); the use of and activities at the place; and the use of introduced explanatory material.

The traces of additions, alterations and earlier treatments to the fabric of a place are evidence of its history and uses which may be part of its significance. Conservation action should assist and not impede their understanding.

Articles

4.2 Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the *conservation* of significant *fabric*. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

Article 5. Values

5.1 *Conservation* of a *place* should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.

5.2 Relative degrees of *cultural significance* may lead to different *conservation* actions at a place.

Article 6. Burra Charter Process

6.1 The *cultural significance* of a *place* and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the place in accordance with the policy. This is the Burra Charter Process.

6.2 Policy for managing a *place* must be based on an understanding of its *cultural significance*.

6.3 Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a *place* such as the owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition.

6.4 In developing an effective policy, different ways to retain *cultural significance* and address other factors may need to be explored.

6.5 Changes in circumstances, or new information or perspectives, may require reiteration of part or all of the Burra Charter Process.

Article 7. Use

7.1 Where the *use* of a *place* is of *cultural significance* it should be retained.

7.2 A *place* should have a *compatible use*.

Explanatory Notes

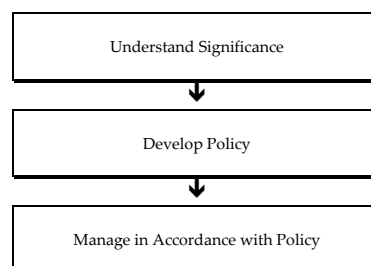
The use of modern materials and techniques must be supported by firm scientific evidence or by a body of experience.

Conservation of places with natural significance is explained in the Australian Natural Heritage Charter. This Charter defines natural significance to mean the importance of ecosystems, biodiversity and geodiversity for their existence value or for present or future generations, in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value.

In some cultures, natural and cultural values are indivisible.

A cautious approach is needed, as understanding of cultural significance may change. This article should not be used to justify actions which do not retain cultural significance.

The Burra Charter Process, or sequence of investigations, decisions and actions, is illustrated below and in more detail in the accompanying flow chart which forms part of the Charter.



Options considered may include a range of uses and changes (e.g. adaptation) to a place.

The policy should identify a use or combination of uses or constraints on uses that retain the cultural significance of the place. New use of a place should involve minimal change to significant fabric and use; should respect associations and meanings; and where appropriate should provide for continuation of activities and practices which contribute to the cultural significance of the place.

Articles

Article 8. Setting

Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate *setting*. This includes retention of the visual and sensory setting, as well as the retention of spiritual and other cultural relationships that contribute to the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.

Article 9. Location

- 9.1 The physical location of a *place* is part of its *cultural significance*. A building, work or other element of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.
- 9.2 Some buildings, works or other elements of *places* were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other elements do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.
- 9.3 If any building, work or other element is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate *use*. Such action should not be to the detriment of any *place* of *cultural significance*.

Article 10. Contents

Contents, fixtures and objects which contribute to the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be retained at that place. Their removal is unacceptable unless it is: the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*; on a temporary basis for treatment or exhibition; for cultural reasons; for health and safety; or to protect the place. Such contents, fixtures and objects should be returned where circumstances permit and it is culturally appropriate.

Article 11. Related places and objects

The contribution which *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of the *place* should be retained.

Article 12. Participation

Conservation, *interpretation* and management of a *place* should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has significant *associations* and *meanings*, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.

Article 13. Co-existence of cultural values

Co-existence of cultural values should always be recognised, respected and encouraged. This is especially important in cases where they conflict.

Explanatory Notes

Setting is explained in Article 1.12.

For example, the repatriation (returning) of an object or element to a place may be important to Indigenous cultures, and may be essential to the retention of its cultural significance.

Article 28 covers the circumstances where significant fabric might be disturbed, for example, during archaeological excavation.

Article 33 deals with significant fabric that has been removed from a place.

For some places, conflicting cultural values may affect policy development and management decisions. In Article 13, the term cultural values refers to those beliefs which are important to a cultural group, including but not limited to political, religious, spiritual and moral beliefs. This is broader than values associated with cultural significance.

Conservation Processes

Article 14. Conservation processes

Conservation may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a *use*; retention of *associations* and *meanings*; *maintenance*, *preservation*, *restoration*, *reconstruction*, *adaptation* and *interpretation*; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these. Conservation may also include retention of the contribution that *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

Article 15. Change

15.1 Change may be necessary to retain *cultural significance*, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a *place* and its *use* should be guided by the *cultural significance* of the place and its appropriate *interpretation*.

15.2 Changes which reduce *cultural significance* should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit.

15.3 Demolition of significant *fabric* of a *place* is generally not acceptable. However, in some cases minor demolition may be appropriate as part of *conservation*. Removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit.

15.4 The contributions of all aspects of *cultural significance* of a *place* should be respected. If a place includes *fabric*, *uses*, *associations* or *meanings* of different periods, or different aspects of cultural significance, emphasising or interpreting one period or aspect at the expense of another can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

Article 16. Maintenance

Maintenance is fundamental to *conservation*. Maintenance should be undertaken where *fabric* is of *cultural significance* and its maintenance is necessary to retain that *cultural significance*.

Article 17. Preservation

Preservation is appropriate where the existing *fabric* or its condition constitutes evidence of *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other *conservation* processes to be carried out.

Conservation normally seeks to slow deterioration unless the significance of the place dictates otherwise. There may be circumstances where no action is required to achieve conservation.

When change is being considered, including for a temporary use, a range of options should be explored to seek the option which minimises any reduction to its cultural significance.

It may be appropriate to change a place where this reflects a change in cultural meanings or practices at the place, but the significance of the place should always be respected.

Reversible changes should be considered temporary. Non-reversible change should only be used as a last resort and should not prevent future conservation action.

Maintaining a place may be important to the fulfilment of traditional laws and customs in some Indigenous communities and other cultural groups.

Preservation protects fabric without obscuring evidence of its construction and use. The process should always be applied:

- where the evidence of the fabric is of such significance that it should not be altered; or
- where insufficient investigation has been carried out to permit policy decisions to be taken in accord with Articles 26 to 28.

New work (e.g. stabilisation) may be carried out in association with preservation when its purpose is the physical protection of the fabric and when it is consistent with Article 22.

Articles

Article 18. Restoration and reconstruction

Restoration and *reconstruction* should reveal culturally significant aspects of the *place*.

Article 19. Restoration

Restoration is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric*.

Article 20. Reconstruction

20.1 *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the *fabric*. In some cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a *use* or practice that retains the *cultural significance* of the place.

20.2 *Reconstruction* should be identifiable on close inspection or through additional *interpretation*.

Article 21. Adaptation

21.1 *Adaptation* is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

21.2 *Adaptation* should involve minimal change to significant *fabric*, achieved only after considering alternatives.

Article 22. New work

22.1 New work such as additions or other changes to the *place* may be acceptable where it respects and does not distort or obscure the *cultural significance* of the place, or detract from its *interpretation* and appreciation.

22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such, but must respect and have minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

Article 23. Retaining or reintroducing use

Retaining, modifying or reintroducing a significant *use* may be appropriate and preferred forms of *conservation*.

Article 24. Retaining associations and meanings

24.1 Significant *associations* between people and a *place* should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the *interpretation*, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.

24.2 Significant *meanings*, including spiritual values, of a *place* should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.

Explanatory Notes

Places with social or spiritual value may warrant reconstruction, even though very little may remain (e.g. only building footings or tree stumps following fire, flood or storm). The requirement for sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state still applies.

Adaptation may involve additions to the place, the introduction of new services, or a new use, or changes to safeguard the place. Adaptation of a place for a new use is often referred to as 'adaptive re-use' and should be consistent with Article 7.2.

New work should respect the significance of a place through consideration of its siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and material. Imitation should generally be avoided.

New work should be consistent with Articles 3, 5, 8, 15, 21 and 22.1.

These may require changes to significant fabric but they should be minimised. In some cases, continuing a significant use, activity or practice may involve substantial new work.

For many places associations will be linked to aspects of use, including activities and practices.

Some associations and meanings may not be apparent and will require research.

Articles

Article 25. Interpretation

The *cultural significance* of many *places* is not readily apparent, and should be explained by *interpretation*. Interpretation should enhance understanding and engagement, and be culturally appropriate.

Conservation Practice

Article 26. Applying the Burra Charter Process

26.1 Work on a *place* should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.

26.2 Written statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place.

26.3 Groups and individuals with *associations* with the *place* as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in identifying and understanding the *cultural significance* of the place. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its *conservation* and management.

26.4 Statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be periodically reviewed, and actions and their consequences monitored to ensure continuing appropriateness and effectiveness.

Article 27. Managing change

27.1 The impact of proposed changes, including incremental changes, on the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be assessed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes to better retain cultural significance.

27.2 Existing *fabric*, *use*, *associations* and *meanings* should be adequately recorded before and after any changes are made to the *place*.

Article 28. Disturbance of fabric

28.1 Disturbance of significant *fabric* for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.

Explanatory Notes

In some circumstances any form of interpretation may be culturally inappropriate.

The results of studies should be kept up to date, regularly reviewed and revised as necessary.

Policy should address all relevant issues, e.g. use, interpretation, management and change.

A management plan is a useful document for recording the Burra Charter Process, i.e. the steps in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance (Article 6.1 and flow chart). Such plans are often called conservation management plans and sometimes have other names.

The management plan may deal with other matters related to the management of the place.

Monitor actions taken in case there are also unintended consequences.

Articles

28.2 Investigation of a *place* which requires disturbance of the *fabric*, apart from that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the place. Such investigation should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially add to knowledge, which cannot be answered in other ways and which minimises disturbance of significant fabric.

Article 29. Responsibility

The organisations and individuals responsible for management and decisions should be named and specific responsibility taken for each decision.

Article 30. Direction, supervision and implementation

Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate knowledge and skills.

Article 31. Keeping a log

New evidence may come to light while implementing policy or a plan for a *place*. Other factors may arise and require new decisions. A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept.

Article 32. Records

32.1 The records associated with the *conservation* of a *place* should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

32.2 Records about the history of a *place* should be protected and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

Article 33. Removed fabric

Significant *fabric* which has been removed from a *place* including contents, fixtures and objects, should be catalogued, and protected in accordance with its *cultural significance*.

Where possible and culturally appropriate, removed significant fabric including contents, fixtures and objects, should be kept at the place.

Article 34. Resources

Adequate resources should be provided for *conservation*.

Words in italics are defined in Article 1.

Explanatory Notes

New decisions should respect and have minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place.

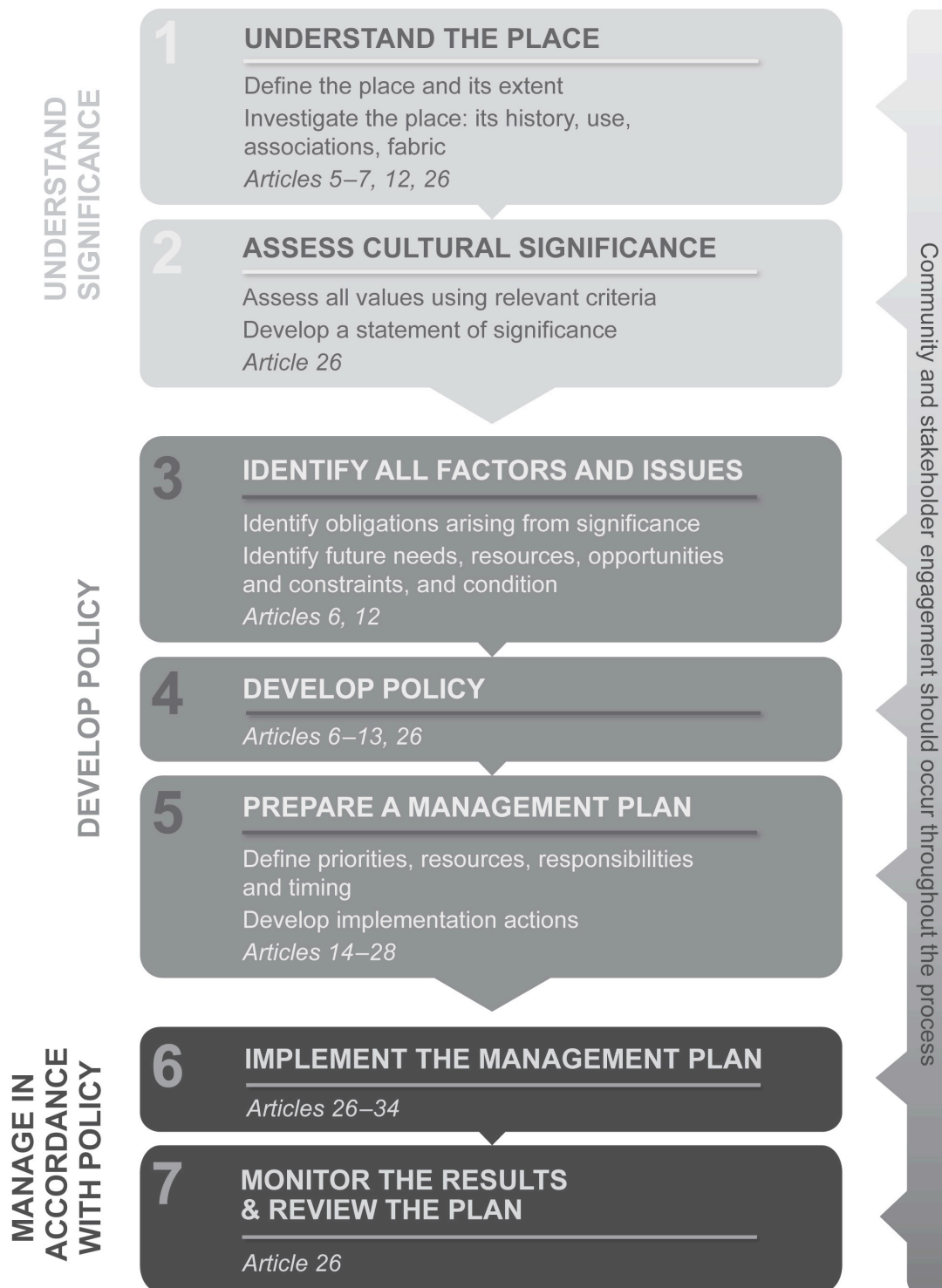
The best conservation often involves the least work and can be inexpensive.

The Burra Charter Process

Steps in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance

The Burra Charter should be read as a whole.

Key articles relevant to each step are shown in the boxes. Article 6 summarises the Burra Charter Process.



New South Wales Historical Themes

**Table showing correlation of national, state and local themes,
with annotations and examples**
Dated 4 October 2001

Australian Theme	NSW Theme		Notes	Examples
1 Tracing the natural evolution of Australia,	Environment - naturally evolved	Local themes	There are two aspects to this theme: (1) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have significance independent of human intervention (2) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have shaped or influenced human life and cultures.	A geological formation, fossil site, ecological community, island, soil site, river flats, estuary, mountain range, reef, lake, woodland, seagrass bed, wetland, desert, alps, plain, valley, headland, evidence of flooding, earthquake, bushfire and other natural occurrences.
2 Peopling Australia	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures	Local themes	Activities associated with maintaining, developing, experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practises, past and present; with demonstrating distinctive ways of life; and with interactions demonstrating race relations.	Place name, camp site, midden, fish trap, trade route, massacre site, shipwreck contact site, missions and institutions, whaling station, pastoral workers camp, timber mill settlement, removed children's home, town reserve, protest site, places relating to self-determination, keeping place, resistance & protest sites, places of segregation, places of indentured labour, places of reconciliation

2 Peopling Australia	Convict	Local themes	Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850) – does not include activities associated with the conviction of persons in NSW that are unrelated to the imperial ‘convict system’: use the theme of Law & Order for such activities	Prison, convict shipwreck, convict system document, ticket-of-leave and probationary living quarters, guards uniform, landscapes-of-control, lumber yard, quarry, gallows site, convict-built structure, convict ship arrival site, convict barracks, convict hospital, estate based on convict labour, place of secondary punishment.
2 Peopling Australia	Ethnic influences	Local themes	Activities associated with common cultural traditions and peoples of shared descent, and with exchanges between such traditions and peoples.	Blessing-of-the-fleet site, ethnic community hall, Chinese store, place or object that exhibits an identifiable ethnic background, marriage register, Coat of Arms, olive grove, date palm plantation, citizenship ceremony site, POW camp, register of ship crews, folk festival site, ethnic quarter in a town.
2 Peopling Australia	Migration	Local themes	Activities and processes associated with the resettling of people from one place to another (international, interstate, intrastate) and the impacts of such movements	Migrant hostel, customs hall, border crossing, immigration papers, bus depot, emigrant shipwreck, Aboriginal mission, quarantine station, works based on migrant labour, detention centre.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	Local themes	Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Hay barn, wheat harvester, silo, dairy, rural landscape, plantation, vineyard, farmstead, shelterbelt, silage pit, fencing, plough markings, shed, fish farm, orchard, market garden, piggery, common, irrigation ditch, Aboriginal seasonal picking camp.

3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce	Local themes	Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services	Bank, shop, inn, stock exchange, market place, mall, coin collection, consumer wares, bond store, customs house, trade routes, mint, Aboriginal trading places, Aboriginal ration/blanket distribution points, Aboriginal tourism ventures
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Communication	Local themes	Activities relating to the creation and conveyance of information	Post office, telephone exchange, printery, radio studio, newspaper office, telegraph equipment, network of telegraph poles, mail boat shipwreck, track, airstrip, lighthouse, stamp collection.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape	Local themes	Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	A landscape type, bushfire fighting equipment, soil conservation structures, national park, nature reserve, market garden, land clearing tools, evidence of Aboriginal land management, avenue of trees, surf beach, fishing spot, plantation, place important in arguments for nature or cultural heritage conservation.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	Local themes	Activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences	Monument, photographs, flood marks, memorial, ceremonial costume, honour board, blazed tree, obelisk, camp site, boundary, legislation, place of pilgrimage, places of protest, demonstration, congregation, celebration.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Exploration	Local themes	Activities associated with making places previously unknown to a cultural group known to them.	Explorers route, marked tree, camp site, explorer's journal, artefacts collected on an expedition, captain's log, surveyor's notebook, mountain pass, water source, Aboriginal trade route, landing site, map.

3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Fishing	Local themes	Activities associated with gathering, producing, distributing, and consuming resources from aquatic environments useful to humans.	Fishing boat, whaling station, marine reserve, fisher camp, seafood factory, fish shop, oyster lease, artificial reef, fishing boat wreck, mooring, dock, marina, wharf, fish farm, fish trap
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Forestry	Local themes	Activities associated with identifying and managing land covered in trees for commercial timber purposes.	Forested area, forest reserve, timber plantation, forestry equipment, saw mill, mill settlement, arboretum, charcoal kiln, coppiced trees, forest regrowth, timber tracks, whim.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Health	Local themes	Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans	Hospital, sanatorium, asylum, surgical equipment, ambulance, nurses quarters, medical school, baby clinic, hospital therapy garden, landscaped grounds, herbalist shop, pharmacy, medical consulting rooms.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Industry	Local themes	Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods	Factory, workshop, depot, industrial machinery, timber mill, quarry, private railway or wharf, shipbuilding yard, slipway, blacksmithy, cannery, foundry, kiln, smelter, tannery, brewery, factory office, company records.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Mining	Local themes	Activities associated with the identification, extraction, processing and distribution of mineral ores, precious stones and other such inorganic substances.	Mine, quarry, race, mining field or landscape, processing plant, manager's office, mineral specimen, mining equipment, mining license, ore laden shipwreck, collier, mine shaft, sluice gate, mineral deposit, slag heap, assay office, water race.

3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	Local themes	Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use	Pastoral station, shearing shed, slaughter yard, stud book, photos of prize-winning stock, homestead, pastoral landscape, common, fencing, grassland, well, water trough, freezer boat shipwreck, wool store.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Science	Local themes	Activities associated with systematic observations, experiments and processes for the explanation of observable phenomena	Laboratory, experimental equipment, text book, observatory, botanical garden, arboretum, research station, university research reserve, weather station, soil conservation area, fossil site, archaeological research site.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Technology	Local themes	Activities and processes associated with the knowledge or use of mechanical arts and applied sciences	Computer, telegraph equipment, electric domestic appliances, underwater concrete footings, museum collection, office equipment, Aboriginal places evidencing changes in tool types.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Transport	Local themes	Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements	Railway station, highway, lane, train, ferry, wharf, tickets, carriage, dray, stock route, canal, bridge, footpath, aerodrome, barge, harbour, lighthouse, shipwreck, canal, radar station, toll gate, horse yard, coach stop.
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Local themes	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Town plan, streetscape, village reserve, concentrations of urban functions, civic centre, subdivision pattern, abandoned town site, urban square, fire hydrant, market place, abandoned wharf, relocated civic centre, boundary feature, municipal Coat of Arms

4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure	Local themes	Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Fence, survey mark, subdivision pattern, land title document, boundary hedge, , stone wall, shelterbelt, cliff, river, seawall, rock engravings, shelters & habitation sites, cairn, survey mark, trig station, colonial/state border markers.
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Utilities	Local themes	Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis	Water pipeline, sewage tunnel, gas retort, powerhouse, County Council office, garbage dump, windmill, radio tower, bridge, culvert, weir, well, cess pit, reservoir, dam, places demonstrating absence of utilities at Aboriginal fringe camps
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation	Local themes	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.	Terrace, apartment, semi-detached house, holiday house, hostel, bungalow, mansion, shack, house boat, caravan, cave, humpy, migrant hostel, homestead, cottage, house site (archaeological).
5 Working	Labour	Local themes	Activities associated with work practises and organised and unorganised labour	Trade union office, Bundy clock, time-and-motion study (document), union banner, union membership card, strike site, staff change rooms, servants quarters, shearing shed, green ban site, brothel, kitchen, nurses station, hotel with an occupational patronage.
6 Educating	Education	Local themes	Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	School, kindergarten, university campus, mechanics institute, playground, hall of residence, text book, teachers college, sail training boat wreck, sportsfield, seminary, field studies centre, library, physical evidence of academic achievement (e.g. a medal or certificate).

7 Governing	Defence	Local themes	Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation	Battle ground, fortification, RAAF base, barracks, uniforms, military maps and documents, war memorials, shipwreck lost to mines, scuttled naval vessel, POW camp, bomb practice ground, parade ground, massacre site, air raid shelter, drill hall,
7 Governing	Government and administration	Local themes	Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs – includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Municipal chamber, County Council offices, departmental office, legislative document, symbols of the Crown, State and municipal flags, official heraldry, ballot box, mayoral regalia, places acquired/disposed of by the state, customs boat, pilot boat, site of key event (eg federation, royal visit), protest site, physical evidence of corrupt practises.
7 Governing	Law and order	Local themes	Activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes	Courthouse, police station, lock-up, protest site, law chambers, handcuffs, legal document, gaol complex, water police boat, police vehicle, jail, prison complex (archaeological), detention centre, judicial symbols
7 Governing	Welfare	Local themes	Activities and process associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organisations	Orphanage, retirement home, public housing, special school, trades training institution, employment agency,
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life	Local themes	Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.	Domestic artefact scatter, kitchen furnishings, bed, clothing, garden tools, shed, arrangement of interior rooms, kitchen garden, pet grave, chicken coop, home office, road camp, barrack, asylum.

8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Creative endeavour	Local themes	Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Opera house, theatre costume, film studio, writer's studio, parade tableau, manuscripts, sound recording, cinema, exemplar of an architectural style, work of art, craftwork, and/or public garden, bandstand, concert hall, rock art site, rotunda, library, public hall; and/or a, particular place to which there has been a particular creative, stylistic or design response.
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	Local themes	Activities associated with recreation and relaxation	Resort, ski lodge, chalet, cruise ship, passenger rail carriage, swimming pool, dance hall, hotel, caravan park, tourist brochures, park, beach, clubhouse, lookout, common, bush walking track, Aboriginal Christmas camp site, fishing spot, picnic place, swimming hole.
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Religion	Local themes	Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	Church, monastery, convent, rectory, presbytery, manse, parsonage, hall, chapter house, graveyard, monument, church organ, synagogue, temple, mosque, madrasa, carved tree, burial ground
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Social institutions	Local themes	Activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities	CWA Room, Masonic hall, School of Arts, Mechanic's Institute, museum, art gallery, RSL Club, public hall, historical society collection, public library, community centre, Aboriginal mission hall or school room.
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	Local themes	Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities	Oval, race course, swimming pool, bowling club, bowling green, trophies, calendar of fixtures, cricket set, yacht pens, tennis court, rugby field, speedway, sporting equipment, bocce court.

9 Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death	Local themes	Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.	Birth control clinic, maternity hospital, nursery, baby clinic, baptism register, circumcision equipment, and Hospice, nursing home, funeral parlour, grave furnishings, cremation site, cemetery, burial register, disaster site, memorial plantings, shipwreck with loss of life,
9 Marking the phases of life	Persons	Local themes	Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	A monument to an individual, a family home, a dynastic estate, private chapel, a birthplace, a place of residence, a gendered site, statue, Coat of Arms, commemorative place name, place dedicated to memory of a person (e.g. hospital wing).

Notes:

Editorial

- The table is arranged numerically in the order of the national themes, and then within each national theme alphabetically in order of the state themes – no other particular order is intended.

Thematic usages

- The inclusion of an example against one theme does not exclude its consideration against one or more of the other themes (e.g Asylum) to indicate that the physical development of an item can be shaped by more than one historical process of theme during its existence.
- Aboriginal histories can be analysed using any theme(s) relevant to the place or object being considered – it is not necessary to restrict analysis to the theme of ‘Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures’ only
- The theme of ‘Domestic Life’ can be used to explore the historical contexts for interior or private, domestic spaces and objects.
- The theme of ‘Forestry’ can be used for the active management of natural and regrowth trees for timber production while the theme of ‘Agriculture’ can be used for the intensive cultivation of exotic trees for purposes other than timber production.

Correlations

- The placement of the 36 State themes against the National themes was informed by the arrangement of the 84 national sub-themes and 116 national sub-sub-themes developed by the AHC for each of its National themes – the placements are not random.
- The development of local themes is accommodated within this framework with each local theme regarded as a correlation to a State theme in a similar manner to the relationship between the State and National themes
- Generally, local = local government area, but can also be used in other ways, such as a particular ethnic or social community, or a locality that is smaller than an LGA or straddles an LGA boundary, or a locality larger than an LGA such as a SHR historical region or an ecclesiastical diocese or an area smaller than the whole state but larger than an LGA, such as the area within an Aboriginal nation or Land Council.