



Report on the
Community Based
Heritage Study
of the former
Coonabarabran Shire



B Line Road, West Pilliga Forest

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High Ground
Consulting

2006

Summary and Recommendations

Three important principles should be made clear:

1. Warrumbungle Shire Council has an obligation under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act to take appropriate action to manage heritage items in its area.
2. Listing should be solely based on the heritage significance of the item. If it is a heritage item it should be listed. If it is not a heritage item it should not be listed. If its worth as heritage item is not clear it should be recorded.
3. Management of the item should be based on the significance of the item and practical realities for its conservation. It does not preclude adaptive reuse. It does not preclude modern facilities. And in the last resort it does not preclude demolition where there is no feasible or prudent alternative to its retention.

ES. 01 Executive Summary of Overall Recommendations

1. Council to adopt the combined heritage inventories identified in the former Coolah Shire and Coonabarabran Shire Heritage Studies.
2. Council to commence implementation of this study, and works towards the new recommended LEP listings of the items with their associated management recommendations.
3. Council to adopt policies of promotion and work towards implementation of heritage incentives.
4. Council to continue identifying Aboriginal Heritage within the Warrumbungle Shire.
5. Council to adopt the recommendations for State Significance listing and approach owners with the intent of receiving their co-operation and an agreement in principal, and, where no Conservation Management Plan exists, assist them in drawing up an Interim Management Strategy.
6. Continue the collection of information into the SHI data system as a record of all the historically interesting places in the SHI, regardless of their listings.
7. Council to advertise the study findings in local papers and Council's newsletter inviting community feedback.
8. Council to make the whole study including the thematic history available to the public through the shire libraries and at council offices.

ES.02 Recommendations for Amendments to the Warrumbungle LEP

1. Develop a final agreed list of heritage items to be included in the Heritage Schedule of the proposed Warrumbungle Shire LEP.
2. Recommend to the Heritage Council of NSW items as being of State Significance. Refer Section 5.11 of the report.
3. In the future Map all Heritage Inventory Items electronically and show their location on the LEP map. Interconnect with GPS mapping of all other shire records.
4. Amend the LEP to allow for special clauses re subdivision and additional housing that favour heritage Items.

ES.03 Specific Recommendations for Heritage Management

1. Development of an 'infill policy' for new work in the vicinity of existing places older than 70 years in the towns and villages of Coonabarabran, Baradine and Binnaway. Take into account the context of the buildings' setting and in particular the scale, materials, massing and colours of its neighbours, irrespective of formal listings.
2. Development of a Control Plan (DCP) or 'infill policy' for new work in the vicinity of listed Main Streets.
3. Owners of heritage items to be kept informed of available assistance such as funds and other incentives that may assist them through Councils rate notices or newspaper.
4. For specific site recommendations: refer to individual SHI data forms.
5. Owners of heritage items continue to have access to information on appropriate conservation measures through a local heritage advisory service.
6. Council to participate with owners in preparing an Interim Heritage Management Agreement for items that are formally listed as State Significant.
7. Always carefully consider access to Heritage sites. It must not be taken for granted and should be always carefully approached with reference to the owner's consent and opinions, needs and the sensitivity of the particular place.
8. Before demolition of places that are suspected of being culturally significant, investigate significance using the NSW Heritage Office Guidelines Investigating Significance', and 'Statements of Heritage Impact'.
9. Council should exercise its Interim Heritage Order powers where significance is strongly suspected and demolition is a real threat to a heritage asset.
10. Allow the State Heritage Inventory (SHI data) records to remain publicly accessible.
11. Council to take steps, with the owners permission and or co-operation, to encourage repairs to significant grave sites on private property.

ES.04 Recommendations for Heritage Incentives

1. Provide funding for heritage projects through the Local Heritage Fund.
2. Encourage funding for heritage projects through a range of other sources.
3. Support Heritage owners with the Heritage Advisory service.
4. Support owners of Heritage items through incentives such as internet coverage, heritage awards or plaques, cultural tourism publications, tax and rate reductions based on lower heritage valuations.

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1. 00 Introduction

1. 01 The Study Process

The aims of the study were -

- To locate, research, evaluate and record former Coonabarabran Shire's heritage places.
- To visit and review all existing known items and review their listings on the LEP.
- To provide the council and owners of heritage properties with directions for the management of heritage and to encourage its place in the future of the Shire.
- Consider ways in which this history and the accessible heritage places can play a part in cultural tourism of the Warrumbungle Shire.

1. 02 Background and study area

The former Coonabarabran Shire is located in the central west of the state, at the eastern end of the Warrumbungle Mountains. It borders on the local government areas of Gunnedah, Narrabri, Coonamble, Gilgandra, Coolah (now part of the same shire as Coonabarabran: in the Warrumbungle Shire) and Quirindi Shire.

The entire Warrumbungle Shire, containing the former Coonabarabran and Coolah Shires, sits within the Darling Plains Heritage Region. The Heritage Office briefly defined the Darling Plains region as follows:

Broken country separates New England from the level Darling Plain to the west. Defined by aridity on its western boundary, signified by the shift from woodland to scrub and bushland, it extends over the plains draining rivers to the Darling, including subregions such as Liverpool Plains and the Pilliga Scrub. (Heritage Office 1996:15)

This area is included in the Brigalow Belt South Biodiversity Region. The geology and biodiversity of the region have been described in the Brigalow Belt South, NSW Bioregional Conservation Assessment Scoping Report. The geology of the Warrumbungles and Pilliga State Forests have also been adequately described by Whitehead in his work on the path of explorers Oxley and Evans.

The landforms of the area can be generally described as follows:

- Liverpool Plains ... extensive black soil plains punctuated by low sedimentary and volcanic hills. The grasslands and open woodlands on the alluvial plains and foot slopes of the hills have been mainly cleared and are used for cropping.
- Pilliga Outwash ... a gently undulating plain of deep sandy soils formed by outwash from the sandstone hills to the east. Some of the more productive soils around the margins ... have been cleared for agriculture but most of the higher areas remain covered by State forests.
- Pilliga ... contains extensive sandstone hills with areas of higher basalt peaks and has predominantly sandy soils. Much of the forest has been cleared, but there are large areas of State forest, especially on lands with rockier or shallower soils.

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The entire area is a cultural landscape that shows clear evidence of management by human beings for thousands of years. One of the most amazing stories of the area lies in the transformation of the Pilliga since its appropriation by European settlers. The first European explorers described an open, slightly wooded landscape. This landscape had been created by Aboriginal land management practices and the presence of seed eating kangaroo rats. Early European settlers had a saying that one could gallop a horse through the Pilliga on a moonlit night. Changes in land management practice brought in by these settlers eventually led to the dramatic re-forestation of the area in the late 19th century.

The Warrumbungle Range is the outstanding natural feature of the region and dominates the horizon of many parts of the shire. Much of the range has been declared as national park. The park encapsulates the major features of the former massive Warrumbungle volcano that is believed to have been active around 17 million years ago. It is one element of the impact of the movement of the Indo-Australian Plate over a stationary hot spot in the earth's crust over tens of millions of years. The modern landscape is the result of:

Thirteen million years of rain, wind and ice (that) have eaten away at the structure, stripping off successive layers of ash and lava to expose the volcano's inner workings ... (creating) the dramatic landscape of today's Warrumbungle Range. (Fox 1996:13)

Significant natural sites within the former Coonabarabran Shire include the Warrumbungle National Park, Mow Rock, Scabby Rock and the Chalk Mountain Area. The clear, dark skies of the area have made it an ideal location for astronomy. The Siding Springs Observatory that has been developed since 1965 is a significant site in the development of Australian astronomy.

1.03 Authorship

This study has been co-ordinated by Ray Christison, Heritage Consultant of High Ground Consulting, 116 Hassans Walls Road, Lithgow, NSW. Assistance with writing the many individual histories of each place nominated as part of this study was provided by Judith Hadfield of Baradine and Jewel Toynton of Borah Creek.

1.04 Study Limitations

This study is quite comprehensive so far as European Heritage Sites are concerned, and addresses all the aspects of the study process as outlined in the 'Community Based Heritage Study Guidelines'. The study was undertaken within a period of 11 months to meet with the requirement to provide input into the new Warrumbungle Shire Council Local Environmental Plan. This restricted the amount of academic enquiry that could be undertaken.

Some limitations apply to the extent that Aboriginal sites were studied. Existing Parks and Wildlife Division databases of traditional Aboriginal sites were not consulted. Other limitations of the study that should be noted arise from the fact that the study was co-ordinated by a heritage consultant with academic training in archaeology and history, with assistance from local historians and the Coonabarabran DPS Local and Family History Group Inc., and that there were no other heritage specialists consulted such as an architect, landscape architect or anthropologist.

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1. 05 Acknowledgements

The very generous work and assistance of a number of people must be acknowledged. Persons who made the completion of this study possible. These include Ron Van Katwyck, Melanie Southwell, Luke Flood and Lynley Nietschke of Warrumbungle Shire Council, Liz Cutts, Judith Hadfield and David Johnstone of Baradine, Pat Kroenhert of Binnaway. The assistance of the members of the Coonabarabran DPS Local and Family History Group Inc, in particular the active support of Jewel Toynton and Alice Erickson is acknowledged.

The support and assistance of the Burrabeedee Elders Group, particularly Bill Robinson, and of the Coonabarabran Local Aboriginal Land Council Working Party comprising Brett Ashby, Sid Chatfield, Ken Dundas and Maureen Sulter and of Adell Hyslop, former Aboriginal Heritage Officer, NSW Heritage Office has greatly added to the value and effectiveness of this study.

Particular thanks must go to the many owners of the historic items and places in the shire. These people, too numerous to name, often took real time out of their day to show myself around, and at the same time showing their own real interest in the history and heritage of the shire.

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2. 00 The Community Based Heritage Study

2. 01 Study outline

In order to identify, assess and manage places and items of Heritage Significance in the former Coonabarabran Shire, the Council took the decision to proceed with a Community Based Heritage Study based on the methodology outlined in the Heritage Office's document: Community-Based Heritage Studies. This method was seen as giving the community ownership of the process and the outcomes, by being actively involved in the study process, and a method by which the places most valued by the community could be identified.

2. 02 Appointment

Appointment was decided by Warrumbungle Shire Council Ray Christison was appointed as Coordinator for the study in August 2005.

2. 03 SHI Data Format

The State Heritage Inventory (SHI data) software package for compiling the collected data was sent by the Heritage Office of NSW to the office of Ray Christison in 2005. The data entry was managed by Ray Christison. The SHI format dictates the type of information that should be collected on each site.

2. 04 Heritage Study Working Party

Given the extent and diversity of the former Coonabarabran Shire, and the limited timeframe of the study, it was decided at an early stage to manage the study through liaison with key groups and persons in individual communities, rather than to establish a formal Heritage Study Working Party as recommended by the NSW Heritage Office. The agreement of Dennis McManus, Program Co-ordinator, NSW Heritage Office was obtained before proceeding.

To commence the study a formal presentation was made to the Councillors of Warrumbungle Shire Council at its meeting at Goolhi Hall in September 2005. Community meetings were also arranged in Baradine, Coonabarabran and Binnaway. A letter of invitation was sent to all identified interested parties and notices of these meetings placed in the Coonabarabran Times.

As a result of the community meetings individuals from a number of localities became active supporters of the study.

2. 05 Town and Village Meetings

The following public meetings, or workshops, were held:

- 10 October 2005 at Baradine CWA Hall
- 10 October 2005 at Coonabarabran Shire Council Chambers – two meetings
- 12 October 2004 at Baradine Community Health Centre

The Council's officer's sent invitations to members of the public to attend these meetings and also advertised them in the local media.

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At these meetings a formal presentation was made by Ray Christison to assist attendees to obtain a full understanding of the concept of heritage and the proposed outcomes of the study. Substantial discussions were held to clarify attendees' understanding of the study. The proposed process of nominating items was also discussed.

A separate meeting was held with Adell Hyslop, Aboriginal Heritage Officer, NSW Heritage Office and Bill Robinson, Burrabeedee Elders' Group to identify the best strategy for ensuring representation of Aboriginal heritage in the study.

2. 06 Call for nominations

After the community meetings a call was made for the nominations of places that would help further illustrate the *Thematic History* of the former Coonabarabran Shire. A heritage nomination form was prepared by Ray Christison and sent to all attendees and additional notices placed in the local media.

The people of Baradine were sufficiently motivated to form their own working party. Under the leadership of Community Co-ordinator Liz Cutts this group compiled a comprehensive list of possible heritage items in Baradine and the Pilliga Forest.

2. 07 Site Visits

The co-ordinator arranged monthly visits involving site and property inspections. A total of 15 days was spent on this program. Site visits were organised by Melanie Southwell and Luke Flood of Warrumbungle Shire who between them attended almost all site inspections. The following community members accompanied the co-ordinator and council staff on visits to various areas:

- Judith Hadfield – Baradine
- David Johnstone – Pilliga Forest
- Jewel Toynton – Borah Creek and Rocky Glen

2. 08 Thematic History

Ray Christison completed the Thematic History of the former Coonabarabran Shire based on existing written histories in the district. Extensive review of Coonabarabran Shire Council minutes and the records of the Coonabarabran DPS Local and Family History Group was also undertaken. This history was compiled to cover the Australian and New South Wales Historical Themes structures. Editorial assistance and additional research were provided by the Coonabarabran DPS Local and Family History Group Inc.

2. 09 The Final Thematic History

The final Thematic History forms a crucial part of the study, a document that highlights the core themes of the district. A copy should be made available publicly, such as in Libraries at the conclusion of the study.

2. 10 Existing Heritage Item List

The Co-ordinator Ray Christison initially developed a computerised list of all already identified items, e.g. those identified in the Coonabarabran Shire LEP, (5 items) the National Trust Register (4 items), State Significant Heritage Register (1 item) and The National Estate

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List (9 items) The list was further developed through the consultation and nomination process, and through the review of local heritage walks and tourist guides.

Letters were also sent to the Art Deco Society of NSW and Engineering Heritage Committee seeking advice regarding places identified by these groups. No response was received from the Art Deco Society but discussions were held with the Engineering Heritage Committee to identify places of heritage significance.

2. 11 Additional Heritage Items

Many items from the consultation process were added to the 'list'. Some of these will be recommended for recognition as 'heritage items' in the future revised LEP lists. Refer section 5 of this report.

2. 12 Preliminary list of items/places of significance - An Inventory

A preliminary list of 142 items was developed through the study. Most (118) of these have been visited as part of this study and documented through photography and description. The full list of places included in the inventory is contained at the end of this section.

The Coonabarabran DPS Local & Family History Group Inc nominated all known isolated graves for inclusion in the heritage inventory. Other graves were identified by the Parks & Wildlife Division, Department of Environment & Conservation. The timeframe of the study did not allow all of these items to be visited and recorded. It is proposed that the Warrumbungle Shire Heritage Adviser should work with the Coonabarabran DPS to continue recording of these items.

Recommendation:

A program of recording of isolated graves should be implemented by the Warrumbungle Shire Heritage Adviser.

A number of potential heritage items identified by the community of Baradine were found to be located in neighbouring shires. These were the Ceelnoy Sawmill site (Coonamble Shire), The Aloes isolated graves (Narrabri Shire) and The Salt Caves (Narrabri Shire).

Recommendation:

Recorded heritage items located in neighbouring shires should be notified to the NSW Heritage Office and to the relevant shires.

Two items nominated for inclusion in this study were located within the boundaries of the former Coolah Shire. As they were not identified in the heritage study of the former Coolah Shire they have been listed in this report.

2. 13 Cross-checking against Themes

The Co-ordinator cross-checked the items in 'the inventory' against the NSW Historical Themes and those drawn from local history. The relevant themes for each item and called up in the SHI data summaries.

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2. 14 Final Thematic List

At the completion of the study a final Thematic List with all local examples was compiled and is included in this report. Refer to part 3 of this document.

2. 15 Completion of SHI Data Forms

Information came together as follows:

The former Coonabarabran Shire Council: provided addresses and contact names for each nomination.

Local historian Judith Hadfield: provided a great number of the item histories for Baradine and the Pilliga.

Local historian Jewel Toynton: provided histories for items in Borah Creek and Rocky Glen,

The Heritage Co-ordinator: provided previous listings, physical descriptions, current photo, many histories, statements of significance, (especially those considered to be of local or state significance), GPS data, condition report and references. The Shi data forms were not just completed for new items, but also for all existing LEP items.

Recommendation:

All SHI data sheets should be made available to the public via the exhibition process.

2. 16 Additional items to the existing LEP Heritage List.

Recommendations for additional items to be added to the existing Heritage List were made by the co-ordinator after completion of the above work and through discussions with Council staff. Refer to **Section 5** for the recommended lists.

2. 17 Recommendations for items on the existing Heritage List

As this was also a review of existing LEP items, these items were also considered as to their suitability as Heritage Items for the future LEP. However all items appear to be relevant and so no deletions are recommended.

2. 18 Aboriginal Heritage

As a result of the meeting held with Adell Hyslop of the NSW Heritage Office and Bill Robinson of the Burrabeedee Elders' Group approaches were made to all Local Aboriginal Land Councils in the region regarding this study. Subsequent discussions were held with the Coonabarabran Local Aboriginal Land Council and the Gilgandra Land Council on identifying places of significance to the Aboriginal community. The Project Co-ordinator addressed a meeting of the Coonabarabran LALC on 29 March 2006. At this meeting a working party was formed to identify relevant heritage places. A meeting of the working party on 30 March 2006 compiled a list of local places and visits were subsequently undertaken with Bill Robinson and Ken Dundas.

2. 19 Levels of Significance

The Co-ordinator identified and assigned levels of significance (none, local, or State) for each item. All places that are listed, or will be listed as Heritage items, must be at least of Local Significance. Beyond this, items can be considered to be of State, or even National significance.

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The status of listing of 'Regional' has no statutory power and so has generally been phased out. Sometimes it is still a handy label in descriptions however where places are obviously of more than local Significance, giving them 'extra' status.

State Significance is additionally important as it will attract more prestige, including placement on the NSW Heritage Office Web site, and will give the item more access to funding through loans and grants.

There is currently a program by the NSW Heritage Office to complete the State Significance Register. At some time in the future the Warrumbungle Shire will be asked to nominate the items they, and the community, believe are of State Significance, so this level of significance has been examined for each item and recommendations made.

The criteria to decide this level of significance is subjective, but the place must be of broader importance than at the Local level. Other considerations to take into account are the level of integrity of form and material, the rarity or representativeness, their importance in the archaeological field with potential to yield important information, and/or having an established provenance so that the history can be understood and interpreted.

2. 20 General Management Recommendations

The co-ordinator has formulated general management recommendations to cover many of the broad circumstances that will arise on each site. To what extent the management strategy needs to be applied to the heritage item, or its curtilage, varies from place to place. In some cases this is obvious, while in others it is important to define the extent of the item or area to which the above policy applies. If there is doubt the Council's Heritage Adviser's advice should be sought in the particular case.

2. 21 Notification to Owners

All owners of potential items should be notified in writing at two stages. First to check the history and enlist their assistance in correcting the information, each owner has been consulted as part of this study. Before a new LEP is completed, each owner should be advised if their place was recommended for listing in the new LEP. At this stage some owners may write and ask for their place to be withdrawn from any listing. If this occurs the SHI data information should still be retained by council.

2. 22 Completion of the study

The completed study with the SHI data was presented to the Warrumbungle Shire Council at its meeting in 22 July 2006.

2. 23 Inventory of all historic places nominated

The following list contains all places investigated, their address and the date on which they were visited. The order is generally alphabetical within 'type' of place.

A. ABORIGINAL PLACES

Place	Address	Date Visited
Burrabeedee Mission site	Oxley Highway, Coonabarabran	21 April 2006
Gunnedah Hill	Queenie Street, Coonabarabran	15 June 2006
Nandi Hill Bora Ground	Off Old Common Road, Coonabarabran	15 June 2006

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A. ABORIGINAL PLACES (continued)

Willow Vale	Off Dawson Street, Coonabarabran	21 April 2006
Wokla – former Burrabeedee buildings	Oxley Highway, Coonabarabran	21 April 2006

B. CEMETERIES

Place	Address	Date Visited
Coonabarabran General Cemeteries	Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2006
Baradine General Cemetery	Off Worrigal Street, Baradine	19 January 2006
Binnaway General Cemetery	Leaders Road, Binnaway	20 January 2006
Bomera Private Cemetery	Main Road 55, Bomera	30 March 2006
Bugaldie Cemetery	Guinema Road, Bugaldie	17 October 2005
Burrabeedee Cemetery	Oxley Highway, Coonabarabran	21 April 2006
Carlow Family Graves	Dandry Creek Road, Dandry Creek	21 February 2006
Field Family Cemetery	Off Old Common Road, Coonabarabran	23 February 2006
Rocky Glen Bush Inn Isolated Grave	Oxley Highway, Rocky Glen	20 April 2006
Rocky Glen Cemetery	Borah Creek Road, Rocky Glen	20 June 2006
The Aloes isolated graves	The Aloes Road, Kenebri	23 November 2005

C. CHURCHES

Place	Address	Date Visited
Assembly of God Hall, Coonabarabran	Cowper Street, Coonabarabran	Not visited
Baradine Methodist Church	Barwon Street, Binnaway	19 January 2006
Binnaway Union Church	Bullinda Street, Binnaway	16 June 2006
Bugaldie Catholic Church	Guinema Road, Bugaldie	23 February 2006
Christ Church Coonabarabran	Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran	20 February 2006
Church of Sts Peter and Paul	Renshaw Street, Binnaway	30 March 2006
St Andrew's Anglican Church, Baradine	Lachlan Street, Baradine	21 November 2006
St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Baradine	Darling Street, Baradine	21 November 2006
St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Coonabarabran	John Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
St John's Catholic Church, Baradine	Queen Street, Baradine	21 November 2006

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C. CHURCHES (continued)

St Michael's Catholic Church, Purlewaugh	Main Road 129, Purlewaugh	22 November 2005
St Paul's Anglican Church, Kenebri	Coonabarabran Road, Kenebri	19 January 2006
Site of Union Church, Baradine		21 November 2006

D. FORESTRY

Place	Address	Date Visited
Baradine Forestry Office	Cnr. Lachlan & Darling Streets, Baradine	21 November 2005
Ceelnoy Sawmill	Ceelnoy Road, Pilliga West Block	23 November 2005
Pincham's Sawmill	Walker Street, Baradine	21 November 2005
Underwood's Sawmill	Kenebri	23 November 2005
Wangmann's Sawmill	Kenebri	23 November 2005
Wooleybah Sawmill	Wooleybah	23 November 2005
Yarrigan Fire Tower	Bugaldie	23 February 2006

E. HOMESTEADS & Associated Buildings

Place	Address	Date Visited
Bomera	Main Road 55, Bomera	30 March 2006
Errenbri	Coonabarabran Road, Kenebri	Not visited
Goorianawa	Guinema Road	23 February 2006
June Vale	Coonabarabran Road, Gwabegar	Not visited
Mag's Homestead site	Mags Road, Pilliga East Block	Not visited
Melrose Shearers' Quarters	Baradine	Not visited
Oakleigh	Warkton Road, Warkton	31 March 2006
Uliman	Main Road 129, Purlewaugh	29 March 2006
Wagga Homestead	Coonamble Road, Baradine	Not visited

F. HOUSES & HUTS

Place	Address	Date Visited
The Aloes	Pilliga Forest Way, Kenebri	23 November 2005
Catholic Presbytery	14 Namoi Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
Coonabarabran Prisoner of War Control Centre	42 Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005

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F. HOUSES & HUTS (continued)

Hagan Residence (former)	36a Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
Heatherbrae	Cnr. Barwon & Wellington Streets, Baradine	21 November 2005
Isabelle Jack's House	Coonabarabran Road, Gwabegar	Not visited
Nurse Taylor's Hospital	Cassilis Street, Coonabarabran	21 February 2005
Pincham's Sawmill Residence	Walker Street, Baradine	21 November 2005
Ravenswood	Apricot Lane, Coonabarabran	Not visited

G. HOTELS & INNS

Place	Address	Date Visited
Box Ridge Inn site	Box Ridge Road, Box Ridge	21 December 2005
Coonabarabran Hotel	Cnr. John & Dalgarno Streets, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
The Duke, Bugaldie	Baradine Road, Bugaldie	23 February 2006
Exchange Hotel, Binnaway	Myall Street, Binnaway	20 January 2006
Flags Inn site	Main Road 55, The Flags	30 March 2006
Imperial Hotel, Coonabarabran	Cnr. John & Dalgarno Streets, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
Old Binnaway Inn		Not visited
Royal Hotel, Binnaway	Cnr. Renshaw & Bullinda Streets, Binnaway	16 June 2006
Royal Hotel, Coonabarabran	John Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005

H. MEMORIALS

Place	Address	Date Visited
Coonabarabran Clock Tower	Cnr. John & Dalgarno Streets, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
Oxley Crossing Monument	Oxley Highway, Rocky Glen	20 April 2006

I. PHYSICAL FEATURES

Place	Address	Date Visited
Binnaway Nature Reserve	Box Ridge Road, Binnaway	Not visited
Chalk Mountain Area	Bugaldie	30 April 2006
Mow Rock	Mow Rock Road, Binnaway	Not Visited
Pilliga Nature Reserve	Newell Highway, Coonabarabran	Not visited
Salt Caves	County Line Road, Pilliga East Block	19 January 2006

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I. PHYSICAL FEATURES (continued)

Scabby Rock	Dandry Creek Road, Dandry Creek	21 February 2006
Warrumbungle National Park	John Renshaw Drive	Not visited

J. PUBLIC HALLS & SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Place	Address	Date Visited
Baradine CWA Hall	Cnr. Lachlan & Darling Streets, Baradine	17 October 2005
Baradine Memorial Hall	Narren Street, Baradine	21 November 2005
Baradine Tennis Club	Queen Street, Baradine	21 November 2005
Binnaway Soldiers' Memorial Hall	Cnr. Bullinda & David Streets, Binnaway	30 March 2006
Borah Creek Hall	Borah Creek Road, Borah Creek	20 April 2006
Bugaldie Memorial Hall	Baradine Road, Bugaldie	19 January 2006
Coonabarabran Club	Cassilis Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
Coonabarabran RSL Club - former	John Street, Coonabarabran	20 January 2006
Goolhi Hall	Goolhi	15 September 2005
Lodge Baradine St Andrew	Darling Street, Baradine	21 November 2005
Lodge Timor No 274	Cassilis Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
Purlewaugh Cricket Ground	Main Road 129, Purlewaugh	29 March 2006
Purlewaugh Mechanics Institute	Main Road 129, Purlewaugh	22 November 2005
Ulamambri Hall	Ulamambri	22 November 2005
Warkton School of Arts Hall	Warkton Road, Warkton	30 March 2006

K. RAILWAYS

Place	Address	Date Visited
Binnaway S027 Grain Elevator	Railway Street, Binnaway	16 June 2006
Binnaway Railway Crew Barracks	George Street, Binnaway	23 August 2005
Binnaway Railway Pump Shed	Off Bullinda Street Binnaway	20 January 2006
Binnaway Railway Water Tanks	George Street, Binnaway	16 June 2006
'U' type Grain Wagon 24471	George Street, Binnaway	23 August 2005

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L. ROADS

Place	Address	Date Visited
Baradine Creek, Bridge	Worrigal Street, Baradine	21 November 2006
Cement Bridge, Binnaway	Cisco Street, Binnaway	20 January 2006
Cobbled Road	Kenebri	20 April 2006
West Pilliga Forest Road Grid	A Line Road to G Line Road, Pilliga West Block	16 June 2006
Yaminba Creek Bridge	Oxley Highway	15 June 2006

M. SCHOOLS

Place	Address	Date Visited
Baradine central School	Narren Street, Baradine	21 November 2005
Bugaldie School	Baradine Road, Bugaldie	Not visited
Carmel University	Carmel, Teridgerie	21 November 2005
Coonabarabran Public School - former	Robertson Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
Gamble Creek School House	Gamble Creek Road, Bugle Point	16 June 2006
Nullabong School site	John Renshaw Parkway, Tibuc	14 June 2006
Rocky Glen School site	Borah Creek Road, Borah Creek	20 April 2006

N. SHEARING SHEDS

Place	Address	Date Visited
Pilton Woolshed	Bimbadeen, Pilton Lane, Purlawaugh	30 March 2006
Rockley Woolshed	Warkton Road, Belar Creek	30 March 2006

O. SHOPS, STORES & BANKS

Place	Address	Date Visited
Bank of NSW - former	Renshaw Street, Binnaway	20 January 2006
Bank of NSW - former	John Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
Baradine Business District	Wellington Street, Baradine	21 November 2005
Binnaway Business District	Renshaw Street, Binnaway	20 January 2006
Boronia Café - former	John Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
CBC Bank - former	Cnr. Lachlan & Darling Streets, Baradine	21 November 2005
Crane's Building	Cnr. John & Cassilis Streets, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
Commonwealth Bank	Cnr. John & Cassilis Streets, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005

O. SHOPS, STORES & BANKS (continued)

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Coonabarabran Business District	John Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
Coonabarabran Courthouse	Cnr. John & Dalgarno Streets, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
Coonabarabran Post Office	John Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
Coonabarabran Shire Council Chambers	John Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
Coonabarabran Shire Council Power Station	Castlereagh Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
Coonabarabran Times Office	44 Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
Embassy Theatre - former	Wellington Street, Baradine	21 November 2005
General Store - former	36a Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
Hitching rings	John Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
McDonagh's Merchant Store	John Street, Coonabarabran	28 June 2006
Neilson's Building	Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
Ron Muller's Store	Coonabarabran Road, Kenebri	23 February 2006
Rural Bank - former	Cnr John & Cassilis Streets, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
Savoy Theatre	Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran	28 June 2006
Sunshine Cafe	Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
The Tin Shed	Wellington Street, Baradine	21 November 2005
Union Bank – former	John Street, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005
West End Bakery	Cnr. Dalgarno & Robertson Streets, Coonabarabran	14 September 2005

P. SUNDRY

Place	Address	Date Visited
Anglo Australian Observatory	Siding Spring Observatory, Coonabarabran	20 January 2006
Baradine Memorial Pool	Narren Street, Baradine	17 October 2005
The Big Piano	Bullinda Street, Binnaway	20 January 2006
Binnaway Lockup - former	Gamble, Gamble Creek Road, Gamble Creek	16 June 2006
Neilson Park	John Street, Coonabarabran	19 January 2006
Siding Spring Observatory	Siding Spring, Coonabarabran	20 January 2006

3.0 Historical Thematic Analysis

3.01 Introduction

The relationship between an item and its historical context underlies the heritage assessment of the significance of a place. Historical themes, or story lines, provide a context within which a place or item can be better understood.

State historical themes have been prepared by the Heritage Council of NSW. Australian themes were provided by the Heritage Commission. Local themes are then be added. For example take the relevant historical story line of **Early Settlement**. The Australian Theme is 'Developing local, regional and national economies.' The NSW HC Theme is 'Pastoralism', while the local theme may be '*Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use.*' Local themes such as the 'Woolshed' or 'Pastoral Homestead.' are typical of Coonabarabran Shire. Examples illustrating this theme include the Pastoral stations and homesteads of Uliman, and Bomera, both settled early in the 19th century. The Pilton and Rockley woolsheds, the old stockyards in Coonabarabran, and the remarkable sandstone sheep dip of Uliman are all examples that tell part of this story.

3.02 Gap analysis using historic themes

By preparing a matrix of Australian, State and local themes it is possible to see where the gaps exist in the listed heritage examples. In the same way it is possible after the study to recognise strong local themes. For example, if a person were telling the story of community spirit in a rural area such as Coonabarabran, they might look for examples of places that illustrate the national theme of 'Developing Australia's cultural life', coupled with the NSW HC Theme of Social institutions eg '*CWA Room, Masonic hall, School of Arts, Mechanic's Institute, RSL Club, public hall, historical society collection, public library, or community centre,*'

At the beginning of this study this area was a 'gap'. That is there were no listed places that illustrated this 'theme' at all. At the end of the study however places that illustrated the theme locally included: community halls at Borah Creek, Bugaldie, Ulamambri, Purlewaugh Mechanics institute, Warkton School of Arts, the Baradine CWA Hall, Baradine and Binnaway Memorial Halls, Baradine and Coonabarabran Masonic Lodges and the former Coonabarabran RSL Club.

There were many other important areas where, at the beginning of the study there were no listed examples. For example: Forestry: Wooleybah sawmill, Pincham's Baradine sawmill, Underwood's sawmill and Wangmann's sawmill site.

3.03 Correlations

All the places that were nominated were compiled into the matrix of themes resulting in the tables on the following pages. With just a quick perusal certain information comes to hand. There is predominance for example of places related to pastoral pursuits, agriculture, accommodation, commerce and cemeteries. There are also some places that are illustrative of a number of themes and so they occur more often than once.

Examples include:

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Baradine CWA Hall: Health: Baby Health Centre; Social Institutions: CWA; Birth and Death: Birth and Motherhood.

Baradine Memorial Baths: Events: Memorials; Leisure: Swimming Pools; Birth and Death: War Memorials

Bomera: Convict: Emancipated convict; Pastoralism: Pastoral homesteads, Wool industry, Early settler; Accommodation: On stations or rural; Labour: Shearing, Station life.

3. 04 Notes from the NSW Heritage Office

The following table is arranged numerically in the order of the National themes. Beside each National theme correlating State themes are shown. Local items have been inserted in the last column. No other particular order is intended.

3. 05 Thematic usages

- The inclusion of an example against one theme does not exclude its consideration against one or more of the other themes. 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 ‘Agriculture’ can be used for the intensive cultivation of exotic trees for purposes other than timber production.

3.06 Table showing Correlation of National, State and Local Themes

The following table places all the examples that have been nominated in the study within their thematic category. Whether or not these places become ‘listed’ places their inclusion here serves to show how the theme can be illustrated in this LGA.

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local theme	Notes	Examples
1 Tracing the natural evolution of Australia,	Environment - naturally evolved	Educational or scientifically import Site Landmark	<i>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.</i>	Chalk Mountain Area Warrumbungle National Park Mow Rock and environs Scabby Rock and environs

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Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local theme	Notes	Examples
2 Peopling Australia	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures	Sacred & ceremonial sites Gamilaraay Nation – living on missions Aboriginal track markers	<i>Aboriginal cultural identities and practises, past and present; with demonstrating distinctive ways of life; and with interactions demonstrating race relations.</i>	Bora Ground, Nandi Hill Bora Ground, Hickey's Falls Burrabeedee Mission Burrabeedee Cemetery Willow Vale
2 Peopling Australia	Convict	Emancipated convict	<i>Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850) –</i>	Bomera Uliman
2 Peopling Australia	Ethnic influences	Italian Prisoners of War Greek connection Chinese connections	<i>Activities associated with common cultural traditions and peoples of shared descent, and with exchanges between such traditions and peoples.</i>	42 Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran St Michael's Catholic Church, Purlewaugh Boronia Café Sunshine Café Gardener's hut, Bomera
2 Peopling Australia	Migration	Emigrating from one district to another within NSW	<i>Activities and processes associated with the resettling of people from one place to another</i>	Burrabeedee Mission Purlewaugh Mechanics Institute
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	Wheat silo Wheat bureau	<i>Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture</i>	Binnaway grain elevator Borah Creek Hall

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Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local theme	Notes	Examples
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce	Country store Banks Main streets	<i>Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services</i>	McDonagh's Merchant Store (former), Coonabarabran Neilson's Store (former), Coonabarabran Ron Muller's Store, Kenebri Bank of NSW (former) Commonwealth Bank Rural Bank (former) Union Bank (former) Coonabarabran Bank of NSW (former), Binnaway John Street, Coonabarabran Wellington Street, Baradine Renshaw Street, Binnaway
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Communication	Postal News media	<i>Activities relating to the creation and conveyance of information Post office.</i>	Coonabarabran Post Office Coonabarabran Times Office
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape	Mining Forestry	<i>Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings</i>	Bugaldie Chalk Mine West Pilliga Forest Road Grid Yarrigan Fire Tower
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	Memorials	<i>Activities an processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences</i>	Baradine Memorial Baths Baradine Memorial Hall Clock Tower, Coonabarabran Coonabarabran Memorial Baths Oxley Crossing Monument
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Exploration	Noted by early explorer	<i>Activities associated with making places previously unknown to a cultural group known to them.</i>	Oxley Crossing Monument
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Fishing		<i>Activities associated with gathering, producing, distributing, and consuming resources from aquatic</i>	Willow Vale
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Forestry	forestry	<i>Activities associated with identifying and managing land covered in trees for commercial timber purposes.</i>	Baradine Forestry Office Pincham's Sawmill residence Underwood's Sawmill Wooleybah Sawmill West Pilliga Forest Road Grid Yarrigan Fire Tower

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Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local theme	Notes	Examples
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Health	Baby health centre Hospital	<i>Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans</i>	Baradine CWA Hall Nurse Taylor's Hospital
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Industry			
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Mining	Diatomaceous earth	<i>Activities associated with the identification, extraction, processing and distribution of mineral ores,</i>	Bugaldie Chalk Mine
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	Pastoral homesteads Wool industry Early settler Travelling stock routes	<i>Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use</i> <i>Examples</i> <i>Pastoral station, shearing shed, slaughter yard, stud book, photos of prize-winning stock, homestead, pastoral landscape, common, fencing, grassland, well, water trough, , wool store</i>	Bomera Goorianawa Oakleigh Bomera woolshed Uliman woolshed Pilton woolshed Rockley woolshed Bomera Uliman Stockyards, Coonabarabran
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Science	Astronomy	<i>Activities associated with systematic observations, experiments and processes for the explanation of observable phenomena</i>	Anglo Australian Telescope Siding Spring Observatory
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Technology		<i>Activities and processes associated with the knowledge or use of mechanical arts and applied sciences</i>	

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Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local theme	Notes	Examples
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure	Communal forms of land occupancy and management	<i>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,</i>	Burra Bee Dee Mission Queenie Street, Gunnedah Hill
5 Working	Labour	Mining Shearing Station life Forestry	<i>Activities associated with work practises and organised and unorganised labour Examples 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</i>	Chalk Mountain Area Bomera Goorianawa Uliman Bomera Uliman Wooleybah Sawmill Yarrigan fire tower
6 Educating	Education	Country school Village school Station school Catholic education	<i>Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.</i>	Baradine Central School Coonabarabran TAFE Gamble Creek School Nullabong School site Rocky Glen School site Carmel University Church of Sts Peter & Paul, Binnaway St John's School, Baradine
7 Governing	Defence	Italian Prisoners of War	<i>Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation</i>	42 Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran St Michael's Catholic Church, Purlewaugh
7 Governing	Government and administration	Forestry	<i>Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation</i>	42 Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran Baradine Forestry Office
7 Governing	Law and order	Police stations and court houses Police grave	<i>Activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes Examples 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</i>	Binnaway Lockup (former) Coonabarabran Court House Grave of Mounted Constable David Peter Thompson, Coonabarabran General Cemetery

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Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local theme	Notes	Examples
7 Governing	Welfare	Housing	<i>Activities and process associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organisations</i>	Burrabeedee Queenie Street, Gunnedah Hill
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	Town Hotels – refreshments and entertainment Cinema Community life Swimming Pools	<i>Activities associated with recreation and relaxation</i> <i>Examples</i> <i>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.</i>	Exchange Hotel, Binnaway Imperial Hotel, Coonabarabran Royal Hotel, Binnaway Royal Hotel, Coonabarabran Binnaway Soldiers Memorial Hall Embassy Cinema (former), Baradine Savoy Theatre, Coonabarabran Baradine Tennis Club Baradine Memorial Baths Coonabarabran Memorial Baths
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Social institutions	Community hall School of arts CWA Private clubs Masonic Lodge Halls	<i>Activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities</i> <i>Examples</i> <i>▪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</i>	Baradine Memorial Hall Bugaldie Memorial Hall Goolhi Hall Ulamambri Hall Purlewaugh Mechanics Institute Warkton School of Arts Baradine CWA Hall Goolhi Hall Purlewaugh CWA Hall The Coonabarabran Club Lodge Baradine St Andrew Lodge Timor No.24, Coonabarabran
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life	Station life Living in, adapting and renovating homes for changing conditions	<i>Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.</i>	Carmel University Burra Bee Dee Mission

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Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local theme	Notes	Examples
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	Cricket Tennis	<i>Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities</i>	Purlewaugh Cricket Ground Goolhi Hall
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Creative endeavour	Music Architect	<i>Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works;</i>	Binnaway Soldiers' Memorial Hall – Frank Bourke and His White Rose Orchestra Savoy Theatre, Coonabarabran – Guy Crick & Bruce W. Furse Union Bank (former), Coonabarabran – Joseland & Gilling
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Religion	Village church	<i>Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship</i>	Binnaway Union Church Christ Church, Coonabarabran Church of Sts. Peter & Paul, Binnaway St Andrew's Anglican, Baradine St Andrew's Presbyterian, Baradine St Andrew's Presbyterian, Coonabarabran St John's Catholic, Baradine St Michael's Catholic, Purlewaugh St Paul's, Kenebri
9 Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death	Birth & motherhood Operating and maintaining cemeteries and burial grounds - Town or Village Cemetery Operating and maintaining cemeteries and burial grounds - Private cemetery	<i>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.</i> <i>Examples</i> <i>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.</i>	Baradine CWA Hall Nurse Taylor's Hospital Burrabeedee Mission Cemetery Baradine General Cemetery Binnaway General Cemetery Bugaldie Cemetery Coonabarabran General Cemetery Rocky Glen Cemetery Bomera Station Cemetery Field Family Cemetery

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Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local theme	Notes	Examples
9 Marking the phases of life (continued)	Birth and Death	Lone Grave War memorial	<i>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.</i> <i>Examples</i> <i>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.</i>	Carlow Family Graves Rocky Glen Inn site – isolated grave Baradine Memorial Baths Baradine Memorial Hall Binnaway Soldiers Memorial Hall Clock Tower, Coonabarabran Rocky Glen School site
9 Marking the phases of life	Persons	Assoc. persons	<i>Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups</i>	Binnaway Street trees - Doctor Corry Burrabeedee - Mary Jane Cain Field Family Cemetery – William Field Neilson Park/Neilson’s Store – Robert Neilson

4.00 Characteristics of Coonabarabran cultural heritage sites

4.01 Shire Wide Characteristics

Coonabarabran presents a picturesque and varied landscape from rolling hills, to the volcanic tors of the Warrumbungle Range, and the forests of the Pilliga. The enormous sweep of the Castlereagh River and its tributaries help to define the nature and use of much of the former shire. Other important natural landscape include important reserved areas such as the Warrumbungle National Park, Binnaway Nature Reserve and Pilliga Nature Reserve .

Because land to the south and east of the shire is good farming land, it has been settled since the first half of the 1800s. Coonabarabran was developed at a crossing of the Castlereagh River at an intersection of many early transport routes.

Much of the built heritage of the Shire dates from the early to mid 20th century and illustrates the substantial impact of two state government initiatives of the World War I era. The construction of the railway line through Binnaway to Coonabarabran and Baradine facilitated the development of extensive agriculture and large-scale forest industries. This coincided with the establishment of the Forestry Commission and increased efforts to manage the Pilliga forests for sawmilling. The town of Binnaway grew rapidly as a railway service centre at the junction of two trunk routes and Baradine experienced a long period of prosperity based on the exploitation of the forests. The architecture of both towns reflects the strong growth experienced in the period from 1920 to the 1960s.

Historically, first settlements were as early as the 1830s and centred on the rivers and creeks, with the necessity of water for stock and crops, and for catering to the early travellers by coach, horse and on foot. The settlements of Belar Creek, Warkton and the Timor Valley reflect the early exploitation of the fertile river and creek valleys.

4.02 Heritage Resources

What are the heritage resources of the shire today? What remains to tell the story of the former land use, settlement patterns and transport systems? What archaeological and architectural resources and materials can be seen and interpreted in the former Coonabarabran Shire today? The answer to these questions lies partly in the list of places that this community based heritage study has sought to include on its inventory .

The inventory is not a complete list, rather it seeks to be comprehensive, including some examples for each relevant historical theme. The heritage of a place is a continually changing asset. What we see today that makes the character of a place special may well be the 'heritage' of tomorrow.

There are at least six areas of exceptional interest in the former Coonabarabran Shire.

4.02.1 The experience of Aboriginal people

The Coonabarabran region contains evidence of Aboriginal occupation dating back up to 20,000 years. Aboriginal society was severely disrupted by the 19th century European incursions into the region and subsequent government control of Aboriginal life. Strong leaders such as Mary Jane Cain emerged with the resolve to create a place for Aboriginal

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people. The Burrabeedee Mission and cemetery are examples of Aboriginal self-determination. Other sites such as Gunnedah Hill demonstrate the effects of in government policy on the lives of Aboriginal people. The Nandi Hill Bora Ground and Willow Vale illustrate the impact of thousands of years of human interaction with the landscape.



Grinding grooves at Willow Vale (left) and entrance roadway at Burrabeedee (right)

4.02.2 Homesteads and woolsheds

The Pastoral and Agricultural landscape of the former Coonabarabran Shire has undergone constant change since the 1820s. The story of the shire illustrates a continuum of change from large pastoral lease-holdings to substantial freehold properties that were gradually broken up through the late 19th and early to mid 20th centuries. Most early Pastoral holdings had a myriad of outbuildings and functioned effectively as small villages with store, housing of various types, schooling, wool shed, and private cemeteries. Many of these places today retain fine examples of great timber craftsmanship and stonemasonry in both major and minor constructions, and reflect the energy and perseverance of strong individuals. Some notable examples can be found at Bomera, Goorianawa and Uliman. Closer settlement created smaller holdings around locations such as Binnaway, Bugaldie, Goolhi, Purlewaugh and Ulamamabri. The woolsheds at Oakleigh, Pilton, Rockley help to represent these changes.



**Early 20th century homestead at Oakleigh,
Belar Creek**



1870s station store at Uliman

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4.02.3 The town main streets

Coonabarabran, Baradine and Binnaway each present very different faces of the typical 'country town'

- **Coonabarabran:** Coonabarabran is blessed with a large number of high quality mid 20th century buildings. High levels of investment in commercial architecture in the 1920s and 1930s have created a commercial district containing many Art Deco gems including the landmark Clock Tower Memorial, Imperial Hotel, Savoy Theatre, Commonwealth Bank and former Rural and Union Banks. Sufficient Victorian and Federation era buildings such as the Coonabarabran Courthouse, Royal Hotel and McDonagh's Store remain to illustrate the ongoing development of the town. Neilson Park memorialises the beginnings and growth of the town.
- **Baradine:** Wellington Street demonstrates the mid 20th century development of Baradine. The imposing Inter-War Free Classical style Memorial Hall helps to establish the character of the street and the strength of community action over three decades. Commercial buildings in Lachlan Street such as the former CBA Bank reflect the shift of the commercial centre of the town to Wellington Street.
- **Binnaway:** The character of Renshaw Street is defined by the Federation era Royal Hotel, 1920s shop fronts, and the street plantings undertaken at the instigation of Doctor Corry. The character of the street as been further enhanced by the location of railway relics in the centre of the street provides an indication of an important aspect of the town's heritage.



Wellington Street, Baradine



Renshaw Street, Binnaway

4.02.3 Cemeteries and isolated graves

Numerous isolated graves are scattered around the locations of older settlements of the former Coonabarabran Shire. Small villages had their own cemeteries. In some locations such as Rocky Glen little remains of either the village or its cemetery. A number of isolated burial grounds are also associated with the landholdings of individual families such as the Carlows and the Fields. The Carlow family cemetery and the Coonabarabran General Cemetery contain the early stonemasonry of David Matthews. The Burrabeedee cemetery represents the strength of the local Aboriginal community.

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**Carlow Family graves,
Dandry Creek**

4.02.4 The natural environment

The spectacular volcanic outcrops of the Warrumbungle Range provide a backdrop to almost all of the district. These mountains have also influenced the course of the Castlereagh River, which formed a backbone for Aboriginal hunting and trade patterns and European settlement. The Pilliga Forest, the ‘howling wilderness’ described by John Oxley, with its resources of Cypress and Red Gum is a unique natural and cultural artefact demonstrating the impact of humans on the environment and the impact of changes in the environment on patterns of human activity.

The Warrumbungle Range viewed from Guinema Road near Bugaldie. An old cypress power pole is in the foreground.



4.02.5 Engineering and Industrial Heritage

There are many examples of interesting engineering works throughout the shire, especially those associated with roads and railways. In the past we may have considered these ‘commonplace’ or ‘utilitarian’ but they are now being recognised as places of real heritage value. Some are becoming very rare as the materials and workmanship of the past that produced them are no longer available. Examples included in this study demonstrate stages of technological development, and the changes in the nature of and working conditions of the

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past. Large timber engineering structures such as the bridge over Baradine Creek represent the influence of large forestry industries on engineering works while a number of significant concrete structures including the cement bridge at Binnaway, Yamnibah Creek Bridge on the Oxley Highway and the S027 Grain Elevator at Binnaway demonstrate the impact of the developments in concrete technology in the mid 20th century.

The substantial railway service infrastructure of Binnaway, once a hub of rail activity in the region is represented by the Railway Crew Rest House, Railway Water Tanks and Pump House, S027 Grain Elevator and 'U' Type Wheat Wagon.

**Wheat Wagon and S027
Grain elevator at
Binnaway**



4.02.6 Forestry

The former Coonabarabran Shire contains an exceptional number of sites with relics from the forestry industries that flourished in the 20th century. Wooleybah Sawmill sits at the heart of a forest community and other sawmill sites such as Underwood's mill at Kenebri represent the strength of private enterprise and the mobile nature of the mills. Baradine Forestry Office, Yarrigan Fire Tower and the West Pilliga Forest Road Grid show the far-reaching impact of the Forestry Commission's forest management and relics of communities such as Ron Muller's Store and St Paul's Church of England represent the growth and decline of forest communities and service centres.



B Line Road marker, West Pilliga (above)

Breaking down saw, Underwood's Sawmill, Kenebri (left)

4.03 Statement of Significance

Using the criteria described in the NSW Heritage Office guidelines 'assessing heritage significance' :

(a) The area is important in the course or pattern of NSW's cultural or natural history.

The former Coonabarabran Shire presents a culturally significant landscape which is generally of cleared farming land, but contains significant natural landscapes of exceptional beauty and diversity such as the Warrumbungle National Park and the Binnaway Nature reserve. It also has a number of sites and lookouts that were important to early explorers, and which were noted. There are also locations within the former shire that indicate great cultural significance to Aboriginal inhabitants such as Burrabeedee Mission, Nandi Hill Bora Ground and Willow Vale at Coonabarabran.

Changes in the patterns of European settlement and transport routes are major themes of the story of the former Coonabarabran Shire. Early settlement tended towards the richer soils of the river and creek valleys and villages were often established at the intersection of transport routes, some of these settlements are now unmarked except by small cemeteries giving witness to the past such as the Rocky Glen cemetery, the Carlow Family Graves and Field Family Cemetery. The impact of closer settlement and changes in transport are evident in the establishment and decline of villages such as Purlewaugh and in the mid 20th century growth of Coonabarabran, Baradine and Binnaway.

(b) The item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons.

There are many important early explorers, settlers, community leaders entrepreneurs who are associated with this district: Pastoralists: examples are the Cox Brothers, ex-convict James Hale and many others; Explorer John Oxley; Aboriginal leader Mary Jane Cain;

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Foresters such as Wilbur Wangmann, The Pincham Brothers, and Tom and Jack Underwood; and commercial pioneers including William Field, Alfred Croxon and Robert Nielson.

(c) The area contains items important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics, or high degree of creative or technical achievement

A number of buildings demonstrate the creative endeavour of architects and also the ingenuity of vernacular builders. The mid 20th century architecture of Coonabarabran, Baradine and Binnaway provides a powerful testament to the economic energy of this period. Coonabarabran's Art Deco legacy is quite outstanding and includes the work of a number of nationally acclaimed architectural firms. The Coonabarabran Courthouse is a rare example of Victorian Regency style architecture in western New South Wales.

(d) The area has special association with a particular community or cultural group

Particular groups of people such as community organisations, churches and others have also left a tangible legacy in the built environment of the former Coonabarabran Shire. The heritage of the Gamilaraay people, their interaction with the land and struggles since European settlement is also evident in the district.

(e) Has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW cultural or natural history

The industrial and engineering heritage of the district, in particular the remnants of the forest industries and numerous large timber buildings such as the Purlewaugh Mechanics Institute and Uliman and Bomera Woolsheds provide information on the history of the area. Relics of former roads and rail routes provide information on the patterns of settlement of the area.

5.00 The Heritage System

A great deal of information is provided by the NSW Heritage Office advising people on ways to conserve the places from the past (our heritage) and that we all value. This report does not attempt to present all that heritage information but here is some basic information and some references that will be of assistance to those wishing to know more. This section will also deal with the specific recommendations that develop from and apply to the former Coonabarabran Shire Community Heritage Study.

5.00.1 The Heritage Act

This Act was proclaimed in 1977 and major changes to it were made in April 1996. The Heritage Act is available on the web site www.heritage.nsw.gov.au.

The Heritage Act caters for the recording of information about Heritage places on its data base known as the SHI (State Heritage Inventory), provides detailed information on all aspects of heritage work, provides monetary support in the form of grants and loans, and works on promotion and education about heritage Issues.

5.00.2 The NSW Heritage Office

The NSW Heritage Office, services the Heritage Council, both of which were created by the Heritage Act. The Heritage Council and Heritage Office administer the Act and so carry out all the work noted in the above paragraph. It is also the body you can refer to, at a State level, if you have any specific 'heritage' concerns. Naturally it would be expected that you would first contact the Warrumbungle Shire Council and speak to the environmental staff there. The Heritage Office also produces and updates a number of comprehensive manuals on Heritage matters. In particular: 'The NSW Heritage Manual', 'Local Government Heritage Guidelines' and 'The Maintenance of Heritage Assets'. This information and much more is available as down loads from the Heritage web site.

5.00.3 The Heritage Office Web site.

This is a very valuable resource if the reader wishes to have more detailed information on the heritage system at hand. If you have access to a computer then www.heritage.nsw.gov.au is really worth a visit. It is on this site that the results of this study will eventually be displayed in the form of data about individual sites.

Such data, the inventory of heritage sites, forms a great cultural resource where the reader can look for specific sites, carry out research and make comparisons with other sites.

5.00.4 The Burra Charter

The Burra Charter is a guiding document that was written in the small town of Burra in South Australia, based on the knowledge and experience of members of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). It is Australia's charter that guides conservation and management of cultural places. It is often summarised into the expression '*do as little as possible, but as much as necessary*'. A copy of the Burra Charter is contained in the attachments to this study. It can also be viewed on the following web site www.icomos.org/australia

5.01 Planning Controls in the former Coonabarabran Shire

5.01.1 Former Coonabarabran Shire Council's Existing Planning Controls

The Former Coonabarabran Shire Council had heritage provisions in its Local Environmental Plan 1990 (LEP). The aims of the LEP include:

to encourage the proper management, development and conservation of natural and man-made resources within the Shire of Coonabarabran by protecting, enhancing or conserving-

- (i) prime crop and pasture land;*
- (ii) timber, minerals, soil, water and other natural resources;*
- (iii) areas of significance for nature conservation;*
- (iv) areas of high scenic or recreational value;*
- (v) places and buildings or archaeological or heritage significance including aboriginal relics and places; and*
- (vi) clean air and dark night skies.*

The LEP defines heritage items as 'a building, work, relic, tree or place of heritage significance to the Shire of Coonabarabran'. The following places are listed in Schedule 1 of the LEP as heritage items:

- Burra Bee Dee Aboriginal Mission Cemetery. Located 14 km northeast of Coonabarabran within Burra Bee Dee Reserve. Coonabarabran Land District Portion No. 255, Freehold Aboriginal Lands Trust.
- Courthouse (Coonabarabran), John Street, Coonabarabran.
- Clock Tower (Coonabarabran), Intersection of John Street and Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran.
- Box Ridge Inn Site - Located on Box Ridge Road - 21 km south east of Coonabarabran.
- Flags Inn Site - Located on Main Road No. 55 - 14 km south of Bomera.

Parts 27, 28, 29 and 30 of the LEP provide standard conditions for the management of heritage items and relics, including conservation incentives. The conditions are generally standard conditions requiring consent for such activities as demolishing, alteration, or moving a scheduled heritage item, relic¹, heritage conservation area or archaeological sites.

(Note however that the former Coonabarabran Shire does not have any scheduled heritage conservation areas, nor are they recommended in this study.)

¹ *The definition of 'relic' in the Heritage Act includes 'any deposit, object or material evidence relating to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and which is fifty or more years old'.*

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5.02 Statutory Heritage Listings

There are many ways in which a property can be listed but only two of these provide statutory control over the place or item. These two listing types are:

5.02.1 Local LEP listing

There are many ways in which a property can be listed, but only two of these provide statutory control over the place or item. These two listing types are:

A number of items are included on the Former Coonabarabran Shire 1990 LEP Schedule 1: Heritage Items. These are places of local or regional significance that were believed to require protection. The list also serves as a *highlighter* or pointer to special significance, making owners aware of their responsibilities in regards to heritage.

However the LEP protects all ‘relics’, and by definition, this term could be construed to cover all constructions or remnants over 50 years of age. The present LEP Heritage Schedule contains 4 items of built heritage (two of which are archaeological sites) and 1 cemetery. It is not a comprehensive list.

In addition to the Schedule 1 list of Heritage Items the 1990 LEP includes a list of four Nature Conservation Areas. These are:

- Chalk Mountain Area. Approximately 113Ha, located 4 km west of Bugaldie and defined as the area enclosed by a circle of radius 600 metres centred at Australian Map Grid Point; 8735 - “Coonabarabran” 973545. Freehold Land (Part of Kooringle Property). The quarries are leased (Private lands and mining leases) by Minerals Ltd, Alexandrina.
- Burra Bee Dee Reserve. Forked Mountain Reserve. Approximately 100 Ha, located 14 km north east of Coonabarabran. Portion No. 255, Parish Coonabarabran, County Gowen, Freehold Lands Trust.
- Scabby Rock and Environs - Approximately 40 hectares, located south of 2 km mark on Salaks Road and approximately 14 km north of Coonabarabran - freehold.
- Mow Rock and Environs - approximately 10 hectares, located on Mow Rock Road, 4 km east of MR 396, and 24 km south east of Coonabarabran - Crown Land and freehold.

5.02.2 State Heritage Listing

Being an item of State Significance on the NSW Heritage Office Register.

These are items that are believed to require protection and are places of special **State** significance. There is currently only one place in the former Coonabarabran Shire listed in the State Heritage Register: Burrabeedee Mission. This was listed in the 1990 LEP as a nature conservation area.

There are other forms of listing that do not carry any statutory control. These are described in the following sections.

5.03 Non statutory listings

5.03.1 *The National Estate List*

This is a list that was compiled by the Australian Heritage Commission. It is a list of places of significance that could have been nominated for many reasons and by any interested party. This list is generally being phased out. Nine places in former Coonabarabran Shire are listed on the Register of the National Estate as follows:

- Binnaway Nature Reserve
- Chalk Mountain Area
- Coonabarabran Courthouse
- Indigenous Place 1
- Indigenous Place 2
- Pilliga Nature Reserve
- Warrumbungle National Park
- The Warrumbungles

5.03.2 *National Trust Register*

The National Trust is not part of government. It is an independent non-profit organisation, supported by a large community base. It is the premier heritage and conservation organisation in the state, and the major operator of house museums and historic properties open to the public. The National Trust of Australia actively works towards conserving and protecting heritage by showcasing heritage places, providing educational material, and through the active participation of its many members carrying out such tasks as evaluating Council's and developers actions, writing letters and reports and attending meetings that have a bearing on the future of heritage places.

The National Trust Register contains over 7000 listed places state wide including gardens, trees, bridges and buildings. Being on this register does not involve any statutory power, but is a prestigious listing that will often lend weight to decisions made by Councils when considering the future use, preservation and conservation of a place.

In the former Coonabarabran Shire there are 4 places listed by the National Trust. These are as follows:

- Carlow Family Cemetery
- Coonabarabran General Cemetery
- Coonabarabran Courthouse
- Warrumbungle Landscape Conservation Area

In addition to these the National Trust Industrial Heritage Committee had identified the Baradine Railway Complex on its list of industrial heritage sites in New South Wales. This complex has been demolished and was not included in the current study.

5.03.3 *National Parks Listings*

National parks maintain their own list of places of Heritage significance including places on their National Park and elsewhere. The local branch of the National Parks is in Dubbo NSW.

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5.03.4 *Special Interest Listings*

There are some specialised lists that collect information on a number of 'like' places. For example the Engineering Heritage Australia Register, and the Institute of Architects 20th century buildings register. Few buildings or places in the former Coonabarabran Shire have been identified as being listed on any of these registers.

5.03.5 *Government agency registers*

This includes registries such as State Rail Heritage Register, Roads and Traffic Authority S170 Register, the NSW Health S170 Register, and Dept of Education register of schools.

5.04 Summary of places listed in the former Coonabarabran Shire

The following list is a summary of all the places listed in the former Coonabarabran Shire included in the NSW State Heritage Inventory or State Heritage Register at the time that this study was undertaken.

Study No.	Name	Location		Shi No
9	Burrabeedee Mission	Oxley Highway, Coonabarabran	SHR and Coonabarabran LEP	5054965
24	Coonabarabran Station Group	Castlereagh Street, Coonabarabran	State Agency Listing and Coonabarabran LEP	4440361
104	Box Ridge Inn Site	Box Ridge Road, Coonabarabran	Coonabarabran LEP	1391004
8	Burrabeedee Mission Cemetery	14km NE of Coonabarabran	Coonabarabran LEP	1391001
-	Burrabeedee reserve	14km NE of Coonabarabran	Coonabarabran LEP	
110	Chalk Mountain Area	4km west of Bugaldie	Coonabarabran LEP and Register of the National Estate	1391006
12	Clock Tower	John & Dalgarno Streets, Coonabarabran	Coonabarabran LEP	1391003
17	Coonabarabran Courthouse	John & Dalgarno Streets, Coonabarabran	Coonabarabran LEP	1391002
105	Flags Inn Site	55 Main Road (14km south of Bomera)	Coonabarabran LEP	1391005
33	Mow Rock and Environs	Mow Rock Road Coonabarabran	Coonabarabran LEP	1391009
125	Scabby Rock and Environs	South of 2km mark on Salaks Road	Coonabarabran LEP	1391008
101	Yaminbah Creek Bridge	Oxley Highway, Manum	State Agency Listing	4309528

5.05 Places Listed on non-statutory lists

There are a number of places that are included in lists, such as the Heritage Office lists, but as yet these are non-statutory. They include:

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Study No.	Name	Location	Listing
115	Carlow Family Graves	Dandry Road, Dandry Creek	National Trust of Australia
17	Coonabarabran Courthouse	Cnr. John & Dalgarno Streets, Coonabarabran	National Trust of Australia
18	Coonabarabran General Cemetery	Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran	National Trust of Australia
139	The Warrumbungles Landscape Conservation Area	The Warrumbungles	National Trust of Australia

5.06 General questions on the Listing of heritage places

One of the central questions that the community based study seeks to find out is: ‘are there culturally significant heritage places in the former Shire of Coonabarabran that are not represented on the above lists’. By seeking shire wide nominations of historic places, checking these against the existing lists, visiting the sites where possible and researching their significance it is possible to decide if there are additional places of significance that should be listed.

Over **140** places were examined in this way with the result that a number of significant places were found that are not currently listed.

As noted in the listings above there are two primary levels of significance:

Places of Local significance, *and*

Places of State significance.

It is a subjective process to decide which places are of local and which are of State significance. Experience in assessing significance, the particular place’s integrity and originality, and comparisons with other places help to guide this process. It is only at the end of the study that places of State Significance stand out. Even so, the opinions on State Significance are the opinions of the writer, the heritage consultant, in this case. It is not a definitive list by any means. Additional items may well be relevant especially as time and knowledge alter our view of such matters. (*Refer to Clause 5.09 below*).

5.07 A New Warrumbungle Shire LEP

A new LEP will be drawn up by the Warrumbungle Shire Council as soon as possible. When this occurs it would be desirable if the new LEP contains a relevant Heritage Schedule and heritage provisions. The Heritage Schedule should contain the recommended schedule of items recommended in this study, and where they are privately owned, that the owners agree.

At the same time the **model recommendations of the heritage office for LEP heritage provisions should be adopted** as a basis from which a comprehensive heritage system can be developed and managed.

5.08 Discussion on Additional LEP listings

In order for the Warrumbungle Shire LEP Heritage Schedule to better reflect the heritage significance of the shire, the following table contains those places that are recommended to be added to the future LEP Heritage Schedule, as being places of special local significance.

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Order shown is according to type, and alphabetical within that. This does not imply any rating.

This list will be subject to revision after Council carries out a public and private advertising program.

It should include:

1. Letters to all owners informing them of the recommendation and indicating the incentives that Council will introduce and or retain, and.
2. Public advertising and exhibition process through newspaper or Council newsletter articles, on exhibition at libraries, Council Chambers, public halls and other appropriate community locations. (*Refer to tables 5.10*).

5.09 Items to be recorded only

All items and places included in this study, but not recommended for listing should remain recorded on the Shi format for information.

5.10 Proposed new LEP listing

The following tables list the places recommended by this study to be added to the list of heritage items of Local Significance on the new Warrumbungle LEP, provided there is no formal objection by the owner during the adoption process. Refer to SHI data for additional information and details. Existing listed items should also remain on the LEP.

A. ABORIGINAL PLACES

Place	Statement of Significance
Burrabeedee Mission site	Burra Bee Dee Mission and Forky Mountain is of State significance as it maintains and continues to show the historical process and activities and is a place of occupancy of Aboriginal people from the district. The site is associated to a significant historical phase of NSW as it was land granted to an Aboriginal woman, Mary Jane Cain in the early 1900's by Queen Victoria and gazetted in 1911 as an Aboriginal Reserve. The area is able to demonstrate the strong associations to past customs and provides an understanding of cultural practices that were undertaken. The site of Burra Bee Dee mission, the cemetery and Forky Mountain is associated to the Gamilaraay people as a significant place as it is the original site of occupation for many Aboriginal people, it is associated to the memory of Mary Jane Cain and it is a place of cultural, spiritual, historical and social values.
Gunnedah Hill	The Gunnedah Hill development was an outcome of changes in government policy towards Aboriginal people in the 1940s, and of ongoing representations by the Coonabarabran Shire Council to improve the living conditions of the local Aboriginal community. The development has direct associations with the Coonabarabran Aboriginal community and also with Queenie Robinson, 20 th century matriarch of the Burrabeedee community. The place has a high level of local historical, historical association and social significance. It also has a moderate level of representativeness and integrity.
Nandi Hill Bora Ground	The bora ground adjacent to Nandi Hill has been identified by the Aboriginal people of Coonabarabran as a place of importance to the community as a link to past cultural practices. The bora ground has associations with the long story of the Gamilaraay people of the Coonabarabran district and is an important element of the cultural history of the area. It is an important physical component of the Aboriginal heritage of the Coonabarabran district and has the potential to contribute to an understanding of the cultural history of the region. The site has a high level of local historical, historical association, aesthetic, social and technical/research significance. It also has a moderate local level of rarity, representativeness and integrity.

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A. ABORIGINAL PLACES (continued)

Willow Vale	Willow Vale has apparently been a place of significance to people of the Coonabarabran area for many hundreds of years. It has been a food gathering and occupation site for Aboriginal people and was used as a recreation site by residents of the growing town of Coonabarabran in the 19 th and 20 th centuries. The place has associations with the lives of the Gamilaraay people and has been identified by the Aboriginal people of Coonabarabran as a place of importance to the community as a link to past cultural practices. The site has a high level of local historical, historical association, social and technical/research significance. It also has a moderate local level of aesthetic significance, rarity, representativeness and integrity.
Wokla – former Burrabeedee buildings	The former Burrabeedee buildings on Wokla are an important element of the story of the Gamilaraay people and of the state significant Burrabeedee Mission site. The buildings also represent the adaptation of buildings as part of the development of a rural property in the mid 20 th century. The former Burrabeedee buildings on Wokla have strong associations with the Gamilaraay people of the Coonabarabran district. The school building in particular has strong associations for many of the people who spent their childhoods at the mission. The buildings are considered to have a high level of local historical and historical association significance and a high level of representativeness. The former school building has a high level of local social significance.

B. CEMETERIES

Place	Statement of Significance
Coonabarabran General Cemetery	The Coonabarabran General Cemetery is an important element of the early development of the town of Coonabarabran. It has been in use since the 1860s and has numerous associations with persons who played a role in the development of Coonabarabran. It has a high level of local historical and historical association significance. The place is a substantially intact Victorian cemetery that contains many gravestones and memorials representing various phases of fashion in memorial design. Many have been made from local sandstone. It has a high level of local aesthetic significance. It is also an important element of the story of Coonabarabran. It contains the remains of and memorials to generations of residents of the district. For this reason it has a high level of local social significance. It has the potential to provide information about trends in the design of memorials and gravestones in the 19 th & 20 th centuries. It is also considered to possess a high level of archaeological potential. It has a high level of local technical/research significance. The cemetery has a high local level of rarity and representativeness and a high level of integrity.
Baradine General Cemetery	The Baradine General Cemetery is an important element of the early development of the town of Baradine. It has numerous associations with persons who played a role in the development of the area and has a high level of local historical and historical association significance. The place is a substantially intact Victorian cemetery that contains many gravestones and memorials representing various phases of fashion in memorial design. It has a high level of local aesthetic, social and technical/research significance. The cemetery has a high local level of representativeness and integrity, and a moderate level of rarity.
Binnaway General Cemetery	The Binnaway General Cemetery is an important element of the development of the town of Binnaway. It has numerous associations with persons who played a role in the development of the town. It has a high level of local historical and historical association significance. The place is a substantially intact Victorian cemetery that contains many gravestones and memorials representing various phases of fashion in memorial design. It has a high level of local aesthetic and social significance. The cemetery also has the potential to provide information about trends in the design of memorials and gravestones in the 19 th & 20 th centuries and is considered to possess a high level of local technical/research significance. The cemetery has a high local level of representativeness and integrity and a moderate level of rarity.
Bomera Private Cemetery	Bomera cemetery is part of the infrastructure of Bomera Station. The cemetery contains the remains of various occupants of Bomera and others who have died in the area. It represents important aspects of the development of the region. The site has a moderate level of local historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical/research significance. It also has a moderate local level of representativeness and a high level of integrity.

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B. CEMETERIES (continued)

Bugaldie Cemetery	The Bugaldie Church Cemetery is an important element of the village of Bugaldie. It has been in use since at least the 1890s and has associations with persons who played a role in the development of the Bugaldie area. The cemetery is a Victorian cemetery that contains a number of high quality gravestones and memorials, as well as more vernacular grave markings. It has a high level of local historical association and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. It also has a moderate level of historical, aesthetic and social significance, and integrity.
Burrabeedee Cemetery	Burra Bee Dee and Forky Mountain has a strong and special association for the Gamilaraay people for its social, cultural and spiritual values. Forky Mountain was a special place for being 'born under the mountain' and being buried at the 'foot of the mountain. Burrabeedee Cemetery shows evidence of the activity that was undertaken by the local Aboriginal people. The cemetery continues in use by the local Gamilaraay people. It is an important part of the story of the Gamilaraay people and has direct associations with Gamilaraay community leaders such as Mary Jane Cain and Queenie Robinson who are buried in the cemetery. The cemetery reflects changes in monument design and also reflects the creativity of early Burrabeedee residents, including Sam Smith who created grave markers and headstones from local materials. The cemetery has a high level of local historical, historical association, social and technical/research significance. It also has a moderate level of aesthetic significance and a high level of representativeness and integrity.
Carlow Family Graves	The Carlow family graves are part of the remains of Dandry station and represent the period when it was owned by the Carlow family. It has a high level of local historical significance. The graves are set above the Dandry Creek Road in a place with a pronounced visual presence. They have been marked by the beautifully carved headstones of David Matthews and are considered to have a high level of local aesthetic significance. The site also has a moderate level of local historical association, social and technical/research significance. The place is considered to have a high level of representativeness and integrity.
Field Family Cemetery	The Field family cemetery is part of the remains of family's Nandi property and Field's Travellers' Home hotel. It represents important aspects of the development of the town of Coonabarabran. It has a moderate level of state historical significance. The site has associations with the Field family who were important players in the development of Coonabarabran. It has a high level of local historical association significance. The Field family cemetery is set on a slope above the Castlereagh River in a place with a pronounced visual presence. The cemetery has a strong visual presence in the landscape and is considered to have a high level of local aesthetic significance. The graves are visited regularly by local schools groups and interested parties. They are highly regarded by the local community and are considered to have a high local level of social significance. The site also has a moderate level of local technical/research significance and is considered to have a high level of representativeness and integrity.
Rocky Glen Cemetery	The Rocky Glen cemetery is a reminder of the now defunct Village of Rocky Glen. It represents the forces and changes that created and eventually led to the demise of small villages in regional areas. The site has associations with former residents of Rocky Glen and Borah Creek. Its integrity has been compromised by the activities of wandering stock. The cemetery has a moderate level of local historical, historical association and technical/research significance. It also has a high local level of representativeness.

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C. CHURCHES

Place	Statement of Significance
Baradine Methodist Church	Baradine Methodist Church has associations with the development of the town of Baradine and with a number of Baradine district families, including the Hotchkiss, Bunner, Cox, Rice, Dunnage, Wilson and Tassell families who contributed to its construction. It is also representative of the high level of community endeavour that led to its construction. It has a high level of local historical association and social significance, and a moderate level of local historical, aesthetic and technical/research significance. The church is also considered to have a high local level of representativeness.
Binnaway Union Church	The Binnaway Union Church is the only surviving union church in the Coonabarabran district. The church was built through the combined efforts of the Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian communities of Binnaway. The church is a good example of an inter-war Arts and Crafts style church building and is a relatively rare example of its kind. It is representative of churches built in small communities the mid 20 th century and is also representative of the endeavour of the people of Binnaway who worked towards its construction. It has a high level of local historical, aesthetic and social significance. It also has a moderate level of local historical association significance. The church is also considered to have a high local level of representativeness and integrity and a moderate level of rarity.
Christ Church Coonabarabran	Christ Church Coonabarabran is a fine example of an Inter-War Gothic building constructed in face brick. As the focus of worship of the Coonabarabran Anglican community, and an element of the Inter-War development of the town, the church has associations with many Coonabarabran district families who participated in its construction and who have provided memorial windows. A number of local persons have chosen to have their remains interred in a rose garden adjacent to the eastern wall. It has a high level of local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance. It also has a moderate level of local technical/research significance. The church is also considered to have a high local level of representativeness and integrity.
Church of Sts Peter and Paul	The Church of Sts Peter and Paul is a fine example of a mid 20 th century modernist building designed originally to accommodate school classroom activities. It is one of a number of modern school buildings constructed within the Catholic Diocese of Bathurst in the 1930s and is a rare example of modern school design principles applied by the diocese to a small school. The church building demonstrates the use of modern materials such as steel-framed windows and the adaptation of Inter-War architectural design to create modern classroom facilities and has the potential to provide information regarding the construction of Catholic school buildings in the mid 20 th century. The building has a high level of local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, and representativeness. It also possesses a moderate level of technical/research significance and rarity. The building has a high level of integrity.
St Andrew's Anglican Church, Baradine	St Andrew's Anglican Church has associations with the development of the town of Baradine and with a number of Baradine district families, including the Matthews and Walton families who contributed to its construction. It is also representative of the high level of community endeavour which led to its construction. It has a high level of local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance. It also has a moderate level of local technical/research significance. The church is also considered to have a high local level of representativeness and integrity.
St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Baradine	St Andrew's Presbyterian Church has associations with the development of the town of Baradine and with many Baradine district families, including the Gilchrist, Beasley, Greenhalgh, Richardson Magann, Wangmann, Underwood, Rogers, Treasure, Matthews and Bower families who all contributed to the construction of the building and its grounds. It is also representative of the high level of community endeavour which led to its construction. It has a high level of local historical association, aesthetic and social significance. It also has a moderate level of local historical and technical/research significance. The church is also considered to have a high local level of representativeness.

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C. CHURCHES (continued)

<p>St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Coonabarabran</p>	<p>St Andrew's Presbyterian Church is representative on the ongoing development of Coonabarabran and has a high level of local historical significance. Elements of the building such as the pews also have direct associations with the practice of Presbyterianism in New South Wales over an extended period. Through their trusteeship of its purchase the site on which the church is located has associations with a number of the prominent early residents of Coonabarabran, including Robert Neilson. For this reason it has a moderate level of local historical association significance. The church is a good example of a modestly executed federation gothic style building. The associated post-war modernist church buildings of 1967 are evidence of the ongoing practice of Presbyterianism in the district. They are also rare examples of this style within the Coonabarabran district. The complex is a prominent part of the Coonabarabran town centre. It is considered to have a high level of aesthetic significance at a local level. It was developed through community action and represents the aspirations of the Presbyterian community of Coonabarabran and has a high level of social significance. The church is also considered to have a high local level of rarity and representativeness.</p>
<p>St John's Catholic Church, Baradine</p>	<p>The Catholic Church of St John the Baptist and its adjoining convent school have associations with the development of the town of Baradine and with a number of former Baradine residents, including Tom Harford, Ernie Ford and Sophia Cooper who guaranteed initial funding and with former teachers and district residents Mary Casey and Esme Rice. The buildings are also representative of the high level of community endeavour that led to their construction. The buildings have a high level of local historical association, aesthetic and social significance. They also has a moderate level of local historical and technical/research significance. The church and convent are also considered to have a high local level of representativeness.</p>
<p>St Michael's Catholic Church, Purlewaugh</p>	<p>St Michael's Catholic Church is a handsome and relatively intact carpenter gothic style church building which is a manifestation of the closer settlement of the Purlewaugh district in the early 20th century. It is also one of a few places known to have been used by Italian prisoners of war whilst located in the district. The church has also been associated with social and religious activity in Purlewaugh over an extended period of time. It is considered to have a high level of local historical and aesthetic significance, and a high local level of representativeness. It has a moderate local level of social significance and a high level of integrity.</p>
<p>St Paul's Anglican Church, Kenebri</p>	<p>St Paul's Anglican church is a restrained example of a Federation Carpenter Gothic style building that is a surviving element of the once thriving Errenbri and Kenebri communities. It has associations with the Kenebri district community. It has a high level of local historical, aesthetic and social significance. It also has a moderate level of local historical association and technical/research significance. The church is also considered to have a high local level of representativeness and integrity, and a moderate level of rarity.</p>

D. FORESTRY

<p>Place</p>	<p>Statement of Significance</p>
<p>Baradine Forestry Office</p>	<p>The Baradine Forestry Office has direct associations with the work of NSW Government Forestry agencies in the Pilliga since its construction in 1937. It also has associations with a range of District Foresters, including Ben Harris who was associated with the establishment of much of the industry infrastructure within the forests. The forestry office was constructed in the late 1930s as a showcase for the forestry industry of the Pilliga. The interior of the building uses a wide range of local timbers arranged in Art Deco interior designs. Specially manufactured furniture also showcases the forest products of New South Wales. The Baradine Forestry Office has a high level of historical, historical association, aesthetic significance, rarity and representativeness. It also has a high level of local social significance and an exceptional level of integrity.</p>

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D. FORESTRY (continued)

Underwood's Sawmill	Underwood's Sawmill operated from the early 1950s until the 1990s. Equipment used in this mill was transferred from Rocky Creek. Its relocation was symbolic of changes in forest management practices after World War II. The mill has direct associations with the Underwood family, and particularly with Jack Underwood. It possesses a high level of local historical, historical association and technical/research significance, and a high level of rarity, integrity and representativeness. It also has a moderate level of local social significance.
Wooleybah Sawmill	The Wooleybah Sawmill complex contains an almost complete sawmilling system surrounded by the substantial remains of the community established around the mill. The mill operated from 1934 until the 1990s and was the last sawmill operating within the Pilliga Forest. It has direct associations with the Underwood family and is held in high regard by the community of the Pilliga. The complex has a high level of state historical and technical/research significance and a high state level of rarity and representativeness. It also has a high level of local historical association and social significance. The mill complex has a high level of integrity.
Yarrigan Fire Tower	The Yarrigan Fire Tower is a physical representation of the development of scientific forest management and forestry organisation in the Pilliga forests during the twentieth century. It also represents the ongoing development of fire management and investment in relevant infrastructure between 1930 and 1980. It has direct associations with the forest management practices of 'Big Ben' Harris and also has associations with a number of major fire events in the Pilliga. The fire tower sits atop a small wooded hill that is located between the Goorianawa and Baradine Roads. It has a strong visual presence in the landscape. The hill and tower also offer wide-ranging views across the landscape of the eastern Pilliga. The fire tower and its associated structures and ruins have a moderate state level of historical significance, rarity and representativeness. The site also has a high local level of aesthetic significance and a moderate local level of historical association and social significance.

E. HOMESTEADS & Associated Buildings

Place	Statement of Significance
Bomera	Bomera has direct associations with the early settlement of the Coonabarabran district. The property also demonstrates the phases of development of pastoral properties associated with changes in land tenure and the prosperity of the wool industry. The property has direct associations with former convict, innkeeper and pastoralist James Hale, former property owner and benefactor of the Presbyterian Church John Henderson and bush balladeer Duke Tritton. The property employed a Chinese gardener and has demonstrated associations with the role of Chinese settlers in the area. Bomera consists of a relatively intact collection of pastoral structures demonstrating the evolution of a rural property. The buildings represent rural building styles of the period 1860 to the 1990s. The Bomera homestead group is considered to have a high level of local historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical/research significance, and representativeness. It has a moderate level of social significance, rarity and integrity.
Goorianawa	Goorianawa has direct associations with squatters Andrew Brown and James Walker, and with former property owner and local leader Cuthbert Featherstonehaugh. Stories related to Goorianawa have been recorded in a number of accounts of rural life in New South Wales. The place has also fostered a number of folk songs. It also has direct associations with the early settlement of the Coonabarabran district. The property also demonstrates the phases of development of pastoral properties associated with changes in land tenure and the prosperity of the wool industry. A number of drop log structures, including the meat house and former stables are rare regional examples of this style of construction. The woolshed, meat house and former stables of Goorianawa station have a high level of local historical, historical association significance and technical/research significance. They also have a moderate local level of aesthetic and social significance, rarity and integrity.

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E. HOMESTEADS & Associated Buildings (continued)

Oakleigh	Sitting on the banks of Belar Creek Oakleigh consists of a coherent collection of early to mid 20 th century pastoral structures. The buildings represent rural building styles of the period 1895 to 1930 and contain evidence of many social and technical innovations. Oakleigh has direct associations with the early settlement of the Belar Creek district. The property also demonstrates the phases of development of pastoral properties in the 20 th century associated with changes in the fortunes of the wool industry. The property has direct associations with the Knight family who were early settlers of the Belar Creek district and associations with Sydney real estate family the Raines. Oakleigh has a high level of local technical/research significance and a moderate level of local historical, historical association significance, aesthetic and social significance. It also has a moderate local level of rarity and a high level of representativeness and integrity.
Uliman	Sitting on the banks of Saltwater Creek Uliman consists of a coherent collection of mid to late 19 th century and early 20 th century pastoral structures. The buildings represent rural building styles of the period 1860 to 1910. The place also has direct associations with the early settlement of the Coonabarabran district. The property also demonstrates the phases of development of pastoral properties associated with changes in land tenure and the prosperity of the wool industry. It also has direct associations with former convict, innkeeper and pastoralist James Hale, former property owner and benefactor of the Presbyterian Church John Henderson and former bullocky Bill Harlow. The buildings of Uliman are able to provide information on vernacular building techniques over an extended period of time. The Uliman homestead group is considered to have a moderate level of state aesthetic and technical/research significance. It is also considered to have a moderate level of rarity. The place also has a high level of local historical and historical association significance and a moderate local level of social significance and representativeness.

F. HOUSES & HUTS

Place	Statement of Significance
The Aloes	The Aloes marks the remains of Cumbil station which was developed from the 1840s. The site is also a testament to the historical and natural forces which shaped the modern Pilliga. It has a moderate level of state historical significance. The site has associations with pastoralists J.B. Reid, Hyam Joseph, J.G.G. Dangar and also with the Cormie family. It also has elements of infrastructure that were developed by the Forestry Commission. It is set at a crossroads in the Pilliga Forest. In a peaceful clearing with a pronounced visual presence. It has a high level of local historical association and aesthetic significance. The Aloes has been set aside as a recreational area and may have some archaeological potential. It is considered to have a moderate local level of social and technical/research significance and a moderate level of integrity. It has a high level of representativeness.
Catholic Presbytery	The Coonabarabran Catholic presbytery is one element of the town's Roman Catholic built heritage. It is an important manifestation of the work of the Catholic Church in the town and is a handsome Federation Arts and Crafts style bungalow constructed with rusticated sandstone blocks. The presbytery has a high level of local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, rarity, representativeness and integrity. It also has a moderate level of local technical/research significance.
Coonabarabran Prisoner of War Control Centre	42 Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran housed the longest operating Prisoner of War Control Centre in Australia. In this role it was an important element of the programme that allocated Italian prisoners of war to rural properties during World War II. It also has the potential to provide information on the construction of brick buildings in the second half of the 19 th century. The former Prisoner of War Control Centre in Coonabarabran has a high level of state historical significance, rarity and representativeness. It also has a high level of local aesthetic significance and a moderate level of local technical/research significance.
Hagan Residence (former)	The former Hagan residence has associations with David Hagan, a prominent early citizen of Coonabarabran, and with the beginnings of banking in the town. It is a rare example of a Victorian Picturesque Gothic residence in Coonabarabran. The house has a high level of local aesthetic significance and moderate historical and historical association significance. It also has a high level of rarity, representativeness and integrity.

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F. HOUSES & HUTS (continued)

Heatherbrae	Heatherbrae is a vernacular example of Federation era domestic design. It provides evidence of the continuation of this popular style in regional areas long after new styles of building design had been introduced. It also represents part of the body of work of local builder Tommy James. The house is one element of the development of the town of Baradine in the 1920s and has the potential to provide information on the construction of dwellings in this era. The house has a moderate level of local historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical/research significance. It also possesses a moderate local level of rarity. It has a high level of representativeness and integrity.
Nurse Taylor's Hospital	The building constructed as Nurse Taylor's hospital was the most prominent birthing hospital in the Coonabarabran district for decades. Nurse Taylor's hospital has direct associations with the midwifery activity of Mary Ellen Taylor and was the birthplace of many local children in the early to mid 20 th . The building is an intact example of an Arts and Crafts style bungalow. It retains a many of its original decorative fittings and features. The building has a high level of local historical, aesthetic and social significance. It also has a moderate level of local historical association and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and integrity.
Pincham's Sawmill Residence	The Pincham Sawmill residence is a vernacular example of early 20 th century domestic design. It demonstrates Edwardian era and early Bungalow styles. The residence has direct associations with Roy (Gollagher) Pincham and his wife Clarice, and is representative of the development of Baradine in the 1920s. The house has a high level of local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance, and a high level of integrity. It has a moderate level of local technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness.

G. HOTELS & INNS

Place	Statement of Significance
Box Ridge Inn site	The Box Ridge Inn site is significant in the history of the Coonabarabran district. It is a marker of the old wool road which once connected the upper Castlereagh to Maitland. It has a high level of local historical significance. It also has direct associations with the McCubbin and Lovell families who operated the Inn between 1868 and the mid 1880s. It has moderate local historical association significance in this regard. The site also has a moderate level of local aesthetic and technical/research significance and is representative of the roads which once connected Coonabarabran to the coast.
The Duke, Bugaldie	The Duke of Wellington is one of very few surviving coaching inns in the region. It is a tangible reminder of the coaching services that once connected the towns of the district. It has a high level of local historical significance, rarity and representativeness. It also has a moderate level of local aesthetic significance.
Exchange Hotel, Binnaway	The Exchange Hotel has operated on its present site since the mid 1890s. It is the most substantial remaining element of the original business district of Binnaway, which had developed around Myall Street since the 1870s. The hotel consists of a series of pavilions constructed of various materials at different times during the first half of the 20 th century. The differing styles of these pavilions reflect the evolution of the building and provide a visual testament to the development of building design in the era in which they were built. It has direct associations with the McWhirter family who have longstanding associations with commerce in Binnaway. The hotel has a high level of local historical and social significance and a moderate level of historical association and aesthetic significance. It also has a moderate level of rarity and a high level of representativeness and rarity.
Flags Inn site	The Flags Inn site is significant in the history of the Coonabarabran district. It has a moderate level of local historical significance. It also has direct associations with the Dempsey and Mullins families who operated the Inn between the 1890s and 1919. It has moderate local historical association significance in this regard. The site is representative of the many remote inns that once dotted the west of New South Wales.

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G. HOTELS & INNS (continued)

Imperial Hotel, Coonabarabran	The Imperial Hotel is a substantial element of the landscape of the Coonabarabran central business district. The site of the hotel has hosted public houses since 1872 and has associations with various prominent early citizens of Coonabarabran. The current hotel represents a continuity of use for a period of over 130 years. It has a high level of local historical, aesthetic and social significance. It is also considered to have a high level of rarity, representativeness and integrity. The hotel is also considered to have a moderate level of local historical association significance.
Royal Hotel, Binnaway	The Royal Hotel stands as marker of the development that occurred in Binnaway after the coming of the railway in 1917. It also marks the shift of the central business district of the town from Myall to Renshaw Streets. The hotel was also the location for scenes of "The Shiralee" filmed in 1956. It is an intact example of Edwardian era design influenced by the features of the Federation Filigree style and stands as a landmark feature of the Binnaway central business district. The Royal Hotel has a high level of local historical, aesthetic and social significance. It also has a moderate level of historical association significance and a high level of rarity, representativeness and integrity.
Royal Hotel, Coonabarabran	The Royal Hotel is an important element of the landscape of the Coonabarabran central business district and has hosted public houses since the 1860s. The current hotel represents a continuity of use for a period of over 140 years. The hotel is a signature feature of the Coonabarabran central business district. It is also the only surviving example of a Federation era hotel in Coonabarabran. Modern reconstructions and modifications have reduced the design presentation of the building. It has a high level of local historical, historical association and social significance. It is also considered to have a moderate local level of aesthetic significance, rarity, representativeness and integrity.

H. MEMORIALS

Place	Statement of Significance
Coonabarabran Clock Tower	The Coonabarabran Clock Tower Memorial is a readily recognised and iconic feature of the centre of Coonabarabran that has direct associations with involvement of the district in the First and Second World Wars. It is also representative of the development that occurred in Coonabarabran during the 1920s. It records the names of men of the Coonabarabran district who served in World War I and honours those who served in World War II. It has direct associations with numerous district families. The memorial is a beautiful example of the monumental qualities of Art Deco design and is an outstanding regional example of a monument to those who served in World War I. It possesses a high level of local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance. It has a moderate level of technical/research significance and possesses a high level of representativeness, rarity and integrity.
Oxley Crossing Monument	The Oxley Crossing monument marks the place at which John Oxley and his party crossed the route of the present Oxley Highway on 25 August 1818. It is also representative of the route taken by Oxley and Evans. It is considered to have a moderate level of state historical and historical association significance and a high state level of representativeness. The site is located on a pleasant stretch of Yaminbah Creek adjacent to the Oxley Highway. It has been marred by the construction of reinforced concrete picnic shelters and ongoing vandalism. The surrounding landscape is relatively undisturbed and is considered to have a moderate level of local aesthetic significance. Despite being vandalised the monument has a high level of integrity.

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I. PHYSICAL FEATURES

Place	Statement of Significance
Chalk Mountain Area	The Bugaldie Chalk Mine is one of the few mineral extractive industries located within the Warrumbungle Shire. The mine was also unique within New South Wales. The former workings of the Chalk Mine are situated towards the crown of a volcanic plug. The working areas of the mountain have panoramic views over the surrounding Pilliga and the large abandoned quarries are visually stunning. The quarries are famous for the well preserved fossils (fish and plants) which occur in the diatomaceous earth. The site is the type locality for the fossil MACCULLOCHELLA MACQUARIENSIS (the Murray cod) which is known from only one other site in New South Wales (and there less abundantly). The site has a high level of state historical and technical/research significance, a high level of rarity and representativeness, and a high level of integrity. It also has a high level of local aesthetic significance.
Mow Rock	No statement of significance completed.
Scabby Rock	No statement of significance completed.

J. PUBLIC HALLS & SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Place	Statement of Significance
Baradine CWA Hall	The Baradine CWA rooms consist of a building that was envisioned by women as a place for women. The building's development was actively supported by the community of Baradine with funds for construction being provided by various clubs and community groups in the town. It continues to be a centre for CWA activity within the town. The rooms are considered to have a high level of local historical and social significance, and representativeness. They are also considered to have a high degree of integrity.
Baradine Memorial Hall	The Baradine Memorial Hall was constructed in two stages as a memorial to the men of the Baradine district who served in World War I and the men and women of the district who served in World War II. It was funded by community subscription and has played an ongoing role in the development of the town. It is a well-proportioned Inter-War Free Classical Style building with sympathetic extensions in a Post Modernist style and occupies a prominent location at the end of Wellington Street. The hall has a high level of local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, and high level of integrity and a moderate level of representativeness.
Binnaway Soldiers' Memorial Hall	Binnaway Soldiers' Memorial Hall was constructed as a memorial to the men of the Binnaway district who served in World War I. It was funded by community subscription and has played an ongoing role in the development of the town. The hall has direct associations with a number of Binnaway's prominent citizens, including Arthur Henry Manser who constructed the building and operated a cinema within it for many years. The hall also has indirect associations with Binnaway's dance bands including Frank Bourke and his White Rose Orchestra. The hall possesses a high level of local historical, historical association and social significance and high level of integrity. It also has a moderate level of local aesthetic significance and representativeness.
Borah Creek Hall	As a former Agricultural Bureau hall the Borah Creek Hall has associations with the development of the agricultural industry of the Borah Creek and Rocky Glen areas. It is also symbolic of the soldier settler development that occurred in the Borah Creek area after World War I. The Borah Creek Hall has a high level of local social significance and integrity. It also has a moderate level of local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance, rarity and representativeness.

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J. PUBLIC HALLS & SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS (continued)

Bugaldie Memorial Hall	The Bugaldie Memorial Hall is symbolic of the development of the village of Bugaldie in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Memorial plantings near the hall remember various members of the Bugaldie community. The Hall has been a focus of activity for the Bugaldie community for over 80 years and has hosted numerous community celebrations and events. The hall continues to have an active management committee with a vision to ensure its ongoing role as a centre for community. The Bugaldie Memorial Hall high level of has a high level of local social significance and integrity. It also has a moderate level of local historical and aesthetic significance. The hall maintains a high level of integrity and has a moderate level of rarity and integrity.
Lodge Baradine St Andrew	Lodge Baradine St Andrew is one manifestation of the post World War II development of Baradine. It has direct associations with the community of practicing masons in Baradine. The building is a rare local example of a post modernist building with Victorian Egyptian style influences. The lodge building has a high level of local aesthetic significance and a moderate level of local historical, historical association and social significance. It also has a moderate level of local rarity and representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Lodge Timor No 274	Lodge Timor No. 274 is one manifestation of the dramatic Inter War development of Coonabarabran. It has direct associations with the community of practicing masons in the region and is an example of the Inter-War Free Classical style of architecture. The lodge building has a moderate level of local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance. It also has a moderate level of local rarity and representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Purlewaugh Cricket Ground	The Purlewaugh Cricket Ground has a moderate level of historical significance at a local level. It is symbolic of the closer settlement activities occurring in the Purlewaugh area during the early 20 th century. The cricket ground is set in a copse a relict eucalyptus adjoining local paddocks. The cricket ground has a high level of local social significance and a moderate level of local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance. It also has a high local level of representativeness and integrity, and a moderate level of rarity.
Purlewaugh Mechanics Institute	The Purlewaugh Mechanics Institute is symbolic of the closer settlement activities occurring in the Purlewaugh area during the early 20 th century. The hall also contains elements of the community memory of the Purlewaugh district, including the Long Ridge School World War II honour roll. The hall is a community-built public structure that combines the traditions of rural hall design with elements of the Interwar Bungalow style. Its dutch gabled roof is unique among community halls in the district. It has been the focus of activity for the Purlewaugh community for approximately 80 years and has hosted numerous community celebrations. It also has direct associations with the Purlewaugh CWA. The hall has a high level of local aesthetic and social significance and a high local level of representativeness and integrity. It also has a moderate level of local historical and historical association significance and rarity.
Ulamambri Hall	The Ulamambri Hall has been a focus of activity for the Ulamambri community for over 80 years and has hosted numerous community celebrations and events. It has also served as a cinema. The hall continues to have an active management committee with a vision to ensure its ongoing role as a centre for community. The hall is symbolic of the development of smaller villages that accompanied closer settlement in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is a community-built public structure that clearly shows the application of Federation Carpenter Gothic design to a small rural hall. The significance of the building has been compromised by the replacement of the original clapboard cladding with Cliplock. The Ulamambri Hall has a high level of social significance at a local level and a moderate level of local historical and aesthetic significance. It also has a moderate local level of rarity and representativeness.

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J. PUBLIC HALLS & SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS (continued)

Warkton School of Arts Hall	The Warkton School of Arts has been the focus of activity for the Warkton and Belar Creek communities for over 100 years and has hosted numerous community celebrations. The hall also contains elements of community memory such as a World War I honour roll and a record of the 1988 Warkton Reunion. It is symbolic of the community development linked to closer settlement that occurred in the Belar Creek area during the 1890s. The building also combines the traditions of rural hall design with elements of Edwardian building construction and is representative of a style of commercial and residential structures built around Coonabarabran in the early 20 th century. The Warkton School of Arts has a high level of aesthetic, social and technical/research significance at a local level. It also has a moderate level of historical significance at a local level and is representative of a style of building constructed around the Coonabarabran district in the early 20 th century.
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K. RAILWAYS

Place	Statement of Significance
Binnaway S027 Grain Elevator	The Binnaway grain elevator is a significant item in the landscape of Binnaway. It is a visual icon of the importance of rail and grain handling in the story of Binnaway and helps to define the character of the town. The grain elevator has a high level of local aesthetic and technical research significance. It also has a high level of integrity and a moderate level of local historical significance and representativeness.
Binnaway Railway Crew Barracks	The Binnaway locomotive drivers' barracks is representative of the fabric and operation of the railway infrastructure that was an extremely important contributor to the prosperity of Binnaway in the mid to late 20 th century. It is the principal remaining element of the former Binnaway locomotive depot and is a visual icon of the importance of rail in the story of Binnaway and helps to define the character of the town. It is also a well-preserved example of an Inter-war Arts and Crafts style building. The barracks has a high level of local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness, rarity and integrity. It also has a moderate level of local social and technical/research significance.
Binnaway Railway Pump Shed	The Binnaway railway pump house is representative of the fabric and operation of the railway infrastructure that was an extremely important contributor to the prosperity of Binnaway in the mid to late 20 th century. It is one remaining element of the former Binnaway locomotive depot and helps to define the character of the town. The pump house has a high level of local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and rarity. It also has a moderate level of local social significance and integrity.
Binnaway Railway Water Tanks	The Binnaway railway water tanks are an important element in the history of Binnaway. They are one remaining element of the extensive infrastructure installed to service the needs of steam locomotives in the mid 20 th century and are a visual icon of the importance of rail in the story of Binnaway. The water tanks help to define the character of the town. The water tanks have a high level of local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and rarity. They also have a moderate level of local social significance and integrity.
Coonabarabran Railway Station Group	The Coonabarabran Railway Station group was an important point on the Wallerawang-Gwabegar Branch Line Railway. It is one of the few remaining coherent railway groups on this line. and has a moderate level of state historical significance. The group of buildings comprising the Coonabarabran railway station represents a rare assemblage of standard railway buildings constructed on branch lines in the early 20 th century. The design and construction of the remaining station buildings and their relative rarity provide the complex with the potential to yield information about the construction of railway buildings on branch lines in the same period. The destruction of the railway station building has compromised its significance, however the group has a high level of local historical significance. The station complex was a hub of social and business activity in Coonabarabran for many years. It is considered to have a moderate level of local aesthetic, social and technical/research significance. The group also has a high level of local rarity and representativeness.

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L. ROADS

Place	Statement of Significance
Baradine Creek, Bridge	The Baradine Creek Bridge is a rare surviving example of a large timber beam bridge and is representative of the upgrading of roads and river crossings by local councils during the early 20 th century. It is also representative of the role of local endeavour in creating public infrastructure during the 20 th century. It possesses a high level of local historical and aesthetic significance and a high local level of representativeness, rarity and integrity at a local level. It also possesses a moderate local level of social and technical/research significance.
Cement Bridge, Binnaway	The cement bridge at Binnaway is a rare surviving example of a reinforced concrete beam bridge and is representative of the upgrading of roads and river crossings by local councils during the early 20 th century. It is also representative of the role of local endeavour in creating public infrastructure during the 20 th century. It possesses a high level of local historical, aesthetic significance and technical/research significance. It also has a high level of representativeness, rarity and integrity at a local level. The bridge possesses a moderate local level of historical association and social significance.
West Pilliga Forest Road Grid	The West Pilliga road grid was an essential element of the development of a regulated forestry industry in this part of the forest. It has direct associations with Forestry Department surveyor Pennyfather and indirect associations with a number of District Foresters including Ben Harris. The road grid has permitted access to foresters for over 70 years. It continues to provide access to tourists, birdwatchers, residents of neighbourhoods adjoining the forest and forest managers. The road grid has a high level of state historical significance, rarity, representativeness and rarity. It also has a high level of local historical association and social significance.
Yaminba Creek Bridge	This bridge is a representative example of the Oxley Highway infrastructure developed between 1928 and 1937 by the Department of Main Roads (DMR) as part of the State Highways improvement programme. The bridge is a component of a State-wide programme which was an important development in the course of NSW's cultural history, reflecting the upgrading of the State's roads for an increasingly motorised community. It is one of many such minor bridges constructed in this period that were strong but simple in design. Situated on an important route connecting the towns of Gunnedah with Coonabarabran as well as an important intrastate route connecting central and western regions with New England and the north coast. It has local social significance as its construction was initiated at the request of locals who were increasingly experiencing delays and endangerment fording the Creek in times of high flow. The bridge has been assessed as being of Local heritage significance.

M. SCHOOLS

Place	Statement of Significance
Carmel University	Carmel University is one of few surviving purpose built supported school buildings in the former Coonabarabran Shire area. It is a surviving carpenter style corrugated iron clad vernacular building that is representative of buildings erected on rural properties to provide school facilities for station children. Carmel University has a high local representativeness and a moderate local level of historical, aesthetic and social significance. It has a high level of integrity and a moderate level of rarity.
Coonabarabran Public School - former	The former Coonabarabran Public School has direct associations with the development of the town and community of Coonabarabran. It is also on the site of the first public school established in Coonabarabran. The building also has indirect associations with a number of the prominent early citizens of Coonabarabran. The Kurrajong tree located outside the school was planted by Mary Jane Cain who is recognised as a leader of the Aboriginal community who was influential in the development of the area. In addition the building is a well maintained example of a government school building constructed in the 1880s. It also has direct associations with public education in Coonabarabran dating back to 1870. The former Public School is considered to have a high level of local historical and historical association significance, and a high level of local aesthetic and social significance. It also possesses a moderate level of rarity and representativeness and its integrity is relatively intact.

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M. SCHOOLS (continued)

Gamble Creek School House	Gamble Creek School is one of few surviving purpose built supported school buildings in the former Coolah Shire area. It is a surviving vernacular building constructed of vertical split slabs that is representative of buildings erected on rural properties to provide school facilities for station children. Gamble Creek School has a high local representativeness and a moderate local level of historical, aesthetic and social significance. It has a high level of integrity and a moderate level of rarity.
Rocky Glen School site	The Rocky Glen School site is a surviving element of the former Village of Rocky Glen and is representative of the soldier settlement of the area after World War I. It also contains a tree planted as a memorial to a local airman killed in World War II and is representative of the actions taken by small communities to memorialise community members lost in war. The school site has a moderate level of local historical, historical association and social significance. The memorial tree and flagpole on the site are also have high level of local representativeness and a moderate level of integrity.

N. SHEARING SHEDS

Place	Statement of Significance
Pilton Woolshed	Pilton woolshed is representative of buildings constructed as part of the closer settlement of larger runs that occurred in the early 20 th century. It has direct associations with the closer settlement activity that occurred in the Purlawaugh district after World War I. It also demonstrates late 20 th century adaptations to meet the opportunities associated with changes in the fortunes of the wool industry. Pilton woolshed has a moderate level of local historical, historical association, aesthetic, social and technical/research significance. It also has a high level of rarity, representativeness and integrity.
Rockley Woolshed	The Rockley woolshed is an interesting example of a residential building converted to another purpose. The building is a relatively intact example of a late 19 th century residence that has some technical/research significance. The property has direct associations with the development of the Belar Creek district and its early families. The property also demonstrates mid 20 th century adaptations to meet the opportunities associated with changes in the fortunes of the wool industry. The Rockley woolshed has a moderate level of local historical, historical association, aesthetic, social and technical/research significance. It also has a high level of rarity, representativeness and integrity.

O. SHOPS, STORES & BANKS

Place	Statement of Significance
36a Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran	The former Jethro White store has associations with early Coonabarabran retailer Jethro White and is one of Coonabarabran's only surviving retail establishments from the late 19 th century. It has been in continuous use as a commercial establishment since the 1880s. The building has a high level of local historical significance and a moderate level of historical association and aesthetic significance. It also has a high level of rarity, representativeness and a moderate level of integrity.
Bank of NSW Binnaway - former	The former Binnaway branch of the Bank of New South Wales is an example of an Inter-War Stripped Classical style commercial building with an attached residence. It has an impressive presence and is considered to have a high level of local aesthetic significance. The bank is a strong physical expression of the mid twentieth century prosperity and growth of Binnaway. It has a moderate level of local historical, social and technical/research significance. The bank building also has a high level of integrity and a moderate level of representativeness.
Bank of NSW Coonabarabran - former	The former Coonabarabran branch of the Bank of New South Wales is an example of an Inter-War Georgian Revival style commercial building with an attached residence. It has an impressive presence and is considered to have a high level of local aesthetic significance. The bank is a strong physical expression of the mid twentieth century prosperity and growth of the town. It has a moderate level of local historical, social and technical/research significance. The bank building also has a high level of integrity and a moderate level of representativeness.

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O. SHOPS, STORES & BANKS (continued)

Baradine Business District	Wellington Street is a creation of the 1864 survey of Baradine with construction of existing buildings dating from 1920. The business district centred on Wellington Street is an important element of the development of the town of Baradine. The buildings have associations with a number of former Baradine business people, including the Matthews family, Thomas Harford, John Leithheid, Harold Richardson, Gollagher and Bruce Pincham, Alex McDonald, Joe Cowen and Alfred Davis. The street is largely a creation of the mid 20 th century economic booms that built the town of Baradine. Buildings reflect Edwardian and Inter-War design trends with most buildings remaining largely unaltered. Wellington Street has a high level of local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance and a high level of representativeness and integrity. It also has a moderate level of local technical/research significance.
Binnaway Business District	Renshaw Street is a creation of the 1876 subdivision of Binnaway with construction of existing buildings dating from 1918. The business district centred on Renshaw Street is an important element of the development of the town of Binnaway. The buildings have associations with a number of former Binnaway business people, including the Guy and McWhirter families and Doctor Corry. The street is largely a creation of the mid 20 th century economic booms that built the town of Binnaway. Buildings reflect Edwardian and Inter-War design trends with most buildings remaining largely unaltered. Renshaw Street has a high level of local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance and a high level of representativeness and integrity. It also has a moderate level of local technical/research significance.
CBC Bank Baradine- former	The former Baradine branch of the CBC Bank is a handsome example of an Inter-war Georgian Revival style commercial building with an attached residence whose design was heavily influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement. It has an impressive presence and is considered to have a high level of local aesthetic significance. The bank is a strong physical expression of the mid twentieth century prosperity and growth of Baradine. It is also a surviving element of the originally planned commercial centre of Baradine around the corner of Lachlan and Darling Streets. It has a moderate level of local historical, social and technical/research significance. The bank building also has a high level of integrity and a moderate level of representativeness.
Commonwealth Bank, Coonabarabran	The Coonabarabran branch of the Commonwealth Bank is an example of an Inter-War Stripped Classical style commercial building with an attached residence. It has an impressive presence and is considered to have a high level of local aesthetic significance. The bank is a strong physical expression of the mid twentieth century prosperity and growth of Coonabarabran. It has a moderate level of local historical, social and technical/research significance. The bank building also has a high level of integrity and a moderate level of representativeness.
Coonabarabran Business District	The Coonabarabran business district is a creation of the 1860 subdivision of Coonabarabran. The business district is an important element of the development of the Coonabarabran district. The Coonabarabran business district contains the 1878 Coonabarabran Court House, which is listed in the Register of the National Estate, and an outstanding collection of Inter-War buildings, including the Clock Tower War Memorial, Imperial Hotel, Savoy Theatre and a collection of bank premises. The buildings of the Coonabarabran business district have the potential to provide information on the construction of commercial buildings in the mid 20 th century. Some blocks, including the area occupied by the Coonabarabran Hotel, Sunshine Café and former Robert Neilson & Co store have the potential to provide information on the beginnings of Coonabarabran. The Coonabarabran business district has a moderate level of state historical, aesthetic and technical/research significance, and moderate state level of rarity, representativeness and integrity. It also has a high level of local historical association and social significance.
Coonabarabran Courthouse	The Coonabarabran Courthouse is a relatively intact Victorian Regency Style courthouse has been functioning as in this role since 1878. It has a high level of state historical significance. The building also possesses a high level of local historical association, aesthetic, social and technical/research significance. It is a rare example of a functioning courthouse within its region and is also representative of courthouses constructed in New South Wales in the late nineteenth century.

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O. SHOPS, STORES & BANKS (continued)

<p>Coonabarabran Post Office</p>	<p>The Coonabarabran Post Office has direct associations with the development of the town and community of Coonabarabran. Postal services have been provided from the same building since 1879. It is a well-maintained example of a style of building which is relatively unique in Coonabarabran and operates on a site from which postal services have been provided in Coonabarabran since 1879. It has a high level of local historical, aesthetic and social significance. It is considered to have a moderate local level of rarity and representativeness and is moderately intact.</p>
<p>McDonagh's Merchant Store</p>	<p>The former McDonagh Coonabarabran Ltd store is a strong physical expression of the mid twentieth century prosperity and growth of Coonabarabran. The building is also an expression of changing trends in retail in Coonabarabran. The store is an interesting example of the Inter-War trend to upgrade existing buildings to create a 'modern' face for retail businesses. The building also retains a rare intact Art Deco shopfront, featuring a large vitrolite name board. The former McDonagh store has a high level of local historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical/research significance, and a high level of rarity, representativeness and integrity. It also has a moderate level of local social significance.</p>
<p>Neilson's Building</p>	<p>The site of Neilson's Building has been associated with commercial activity in Coonabarabran since the establishment of James Weston's Castlereagh Inn in the 1840s. The site has continuously hosted commercial buildings since that time and is considered to have a moderate state level of technical/research significance. The current building is an element of the interwar commercial development of Coonabarabran and has strong associations with Robert Neilson who was a leading figure in the development of Coonabarabran. It is a sound example of inter-war retail architecture. It has a high level of local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance. As a place of major retail activity Neilson's building has strong associations for many current and former residents of Coonabarabran. It is considered to have a moderate level of local social significance. The building is also representative of retail buildings constructed in many towns and suburbs during the 1920s and is considered to have a moderate local level of rarity and representativeness.</p>
<p>Ron Muller's Store</p>	<p>Ron Muller's Kenebri Store served the town of Kenebri from the 1930s to the 1980s. The growth and fortunes of the store were linked to the development and decline of the township of Kenebri and the Pilliga forestry industry. It is representative of retail establishments built in small communities and service centres in the mid 20th century. It is also representative of the once active community around Kenebri. The store has a high level of local social significance and a moderate level of local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance. It also possesses a high level of integrity and moderate level of representativeness.</p>
<p>Savoy Theatre</p>	<p>The former Savoy Theatre is a very good example of Inter-war Art Deco design. Its landmark Modern design features make it a unique element of the streetscapes of Coonabarabran's central business district. It is part of the surviving body of work of recognised cinema design specialists Guy Crick and Bruce Furse who were active in the 1930s. The theatre building is an important element of the mid 20th century built heritage of Coonabarabran. It is one example of the extensive development that took place in the town during the 1930s and 1940s. The building has a moderate level of state historical association significance, rarity and representativeness. It has a high level of local aesthetic significance and a moderate level of local historical and social significance. It also has a high level of integrity.</p>
<p>The Tin Shed</p>	<p>The Tin Shed Baradine is a physical expression of the rapid growth of Baradine that occurred after the coming of the railway in 1923. Shed is a good example of a vernacular carpenter style building that has been modified for commercial purposes and has direct associations with prominent former Baradine citizens and business people Alfred (Tat.) Davis, Hermann Bower and Jack Howlett. It has a high level of local historical association and aesthetic significance. It has a moderate level of local historical, social and technical/research significance. The building also has a high level of integrity and a moderate level of representativeness.</p>
<p>Union Bank – former</p>	<p>The former Union Bank building is part of the body of work of the prominent architectural firm Joseland and Gilling. It is a physical expression of the mid twentieth century prosperity and growth of Coonabarabran. The building possesses a high level of local historical association and aesthetic significance. It also possesses a moderate level of local historical, social and technical/research significance and a moderate level of representative and integrity.</p>

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O. SHOPS, STORES & BANKS (continued)

West End Bakery	The West End Bakery building is a rare surviving example of a late 19 th century or early 20 th century timber-framed retail building in Coonabarabran. It is important in the story of the development of commerce in the town. It is a rare timber-framed, weatherboard clad retail building with attached verandah and surviving baker's ovens. The building has a high level of local aesthetic significance and a moderate level of local historical and technical/research significance. It also has a high local level of rarity, representativeness and integrity.
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P. SUNDRY

Place	Statement of Significance
Anglo Australian Observatory	The Anglo Australian Observatory represents an historical agreement between the British and Australian governments to establish a major international observatory in the Southern Hemisphere. Its inauguration was also a major development of the nationally important Siding Spring Observatory site. The observatory was opened by HRH Prince Charles and has associations with a wide range of prominent astronomers from Australia, the United Kingdom and other parts of the world. The Anglo Australian Telescope building is the most visible element of the Siding Spring complex. Its prominent dome can be glimpsed from wide ranging areas of the Warrumbungle Shire and has become a tourism symbol for the region. This structure and the UK Schmidt telescope building are examples of Late 20 th century Late Modern architecture. The Observatory has a high level of state historical, historical association and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and integrity, and a moderate level of state aesthetic significance.
Baradine Memorial Pool	Baradine Memorial Pool was developed as a memorial to the men and women of the district who died in two world wars. The costs of its construction were fully covered by the local community. It continues to provide an important amenity to the community of Baradine and is symbolic of the development of the Baradine community and its institutions during the mid 20 th century. The entry pavilion and change rooms represent a very fine application of the Post-War Modernist style and are possibly the best example of this style in the region. The pool and its buildings have a high level of local aesthetic and social significance, and representativeness. The complex also has a moderate level of local historical significance and a high degree of integrity.
Binnaway Lockup (former)	The former Binnaway lockup is an element of early law enforcement in Binnaway and has been part of the built environment of Gamble station since at least 1950. It has associations with the Whitfield family of Gamble Creek. The lockup has a high level of local historical and technical/research significance and a moderate level of local historical association, aesthetic and social significance. It also has a high level of rarity, representativeness and integrity.
Coonabarabran Shire Council Power Station	The Coonabarabran Power House is representative of the provision of electricity supply by local councils during the early 20 th century. It is also a very good example of the Inter-war Art Deco style applied to an industrial building. It possesses a high level of local historical and aesthetic significance and a high local level of representativeness, rarity and integrity at a local level.
Neilson Park	The site of Neilson Park has been associated with the development of Coonabarabran since the establishment of George and Henry Cox's <i>Coolabarbyan</i> run in 1836. It was also part of James Weston's original wheat fields that were planted in the 1840s. The park includes a well sunk by James Weston to provide water to his house. It is also associated with the ongoing civic improvement of the town that has occurred since the 1920s. The park also has strong associations with James Weston and Alfred Croxon who were leading figures in the development of Coonabarabran. It has also been named to commemorate the life and civic service of Robert Neilson. It has a high level of local historical and historical association significance. The park has a strong presence as part of the northern approaches to the Coonabarabran central business district and is considered to have a high level of local aesthetic significance and a high level of local social significance. It is also considered to have a high local level of rarity and moderate level of representativeness.

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P. SUNDRY (continued)

Siding Spring Observatory	The Siding Spring Observatory is one of the foremost international optical observatories in the world and is a principal location of Australian astronomical research. The story of its development represents major advances in Australian science. It has associations with the astronomical work of a range of universities and research institutions including the Australian National University. It also has associations with an eminent range of astronomers and academics who have overseen its establishment and ongoing development. The Siding Spring Observatory is also an iconic element of the Coonabarabran region social and tourism landscape. The Observatory has a high level of state historical, historical association and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and integrity, and a moderate level of state aesthetic significance. It also has a high level of local social significance.
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5.11 Recommendations for State Heritage Register listings

In addition to the items in the former Coonabarabran Shire currently on the State heritage Register the following places are recommended to be nominated to the NSW Heritage Office as places of *State significance*.

- 1) 42 Dalgarno Street, Coonabarabran
- 2) Anglo Australian Telescope
- 3) Baradine Forestry Office
- 4) Chalk Mine Area, Bugaldie
- 5) Coonabarabran Business District
- 6) Coonabarabran Courthouse
- 7) Field Family Cemetery
- 8) Neilson's Building, Coonabarabran
- 9) Savoy Theatre, Coonabarabran
- 10) Siding Spring Observatory
- 11) Uliman homestead group, woolshed and sheep dip
- 12) West Pilliga Forest Road Grid
- 13) Wooleybah Sawmill Site

5.12 Townscape heritage and DCP recommendations

There were very few nominations of residential houses in the towns of Coonabarabran, Baradine and Binnaway, although there are quite outstanding houses with respect to style and integrity. Generally the Federation and Inter-War periods are well represented in these towns with particular regional styles being evident. Because of this, and in accordance with recommendations made in the Coolah Heritage Study, the following way of managing the heritage of these settlements has been recommended. A simple Development Control Plan should be developed that:

- Takes special consideration of all places of approx 70 years and older. (i.e. Pre WWII at this stage). Wherever there are houses of this period then the following procedure should apply:
 - Inspect the house to see its level of integrity
 - Rate its significance in historical terms
 - Rate its contribution to the street where groups (3 or more) exist
 - If the house rates highly: i.e. if it is intact, older than 70 years and a high level of integrity: (i.e. contain much original material or was altered sympathetically) then the place could be deemed to be significant and the Environmental Officer could recommend special heritage consideration given

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in the way and DA proposal or alteration plans are it is dealt with, along the same lines as the Heritage Provisions of the new LEP.

- Similarly if a place is to be extended, or a new place is planned beside an existing house of significance, then an infill form similar to that used in Bathurst conservation area could be issued.
- Fortunately there is little development pressure in these settlements to crowd the existing housing, subdivide or change the pattern of density, or to change from single to two story and such provisions should not be onerous to manage by the Council. The Heritage Adviser would be of great assistance in these matters.

The following points should be considered.

- Such a provision should cover all European heritage places over 70 years without 'fear or favour'. The problems of limited knowledge, and 'undiscovered' heritage assets would not be an issue.
- The provision would not need regular updates, which are very difficult to manage under the present system of LEP amendments.
- All European heritage places could be construed as already covered by the 'relic' inclusions of the LEP so it is not actually introducing a new control.
- Such a system would encourage, rather than discourage, the collection of more information about places. This information could be contained in the SHI (State Heritage Inventory) software forms that would then form a continuous historical and heritage information package.
- The standard procedures that the Environmental Officer presently follows would not alter much. At the present time the Officer, when receiving a development application about a place which appears to be an older building, and which is not scheduled as a heritage item, initially carries out a basic investigation including a site visit to look at the physical evidence and may make enquiries as to the history of the place. At this time the Officer would take note of the context of the item and realise if the place was 'contributing' or not to the built environment.
- One problem with this approach has over 'listed items' is that it does not alert the Environmental Officer or Planner to a particular site. However these town settlements are small, and the Council's Environmental Officer soon has an intimate knowledge of what places the town contains that are significant or interesting.

Recommendation

Examine the feasibility of this alternative approach to town listings, or, as an added provision for the care and management of European items over 70 years of age in the LEP.

5. 13 Proposed Management Strategies

The purpose of this section is to identify management strategies and make recommendation by which the Council can assist in the management and conservation of the significant cultural heritage places that have been highlighted by this study. These planning tools will generally be contained within the model provisions of the Heritage Provisions for LEP. They are noted here as being particularly useful or relevant to the Warrumbungle Shire.

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5.13.1 Development Control Plans for Main Streets

Development Control Plans or DCPs are a tool that planners can use to target the particular needs of an area. Instead of dealing with a number of individual buildings and or landscapes it takes into account the whole precinct that includes a significant group. It can cover an area as large as a central area of a town, a whole village, a streetscape or less.

In the former Coonabarabran Shire three main streetscapes have been included on the SHI data forms and should be ideally managed as building groups. In this way it is possible to maintaining the general integrity and composition of the streetscape.

The DCP should contain a general infill policy that would apply to

- 1) Coonabarabran Business District
- 2) Baradine Business District
- 3) Binnaway Business District

Define the extent of the main commercial heritage precinct. Develop a policy for any new infill development between older buildings or adjoining heritage groups would need to take into account the **context** of their location, and in particular have regard to the siting, setbacks, form and scale, materials and character of the original buildings. Where the immediate neighbours are not exemplars, then the developer or proposer should look at the general characteristics that predominate in the street.

Recommendation

That a DCP or 'infill policy' be developed for three main street historic sections of Baradine, Binaway and Coonabarabran. The developer would be required to take into account the context of the buildings setting and in particular the scale, materials, massing and colours of its neighbours, irrespective of formal listings.

5.13.2 Consultation with owners

The owners of Heritage Items should be consulted before any additional listings are made and at the same time told about any incentives that the Council has available now or may adopt in the future. i.e. acceptance of listing may be conditional upon Council providing incentive.

At the conclusion of this study, and after the adoption of any new incentives, Council should consider the development of a package or brochure to be sent to each owner confirming the status and encouraging them to take advantage of the assistance provided by the Warrumbungle Shire Council and the Heritage Office.

Recommendations:

Owners of heritage items be kept informed on available funding assistance and other incentives (tax, rates etc) that may assist them.

Owners of heritage items continue to have access to information on appropriate conservation measures.

5.13.3 Site specific management recommendations

For items covered by the SHI forms there is generally a clause that allows for site specific recommendations, and the extent that the recommendation applies to should be specified if necessary, (eg whole of building, whole site, or just part of it).

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These recommendations are generally covered by the following list

Archaeological recommendations:

- i) Notify the Planners about any process that will substantially alter the landscape, e.g. dam, road widening, altered agricultural practices, trench digging, quarrying ... or is potentially a threat to the archaeological site.
- ii) Seek advice if any of the above threats are likely to occur in the vicinity of the item, and have the threat assessed. If a study is necessary it should be along Conservation Plan guidelines.
- iii) Encourage active recording of information for cemeteries and isolated graves.

All sites: historical and archaeological sites

- iv) Keep buildings in good order
- v) Record , photograph, research any changes
- vi) Ensure that new owners are advised of the Cultural significance of the site
- vii) Encourage collections of moveable heritage to stay together with the building or place eg. furniture with homestead, plant with woolshed..
- viii) Produce or make available publicly interpretive information that will enable people to appreciate the sites.
- ix) Draw up conservation plans. or interim Management Plans for important sites.

5.13.4 Management Plans

Where the building or place is of State significance, or is a complex site requiring more detailed and tailored management, a Conservation Management Plan should be drawn up. This can be a document from a few pages to many volumes. It is generally carried out by an heritage professional or group of professionals.

The costs of such documents are not inconsiderable and if the place is of State Significance then the Heritage office provides \$2,500 assistance in a \$ for \$ deal.

Recommendation :

Council to assist owners with guidelines and/or contacts to draw up Conservation Management Plans for items that are formally listed as State Significant.

5.13.5 Interim Management Plans

With all places of State Significance a Conservation Management Plan is recommended. However if this document presents a difficult cost burden to owners it may have to be postponed until resources such as grants can be accessed. In the mean time it is important that owners and Council alike are aware of what such a level of Heritage listing will mean in their future plans, and assist owners through the services of their Heritage Adviser, heritage experienced Planner or other heritage professional to draw up an agreement as an interim Management strategy.

This 'plan' should be a user friendly document that is contained in no more than a four or five page document, using every day language, and enabling the owner's rights and the Heritage Place to be protected.

Guidelines for this agreement are attached at the back of this report.

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Recommendation :

Council to participate with owners in preparing an Interim Heritage Management Agreement for all items that are formally listed as State Significant.

5.13.6 Heritage Adviser

The Warrumbungle Shire Council should continue a heritage advisory service beyond the study period, with consideration given to providing proactive assistance to owners such as - regular contact, newsletters, grant information, seminars on materials and techniques, distribution of publications, web site information etc., and to engage and foster interest of owners in conservation.

Recommendation:

Warrumbungle Shire Council to continue provide the support of an Heritage Advisory service with focus on a pro-active role.

5.13.7 GPS mapping, location and curtilage

Wherever possible on the site visits to each of the items in the SHI data the places have been located using GPS coordinates. In this way the site is more specifically located than just the Lot or portion number. This is more important with sites on rural properties as it is the place itself and not the Lot that is listed.

When computer mapping allows, the Heritage listed places should be connected to the Council's Property system, which will automatically provide a prominent method (eg an icon) to indicate the presence of an heritage item. This will alerting the council officer using the program where there is a heritage item, or that there is a heritage item in the vicinity. This will enable more effective management and awareness of heritage items.

Recommendation:

Map all new Heritage Inventory Items electronically and show their location on the LEP map.

5.13.8 Access to Heritage Items

Care should be taken to generally protect heritage items from unwanted visitation. Public access should only be with willing owners consent, even if public assistance is given to the item.

Occasionally grants are made conditional upon public access being provided, and in that case, access would naturally be acceptable to the owner, as part of accepting the grant. But sometimes conservation of an item depends strongly on minimal or only supervised contact (as with many Aboriginal sites or Archaeological sites) and where visitors would interfere with the normal workings of a pastoral property.

Recommendation:

Access to Heritage sites must not be taken for granted and should be always carefully considered with reference to the owners consent and opinions and needs and the sensitivity of the particular place.

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5.13.9 Review of Inventory and conditions

As with all Heritage Inventories, the Heritage Provisions in the LEP will need to be reviewed. There are two reasons for this.

1. *Places of significance will be 'found' and 'lost'.*

The new Warrumbungle Shire Council should ensure that a particular staff person, or the person in that position, are responsible for gathering, collating and recording of any information about items, new or removed, into the SHI data base. In this way a record update can occur with the minimum of effort whenever an update of the LEP occurs. As more information comes to light about places that help illustrate its history and significance, it can also be recorded.

The SHI data forms can easily be used on a continuing basis for the collection of further information, whether it be written data or photographs. Whenever information is entered into these Data Forms, the software automatically keeps a record of the date of the changes.

2. *Attitudes and values change.*

The wording of the LEP provisions may need updating even where the Schedule of Heritage items remain constant. This may take into account new legislation on Heritage Items, or because, in the wording of the document, some clarification is needed.

Recommendation:

Warrumbungle Shire Council should allow for the continuing recording of information about Heritage places and items, and to budget for regular reviews of Heritage items and updated LEP Heritage provisions not less than every 7 years.

5.13.10 Demolition

As noted above, significance must be investigated prior to consent for demolition. Suitable wording should be incorporated into the Warrumbungle LEP to allow for investigation of, and Statements of Significance for properties, when it is proposed that places of seventy or more years, or 'listed' places of significant cultural interest, are required to be demolished to make way for new developments. Such Statements should follow the prescribed format as set out in the Heritage Office guidelines on 'Investigating Significance', and 'Statements of Heritage Impact', and should be carried out and assessed before a decision that may lead to demolition is made by the Council

Recommendation:

Before demolition of any place suspected of being culturally significant, investigate significance using the NSW Heritage Office Guidelines Investigating Significance', and 'Statements of Heritage Impact'.

5.13.11 Interim Heritage Orders

The Warrumbungle Shire Council will have had, or will have, correspondence from the Heritage Office regarding Interim Heritage Orders. These orders when used cover circumstance such as where a building is in danger of demolition, and the Council officers have reason to believe that the place is significant. Council will be able to place an Interim Order for 6 months on the item, until it can be investigated and appropriate action, e.g. listing or non-listing, can be taken.

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Recommendation:

Council should exercise its Interim Heritage Order powers where significance is strongly suspected and demolition a real threat to an heritage asset.

5.13.12 Aboriginal Heritage

During this study specific discussions were undertaken with the Aboriginal community of Coonabarabran to identify places of significance to the local Aboriginal community. Contact was made with the Gilgandra Local Aboriginal Land Council regarding identification of Aboriginal sites within the former Coolah Shire, however investigation of these sites was not undertaken. It is recommended that an ongoing process of identifying and recording places of importance to the Aboriginal community in the former Coolah Shire be undertaken. Provision should be made in future budgets for this process.

Recommendation:

The Warrumbungle Shire Council should consider undertaking a specific Aboriginal Based Heritage Study in the former Coolah Shire and budget accordingly.

5.13.13 Recording

The information gathered for this study has been being collected and stored in the software package known as SHI data at the office of High Ground Consulting. It was then passed onto the Coonabarabran branch of the Warrumbungle Shire Council at the conclusion of the study. Because it is being electronically recorded the information will be permanently retained and can be retrieved from computer compact discs.

All of the information on listed items or proposed listed items can be given to the Heritage Office in this format and stored on their computer system, and will then be made available via public internet access.

Hard copies should also be made available at Public Libraries within the Warrumbungle Shire, the Coonabarabran DPS Local and Family History Group Inc, and other interested publicly accessible places.

Recommendation:

Allow the State Heritage Inventory (SHI data) records to be made publicly accessible.

6.00 Heritage Incentives

There are a number of advisory and funding incentive services for heritage projects in NSW. Generally these incentives should be utilized and publicized whenever they can make a difference to the heritage assets of the Warrumbungle Shire. These Incentives include:

6.01 Local Heritage Fund

The Heritage Office offers a fund of up to \$7,500 per annum, to be matched by the Council's funding. It is generally good policy to focus this fund on 'listed' places as an incentive to owners to accept listing.

Recommendation

Access funding for heritage projects through the local heritage fund.

6.02 Funding from other sources

There are a number of other funding sources that owners of heritage items should be able to access for assistance. They include:

6.02.1 Heritage Office Small Grants program

Funding is generally available under a number of programs including:

1. Grants and loans to undertake conservation or presentation work on heritage items listed on Local and Regional Environmental Plans and/or on the State Heritage Register. Minimum size of project is \$20,000. Minimum size of grant/loan \$10,000.
2. Grants for thematic studies, education and promotional projects.
3. Year round consideration of Aboriginal heritage projects.
4. Year round emergency grants and loans program with an upper limit of \$5,000 per project.
5. Year round consideration of \$2,500 support grants for conservation management plans on items of State heritage significance

Application forms are made available at the beginning of each year on the Heritage Office website www.heritage.nsw.gov.au or call (02) 9635 6155.

6.02.2 Commonwealth Grants

The Cultural Heritage Projects Program (CHPP) for built heritage and indigenous projects is run by the Department of Environment and Heritage in Canberra. Priority is given to conservation work on nationally important heritage places and is restricted to items on the Register of the National Estate, Interim List or on the NSW State Heritage Register. Privately owned buildings are eligible. \$3.5 million per annum.

Project size generally \$10,000 to \$250,000. For forms call 1800 653 004. The application form is also on the internet at:-

<http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/awhg/chpp/index.html>

6.02.3 The Museums and Galleries Foundation of NSW

A community organisation, on (02) 9358 1760 is able to assist with enquiries on existing and proposed museum projects.

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6.02.4 Ministry for the Arts

The NSW government agency for community museums is the Ministry for the Arts. The Ministry can assist all aspects of collections management, exhibitions, display, education and training programs. Some funding is also available for capital work projects. Call (02) 9228 4696 or 9228 5533.

Recommendation:

Continue encouragement of funding for heritage projects through a range of sources .

6.03 Heritage Advisory Service

The former Coolah Council in association with the NSW Heritage Office provided the LGA with a free advisory service approximately once a month. This person is an experienced heritage consultant who is able to give free advice to owners of Heritage places or items, or alternately can direct them to additional services.

Recommendation:

Continue supporting Heritage owners with the Heritage Advisory service

6.04 Free advice on specific heritage projects

There is a wide range of specialists that can be consulted on specific projects. These include:

<i>NSW Heritage Office</i>	Specific advice on conservation and funding (02) 9873 8500
<i>Cemetery projects</i>	George Gibbons at the National Trust on (02) 9258 0123
<i>20th century buildings</i>	– call the Royal Australian Institute of Architects on (02) 9356 2955

6.05 New LEP for the Warrumbungle shire

When the new LEP is drawn up incorporate conditions that favour Heritage Items where this is an incentive to their conservation. Utilise the heritage Office's Model Provisions for Heritage Items in toto or incorporate the relevant provisions into the LEP provisions.

A copy of these provisions are available on the Heritage Office web site. There are however other provisions that should also be included for this largely rural LGA. These are:

6.05.1 Subdivision

Council could assist the subdivision of rural lands that leads to the conservation or saving of a Heritage item. This subdivision should allow a smaller area of land than is normally acceptable in rural areas, but one which is both acceptable to minimise conflict and manageable. It would probably be being between two and ten acres. This would only apply to items that are listed on the LEP Heritage Schedule, or are recommended to be listed, and where it can be shown that a new separate ownership would lead to the conservation and preservation of the item, and be environmentally sustainable.

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The following clause could be inserted in the LEP, in Conservation incentives
“The Council may grant consent to the subdivision of an existing parcel of land for the express purpose, of conservation of a building site, that is an heritage listed item, even though the sub division would otherwise be prohibited by this plan, if it is satisfied that:

- (a) access is possible either directly to a formed public road or via the creation of a right-of-way, and*
- (b) the proposed subdivision would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the item or its setting, and*
- (c) the conservation of the building site substantially depends on the granting of the consent and*
- (d) that the size of the sub divided land will not adversely affect the heath or amenity of the area, and be considered environmentally sustainable.*
- (e) that the granting of consent to the proposed subdivision would ensure that conservation work considered necessary by the consent authority is carried out.”*

The above clause should also be cross-referenced in the LEP where subdivisions of land are mentioned.

6.06 Additional Dwellings

Council could assist the retention and conservation of heritage listed buildings on rural lands by allowing ‘an additional dwelling’ to exist where the existing heritage listed dwelling is to be retained and an additional new dwelling is desired. This additional dwelling should be possible on land than is normally only allowed to have one ‘residence/dwelling’ in rural areas or villages. This should only apply to items that are listed on the LEP Heritage Schedule, and where it can be shown that a new separate dwelling would lead to the conservation and preservation of the item, and be environmentally sustainable.

The following clause could be inserted in the *LEP under Part 20 Clause 24 Conservation incentives Para (4)* *The Council may grant consent to the erection of an additional dwelling, where the existing parcel of land already contains a dwelling that is a heritage item in Schedule 2, even though an additional dwelling would otherwise be prohibited by this plan, if it is satisfied that:*

- (a) the provisions of this plan relating to a single dwelling or a permissible additional dwelling can apply to the additional dwelling permissible under this clause for heritage conservation as if it were the only dwelling on the site or a permissible additional dwelling, and*
- (b) the proposed additional dwelling would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the item, and*
- (c) the additional dwelling will not lead to land use conflict, adversely affect the heath or amenity of the area and is considered environmentally sustainable, and*
- (d) Conservation Management Plan is prepared for the heritage item, and*
- (e) the conservation of the heritage item is wholly dependant upon the provision of an additional dwelling and cannot be realized utilizing other reasonable methods.*

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Recommendation:

Amend the LEP to allow for special clauses re subdivision and additional housing that favour heritage Items

6.07 Tax incentives

If a place or property is on the National Estate Register or on the NSW State Heritage Register then the following may apply. (At this stage there are no privately owned state listed properties in Coonabarabran) This may be an incentive for owners whose places are recommended as State Significant to allow them to be forwarded to the NSW Heritage Office for consideration.

6.07.1 Tax deductions. If the heritage property earns income, you can claim a deduction against the assessed income for maintenance or depreciation - discuss this with your tax advisor. The full value of any repair work will normally be allowable as a full deduction.

6.07.2 Heritage valuations for land tax and local rates under the NSW Heritage Act. Where a property is listed on the State Heritage Register a heritage valuation is automatically provided to reflect its value without development potential. This valuation is then used in assessing local rates and land tax and so will generally result in a reduced rate and tax charge.

6.07.3 Heritage valuations for land tax and local rates under for locally listed properties. If the property is on an Local Environmental Plan and so is at least of local Significance the owner can ask for, and can receive a heritage restricted valuation for the purpose of land tax and local rates, similar to the above. Its only that its not automatic.

If a land holder requires a “heritage restricted” valuation they can make requests at the nearest LPI office.

6.07.4 The Cultural Gifts Tax Incentives Program for movable heritage and real estate to a public collecting institution: If this is of interest please ring the Department of Communications, Information, Technology and the Arts on 02 6271 1643 for further information.

6.08 Rate reductions

As noted the clause above where a property is listed on the State Heritage Register a heritage valuation by the Department of Lands, or LPI, can be provided to reflect its value without development potential. This valuation is then used in assessing local rates and so provides the owner with a reduction in Council rates.

6.09 Development Application fees and Section 94 contributions

The Council should consider the waiving or reducing of Section 94 contributions to help achieve heritage objectives especially where larger projects, or State significant sites, are concerned.

6.10 Heritage awards and Plaques

A number of Councils sponsor, at least initially, an heritage award program. Bathurst City, Lithgow City and Orange City are three examples where this occurs, and each does it differently.

It need not be an expensive exercise. It can simply be the awarding of recognition of work done in the conservation of a heritage place in a Council newsletter or newspaper, or the giving of a plaque to a building where the owners have achieved good results in relationship

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to conservation. At the other end of the scale it can be the main event at a gala evening with many awards for heritage work.

6.11 Promotion of Heritage Items

State or Local Listing of an item will automatically provide the place with some prominence through its inclusion on the Heritage Office Web site. If the place is privately owned, 'no public access' notations could be included on the data base if the owner so desires.

Council should enhance this promotion through exposure of any Heritage listed property, where it is desirable to the owner, through an offer to provide similar exposure on the council Web site and or Tourism site. This provides benefits to the council too, as Heritage tourism is now one of the primary reasons for people to travel to a region. Similarly offers of reduced rates to Heritage Items when publishing Tourism promotion and advertising would provide a strong incentive to owners of Heritage items to be proud of their Heritage Listing.

6.12 Tourist potential

Discovering what is interesting about the past and utilising it in cultural tourism, such as the river crossings, earliest settlements, roads and early bridges, or remnants of whole industries such as forestry. There is great potential here to explore and exploit the heritage assets of the former Coonabarabran Shire.

Recommendation:

Support owners of Heritage items through incentives such as internet coverage and cultural tourism publications, tax and rate reductions based on heritage valuations and heritage awards.

6.12.1 Tourist Drives

Tourist drives around the Shire lead to spending on petrol, food and sometimes accommodation as people prolong their stay in the area. New drives could be designed that incorporate places that have been highlighted by this study, some of which were only known about by the local community.

Existing tourist drives could be enhanced with new data such as additional information on historic sites, interpretive signs and enhanced facilities at the location. Tourist drives provide a chance also to connect with any local business that wish to be known. For example: the petrol garage, the cafes and eateries, the hotels. Councils existing interpretive signs are an excellent asset that can be complimented by mapping.

By grouping places of similarity and mapping them, visitors can make choices about where to spend a day or half day as a self-drive tour. The places need not be 'listed' places, simply places that through a common theme help illustrate the selected historical story, eg a map of forestry industry sites of the district would include Baradine, Baradine Forestry Office, The Aloes, St Paul's Anglican Church Baradine, Wooleybah Sawmill and West Pilliga Forest Road Grid.

A map of early settler's country could include the earliest settlements homesteads, stock routes and earliest roads. Specific places to consider for inclusion are the Box Ridge Inn Site, Purlewaugh, Binnaway village and Neilson Park, Coonabarabran.

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6.12.2 Cemeteries and isolated graves

Grave sites, especially the small and isolated are a real draw card to today's tourists. A map of such places could go onto the Council's web site, with a list of the incumbents. This would also encourage people interested in family history to pay a visit.

Cemeteries that should be included on such a map are Coonabarabran, Baradine and Binnaway General Cemeteries, Bugaldie Cemetery, and the Aloes isolated graves. Each of these has a special role to play in the history of the district and each has its own special appeal as a place of remembrance and peace.

6.13 Escorted Tours

There are places that are either private homesteads that could only accommodate visitors on very select and rare occasions, such as occurs on open garden days in Coonabarabran or places that are environmentally sensitive that would warrant visitation by escort only, such as important Aboriginal places, including Burrabeedee Mission and Cemetery. Again these are not necessarily heritage-listed places. They are places that are interesting for historic or environmental reasons, or that provide a highlight in the story of the settlement of the former Coonabarabran Shire.

It may be that the areas are too sensitive, or that the owners would not like to accommodate such visits. Owners would of course need to be both consulted and interested in such visits before any plans could be laid. There would be many visitors who would feel it a real privilege to visit these places and to hear their stories.

Examples are as follows:

- Significant Homesteads of the District
- Significant gardens such as the existing Open. Garden days
- Working Properties of the District

Whenever farms are working at special activities such as shearing or harvesting they provide great opportunities for tourism. A calendar could be developed in conjunction with pastoralists and farmers in the district that would enable seasonal visits to the places of interest. These could include reunions of retired railwaymen in Binnaway.

6.14 Tourism potential

The possibilities are enormous. By taking a theme and developing the idea through the places that tell part of that story many 'trails' could be developed and need be little more than an A4 page that can be photocopied when requested, or a simple booklet of a number of possible tours forming a 'mud map' compilation, or at the other end a colourful professionally printed brochure that become a tourists souvenir of the district.

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7.00 Glossary of abbreviations

SHI	State Heritage Inventory
LGA	Local Government Area
CD	Computer disc
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
SHR	State Heritage Register
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
DCP	Design or Development Control Plan

8.00 Definitions

For words such as ‘Conservation’ and ‘Restoration’ refer to the Burra Charter. The Burra Charter includes a full list of definitions of specific terms used in heritage management, eg.

- *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.
- *Restoration* means returning the existing *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.
- *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material into the *fabric*.

9.00 References

The former Coonabarabran Shire Council’s LEP 1990 provisions

NSW Heritage Manual

Thematic History of the former Coonabarabran Shire by Ray Christison

Coonabarabran as it was in the Beginning by Joy Pickette and Merv Campbell

Timor Valley by Dorothy Carmichael

Tracking and Mapping the Explorers Volume 2: The Macquarie River, Warrumbungle Mountains, Pilliga Scrub, Liverpool Plains Apsley Falls, Hastings River, Port Macquarie 1818 Oxley and Evans by John Whitehead

Various references as per each data sheet