



Wagga Wagga Heritage Study Review

VOLUME 1: THE REPORT



MAY 2013





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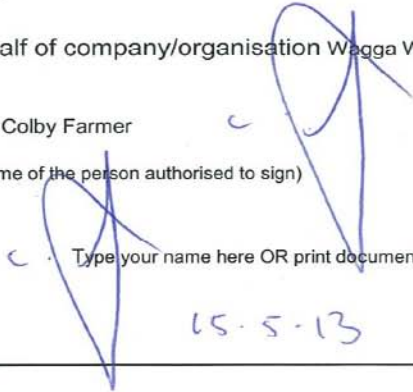
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

The Wagga Wagga City Council commissioned **ngh**environmental to prepare a community-based heritage study review of the entire Wagga Wagga Local Government Area (Wagga Wagga LGA) in order to identify, assess and assist in the management of places and items of heritage significance.

The purpose of this heritage study review (the study) is to review and update the existing Wagga Wagga City Council Urban Heritage Study (2002) and the Wagga Wagga City Council Rural Heritage Study (2000) prepared by Peter Freeman and Associates.

Up to this study, the Wagga Wagga Local Environmental Plan (2010) listed 310 items and a conservation area as being of heritage significance.

This study is based on the methodology outlined in the Heritage Branch (Office of Environment and Heritage) publication *Community-based Heritage Studies: A Guide*, and is partly funded by a grant from the NSW Heritage Branch (2007). In accordance with these guidelines the general aims of the study are to:

- Prepare a thematic history of the Wagga Wagga LGA based on the NSW historic themes.
- Work with the community to identify places and items of significance in the story of Wagga Wagga LGA.
- Describe these heritage items and assess their condition.
- Prepare summary inventory sheets for each heritage item, including a statement of significance.
- Prepare a study report, including recommendations for management and conservation of the heritage of the Wagga Wagga LGA.

This report is submitted to Council with recommendations that the items of heritage identified in it be listed in Schedule 5 of the Wagga Wagga LEP (2010) or the NSW State Heritage Register.

1.2 THE STUDY AREA

The Wagga Wagga LGA is located in the Riverina region of southern New South Wales, about 450 kilometres south-west of Sydney and 460 kilometres north of Melbourne. The Wagga Wagga LGA is bounded by Coolamon and Junee Shires in the north, Gundagai and Tumut Shires in the east, Tumbarumba, Greater Hume and Lockhart Shires in the south and Narrandera Shire in the west (Figure 1.1).

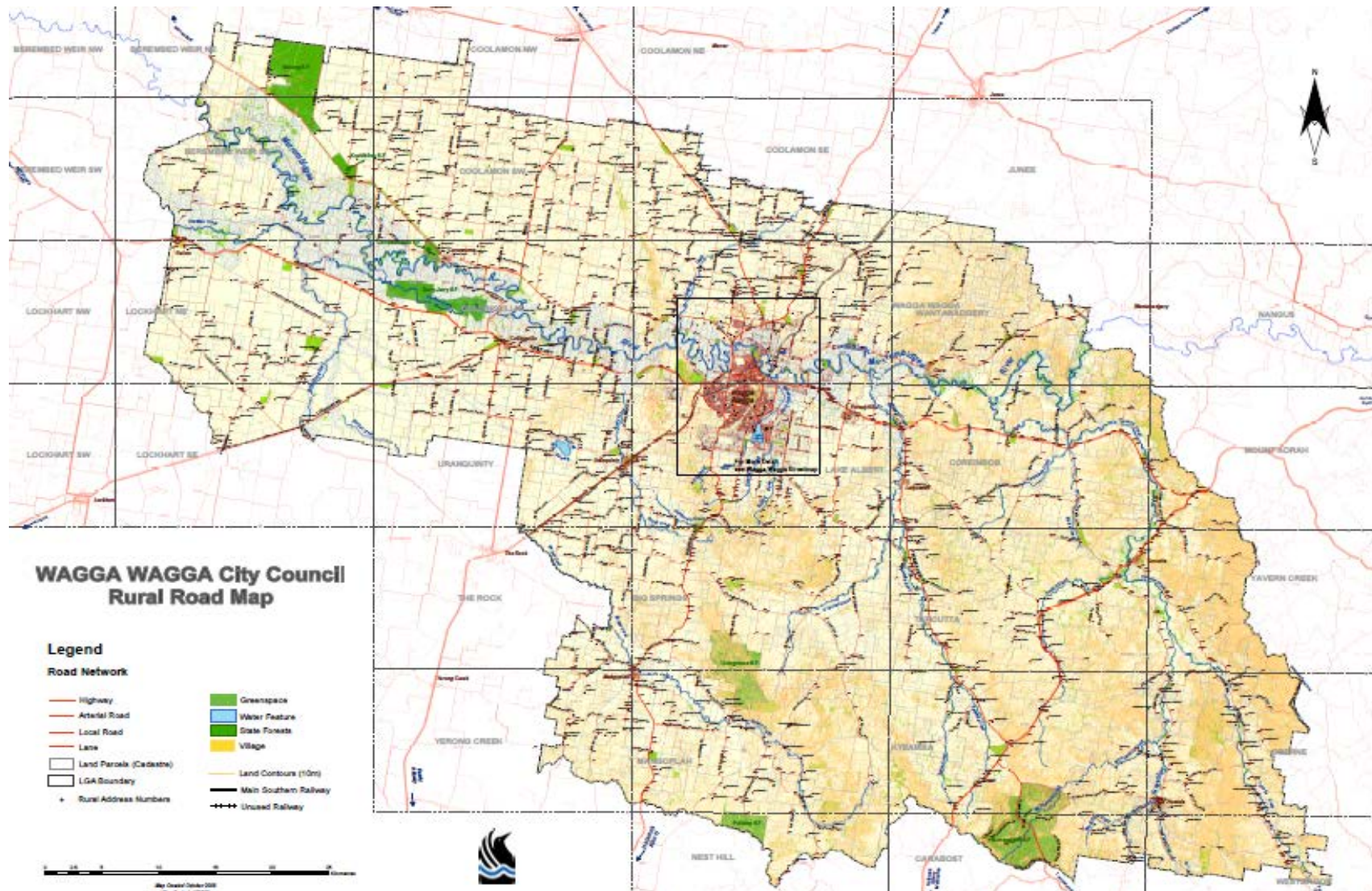


Figure 1.1. Wagga Wagga City Council LGA (WWCC)

The study area includes 21 suburbs of Wagga Wagga, 9 rural villages and large areas of rural land. The largest populated suburbs include Central Wagga Wagga followed by southern suburbs of Koorinal and Lake Albert. The more recently developed suburbs of Bourkelands, Lloyd, Estella, Tatton and Glenfield continue to experience strong growth. The current population of the LGA is estimated at 63,500.

The surrounding villages offer a variety of lifestyle and community choices, with strong community hubs and easy access to the urban areas of Wagga Wagga.

1.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of this project includes aspects of heritage including built, natural, moveable and landscapes and aims to:

- a) Analyse the history of Wagga Wagga.
- b) Identify and assess the environmental heritage.
- c) Provide recommendations for the conservation and management of heritage places and items.

In particular, the scope of the study (as per the brief) has included:

- A review of the existing Urban (2002) and Rural (2000) Heritage Studies with particular reference to a review of the identified places, LEP heritage items and recommendations for further investigation as included in the Study.
- Community workshops to seek input from interested groups and individuals, to encourage members of the community to identify heritage places and items that are valued; to understand the way the community appreciates and values places and items of heritage, to raise community awareness of some of the issues in managing heritage items and to gain feedback on the heritage study and its aims and implications.
- Site visits, photographic recording of significant places and items of heritage significance.
- Research and analysis of newly nominated items including a significance assessment for inclusion into the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) database, where appropriate.
- Preparation of a concise report including the thematic local history with all local examples, draft policies and new recommendations for the conservation and management of heritage places and items.
- Identification of items and areas of heritage significance to be listed in the Local Environmental Plan.
- Consultation with Council management and staff to seek their input into the formulation of recommendations.
- Consultation with individual owners of listed and/or proposed to be listed places, regarding the draft heritage study and management recommendations.
- Presentation to the Councillors, public exhibition and consultation process, review of submissions and adoption of report and recommendations by Council.

It should be noted that the scope of the project does not include Aboriginal heritage as Council intends to undertake this research as a separate study. Further, archaeological sites will not be included within the scope of this project and may be the subject of investigation in the future.

The scope of this study did not allow for any separate review and assessment of the Wagga Wagga Conservation Area. This may be carried out at a later date as a separate study.

1.4 STRUCTURE OF THE HERITAGE STUDY

This study has been prepared in accordance with the Heritage Branch guidelines for the preparation of Community-based Heritage Studies (2007). The study outcomes include:

- Volume 1: The Report
- Volume 2: Thematic History
- Volume 3: The Heritage Inventory

Volume 1 (this report) includes an introduction and background to the study, the legislative framework, information on listing, recommendations, heritage resources within the Wagga LGA, and any additional research that is recommended.

Volume 2 comprises the thematic history that has been prepared to inform the heritage study in regards to the more important themes throughout the history of the Wagga Wagga LGA. Volume 2 has been prepared by **ngh**environmental Historian, Samantha Leah.

Volume 3 includes the inventory descriptions of the urban areas on a locality and street-by-street basis, including separate listings for selected sites. The inventory has been compiled using the NSW Heritage Branch State Heritage Inventory (SHI) database software. It will be available on the NSW Heritage Branch website to the public.

1.5 AUTHORSHIP

This volume of the study was written by Project Manager and Senior Heritage Consultant for **ngh**environmental, Glenn Shaw, with advice and assistance from the **ngh** Project Historian, Samantha Leah, and members of the community Heritage Working Group (HWG).

1.6 PREVIOUS HERITAGE STUDIES

The heritage of the Wagga Wagga LGA has been previously identified and analysed through the preparation of:

- The Wagga Wagga City Council Urban Heritage Study by Peter Freeman Pty Ltd 2002, and
- The Wagga Wagga City Council Rural Heritage Study by Peter Freeman Pty Ltd 2000.

This heritage study reviews these former studies and combines the former Urban and Rural studies into one resource.

1.7 LIMITATIONS

In general the community and property owners were very supportive of the process. As with all studies covering extensive rural localities it proved quite difficult to identify new, or review all existing pastoral and agricultural heritage items.

Many of the listed heritage items have statements of heritage significance that have been prepared previously. It was not within the scope of this review to re-write these statements. However, should there be a development proposal for an individual heritage item where the statement of significance is not of sufficient detail, a more detailed assessment of heritage significance may be required to determine any potential impacts from a development.

1.8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to acknowledge the support and assistance of all the members of the Heritage Study Working Group (HWG); and the many individuals and community groups who have participated in workshops. In particular:

- Noel Thomson, Heritage Working Group
- Chris Whyte, Heritage Working Group
- Gloria O'Halloran, Heritage Working Group
- Madeline Scully, Heritage Working Group
- Ian Donald, Heritage Working Group
- Councillor Kerry Pascoe, Heritage Working Group
- Kaylie Beasley, Australian National University
- Camilla Rocks, Senior Town Planner, Wagga Wagga City Council
- Colby Farmer, Manager, Development Services, Wagga Wagga City Council

We also wish to acknowledge the support of the many property owners and managers who have generously offered access to their properties and information to support this study.

2 HERITAGE PLANNING FRAMEWORK

2.1 THE HERITAGE ACT

The NSW *Heritage Act 1977* is a statutory tool designed to conserve the cultural heritage of NSW and is used to regulate development impacts on the state's heritage assets. Administered by the Heritage Branch (OEH), the Act details the statutory requirements for protecting historic buildings and places and includes *any place, building, work, relic, movable object, which may be of historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, natural or aesthetic value.*

NSW Heritage Branch

The Heritage Branch (Office of Environment and Heritage) administers the State Heritage Register (SHR). The branch services the NSW Heritage Council, both of which were created by the Heritage Act. The Heritage Branch is the body one can refer to, at a State level, if one has any specific 'heritage' concerns. Although it would be expected that the community would first contact the Wagga Wagga City Council and speak to the Council Heritage Advisor or relevant planning staff there for any local heritage concerns. The Heritage Branch 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 downloads from the Heritage Branch web site.

The website is a very valuable resource if the reader wishes to have more detailed information on the heritage system at hand. Prior to this study the existing local heritage items within the Wagga Wagga LGA were not in the SHI format and were thus not available on the internet. It is on this website that the results of this study will now be displayed in the form of data about individual sites. Such data, the inventory of heritage items, forms a great cultural resource where the reader can look for specific sites, carry out research and make comparisons with other sites.

2.2 THE BURRA CHARTER

This study, whilst following the guidelines set out by the Heritage Branch, also follows the principles of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. The Charter sets the standard of practice for providing advice or making decisions about, or undertaking works to places of heritage or cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians (ICOMOS 1999).

The Burra Charter is a guiding document that was written in the heritage 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'. It can be viewed on the following web site www.icomos.org/australia.

The Burra Charter gives five bases of significance. An item may be significant in one or more of these ways. Historical significance arises when an item is important in the course of an area's history or has strong associations with a historical figure or event.

An item can have aesthetic significance if it has visual appeal or demonstrates a particular architectural style.

Scientific value is present if the item yields, or has the potential to yield, technical information useful in research, for example about history, anthropology, construction techniques, or the natural world.

Social significance means that people hold a place in particular esteem: it is a focus of community sentiment, and there would be a sense of loss if it were no longer there.

Spiritual significance was introduced as a distinct category in the 1999 revision of the Burra Charter. It relates to places that have meaning at a spiritual level.

The above terms define the nature of an item's significance. Another dimension is the degree of significance. On this dimension, an item may be significant because it is rare or representative, or sometimes both. Rarity means signifying a rare, endangered or unusual aspect of history or the environment. A representative means being a fine example of an important class of items.

A third dimension is the level of significance. It should be noted that the level is not a hierarchy of importance, but is concerned with the geographical spread of the people to whom an item is significant, e.g. local and state.

2.3 THE NSW HERITAGE ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

The Heritage Amendment Act 1998 defines heritage significance as the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item. The NSW Heritage Council has used its powers under the Act to gazette the following seven criteria. They are clearly derived from the Burra Charter, although there is no explicit distinction between the concepts of nature and degree of significance. The assessment in terms of importance to the area or NSW refers to the level of significance.

An item will be considered to be of state or local heritage significance if it meets one or more of the seven NSW heritage criteria as listed below.

- a) an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history*
- b) an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history*
- c) an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW*
- d) an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons*
- e) an item has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural and natural history*
- f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history; and/or*
- g) an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.*

This framework is the basis of the NSW heritage assessment procedure, in which rigorous, though necessarily subjective, guidelines for inclusion or exclusion are set down. This procedure has been used for this report.

It is important to note that while the condition of a building or item can help in understanding its history, and is a factor in managing a significant item, condition is not relevant to assessing its significance. Whether an item is intact (has not been altered), or retains its integrity (i.e. alterations have not diminished its value) are relevant considerations.

2.4 HERITAGE LISTING IMPLICATIONS

Heritage listing means including an item on a Schedule of Items of Environmental Heritage within a planning instrument such as a Local Environmental Plan, made under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act. Items of State significance are listed under the Heritage Act.

People are sometimes apprehensive about heritage listing of their property, even though they may fully appreciate its heritage value. Such concerns are largely based on misunderstandings. The actual implications of heritage listing are as follows:

- Listing is a public recognition of the importance of an item in the life of the community.
- Owners of heritage items are eligible to apply for assistance with maintenance etc. from Council's Heritage Fund.
- The Heritage Branch may fund rebates on Council rates or land tax, subject to conditions.
- Several studies have shown that listing can increase the value of a property (but owners can apply for heritage valuations to ensure that rates are not increased).
- Free architectural advice on heritage items is available from Council's Heritage Advisor.
- Listing an item provides a safeguard against unsympathetic development nearby.
- A listed item may not be demolished, except in exceptional circumstances, but it can be altered or extended, as long as the changes are sympathetically designed. Heritage items will survive better if they are used, which sometimes requires adapting them for new purposes.
- If a new development is proposed on a site containing a heritage-listed building, certain planning controls that would otherwise apply (for example, on the use of a building, the area of the new development, and parking requirements) may be relaxed, as long as the listed item is conserved.
- There is no requirement to maintain a listed item, any more than an unlisted property (except for State-listed items).
- There is no requirement to open a listed item to the public.

2.5 LOCAL PLANNING CONTROLS

2.5.1 Wagga Wagga Local Environmental Plan 2010

Clause 5.10 of the Wagga Wagga LEP 2010 sets out requirements for development that requires Council consent:

5.10 Heritage conservation

(2) Requirement for consent

Development consent is required for any of the following:

- (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):*
 - (i) a heritage item,*
 - (ii) an Aboriginal object,*
 - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,*
- (b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,*
- (c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,*
- (d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,*
- (e) erecting a building on land:*
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or*
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,*
- (f) subdividing land:*
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or*
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.*

Heritage items are added to a heritage schedule of a LEP often following identification and assessment from a local shire heritage study. These items are then given protection by the heritage provisions within the relevant plan, which will then require consent of Council for certain developments.

2.5.2 Wagga Wagga Development Control Plan 2010

The Wagga Wagga Local Environmental Plan 2010 contains the statutory zoning and land use controls that apply to development within the City of Wagga Wagga and determines whether a proposal is permissible.

The Wagga Wagga Development Control Plan 2010 supports the Wagga Wagga Local Environmental Plan 2010 by providing additional objectives and controls.

The Wagga Wagga Development Control Plan 2010 applies to all land within the local government area of Wagga Wagga.

Part B (Section 3) of the DCP contains controls for heritage conservation. It contains the following provisions:

- Alterations and additions to heritage items
- Materials, finishes and colours
- Adaptive reuse of heritage items
- Development in the vicinity of a heritage item
- The Wagga Wagga Heritage Conservation Area
- The community and cultural heritage
- Trees and natural heritage

2.6 STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS

There are five types of heritage listings providing statutory control over the place or item. These listing types are:

- Local heritage items (listed in an LEP)
- State heritage items (listed on the SHR)
- State agency heritage items (listed on s.170 heritage registers)
- National heritage items (listed on the National Heritage List)
- Commonwealth heritage items (listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List)

2.6.1 Wagga Wagga LGA Local Heritage Listings

As previously discussed, the Wagga Wagga LGA included 310 prior to commencement of the study, including items in the central Wagga Wagga Conservation Area. It is anticipated that this number will increase as a result of nominations from the study process (refer Section 5).

2.6.2 State Heritage Register Listings

At the time of the study there were four items listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) administered by the Heritage Branch (OEH). These are:

- Bomen Railway Station.
- Hambledon Homestead.
- Mobile Cook's Gallery, Museum of the Riverina (not currently on the LEP).
- Wagga Wagga Railway Station and Yard Group.

2.6.3 State Government agency heritage listings

State agencies in NSW are required to keep a register of heritage places under their management under Section 170 (s.170) of the Act. The s.170 registers are also held in the Heritage Branch's State Heritage Inventory (SHI), an electronic database of statutory listed heritage items in NSW protected by registers of State agencies and the heritage schedules of LEP's. The Wagga Wagga LGA currently has 13 heritage items listed under s.170 of the Act. These are (State agency name in brackets):

- Bomen Railway Station (Australian Rail Track Corporation)
- Bullenbong Creek Bridge (Roads and Maritime Services)
- Wagga Wagga (521.7 Km) Footbridge (Australian Rail Track Corporation)
- Wagga Wagga Agricultural Institute (NSW Department of Primary Industries)
- Wagga Wagga Ambulance Station (NSW Department of Health)
- Wagga Wagga Base Hospital (NSW Department of Health)
- Wagga Wagga Courthouse (Attorney General's Department)
- Wagga Wagga Fire Station (NSW Fire Brigades)
- Wagga Wagga Police Station and Office (Former) (Attorney General's Department)
- Wagga Wagga Railway Precinct (Australian Rail Track Corporation)
- Wagga Wagga Viaducts (Australian Rail Track Corporation)
- Wagga Wagga Zone Substation (Country Energy)
- Wagga Wagga Tarcutta Street Underbridge (Australian Rail Track Corporation)

2.6.4 National and Commonwealth listings

The Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) enhances the management and protection of Australia's heritage places. Any action that is likely to have a significant impact on the matters protected under the EPBC Act must be referred to the Commonwealth Environment Minister for further consideration.

The Australian Heritage Database (AHD) includes the National Heritage List, which includes the natural, historic and indigenous places that are of outstanding national heritage value to the Australian nation. The AHD also contains the Commonwealth Heritage List that comprises those places on Commonwealth lands and waters or under Australian Government control. Items on both of these lists are protected under the EPBC Act.

The Wagga Wagga LGA does not currently include any items that are included on the National or Commonwealth Heritage lists.

3 HISTORIC THEMES ANALYSIS

3.1 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.

The Thematic History that is contained as Volume 2 of the study was written using the Australian Historic Themes framework. The methodology followed has been to divide the history of the Wagga Wagga LGA into themes suggested by the Heritage Council. As a result, some aspects and events appear repeatedly within the history as they appear across multiple themes. This differs from a more traditional local history publication that is often written in chronological order and is prepared this way to ensure that the history is a useful and accessible ready reference of themes or subjects. It is not intended as a narrative history encompassing the entire area, but rather to inform the study. Those wishing to read a local historical narrative of the Wagga Wagga Local Government Area are encouraged to read Sherry Morris's, *Wagga Wagga - a History*, or Keith Swan's, *A History of Wagga Wagga*.

The time frame for the thematic history (Volume 2) begins with the evolution of the natural environment and also outlines some of the history of the local Wiradjuri tribe. Those wishing to learn more about the areas Indigenous inhabitants are directed to the Wiradjuri Heritage Study carried out by Dick Green, which is available from Wagga Wagga City Council. This study focuses on the first recorded presence of Europeans into the region in 1829, ending in the post war era of the 1950s. This period covers the vast majority of places of heritage significance within the study area.

3.2 TABLE SHOWING CORRELATION OF NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL THEMES

The following table places all the examples in the Wagga Wagga LGA within their thematic category. The table also relates directly to the historic themes as discussed in detail in Volume 2 of the Heritage Study Review – the thematic history. The inclusion of examples below serves to show how the theme can be illustrated in this LGA.

State historical themes have been prepared by the Heritage Council of NSW. These link to Australian themes prepared by the Australian Heritage Council. Local themes have been added that relate specifically to the Wagga Wagga LGA. For example take the relevant historical story line of Economic Development. The Australian Theme is 'Developing local, regional and national economies.' The NSW Heritage Council Theme is 'Pastoralism'; a relevant local theme may be 'The wool industry' or 'Pastoral Homesteads'.

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme	Local Listed Examples	Notes
1 Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment - naturally evolved		NA	<i>There are two aspects to this theme: (1) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have significance independent of human</i>

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme	Local Listed Examples	Notes
				<i>intervention (2) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have shaped or influenced human life and cultures.</i>
2 Peopling Australia	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures		<p>There are no specific listing in the local area for Aboriginal sites, however many of these are recorded by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (OEH) under the NSW <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act</i>.</p> <p>The Wagga Wagga City Council will be preparing a separate Aboriginal Heritage Study that may result in items being identified that warrant being listed on the LEP. This was beyond the scope of this study.</p>	<i>Activities associated with maintaining, developing, experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practises, past and present; with demonstrating distinctive ways of life; and with interactions demonstrating race relations.</i>
2 Peopling Australia	Convict	Assigned convicts	The Eunonyhareenyha property, on the northern banks of the Murrumbidgee, was taken up by Charles Tompson, who was a convict.	<i>Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850) – does not include activities associated with the conviction of persons in NSW that are unrelated to the imperial ‘convict system’: use the theme of Law & Order for such activities</i>
2 Peopling Australia	Ethnic influences	<p>German Community</p> <p>Chinese Community</p>	<p>Vineyard established at Kyeamba</p> <p>Lutheran Churches at Mangoplah, Uranquinty</p> <p>Chinese clearing site, Tarcutta</p>	<i>Activities associated with common cultural traditions and peoples of shared descent, and with exchanges between such traditions and peoples.</i>
2 Peopling Australia	Migration	Emigrating from one district to another within NSW	Lutheran Churches at Mangoplah, Uranquinty	<i>Activities and processes associated with the resettling of people from one place to another (international, interstate, intrastate) and the impacts of such movements</i>
3 Developing	Agriculture	Wheat industry	Concrete silos, Ladysmith	<i>Activities relating to the</i>

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme	Local Listed Examples	Notes
local, regional and national economies			Arajoel Siding Grain Silos Belfrayden Silos Mangoplah Silos and Siding Store Shed Uranquinty Silos	<i>cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture</i>
		Flour mill	Shepherd's Concrete Silos, Brucedale Murrumbidgee Milling Company Flour Mill (former) and Outbuildings	
		Viticulture	Charles Sturt University	
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce	General stores	General Stores, Ladysmith, Mangoplah, Tarcutta, Uranquinty and Wagga Wagga (numerous)	<i>Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services</i>
		Banks	Wagga Wagga and Tarcutta	
		Main streets	Fitzmaurice and Baylis Streets, Wagga Wagga	
		Village enterprises	Mangoplah Hotel, Tarcutta Hotel	
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Communication	Postal	Humula Post Office, Tarcutta Post Office (former), Uranquinty Post Boxes (former), Wagga Wagga Post Office (former)	<i>Activities relating to the creation and conveyance of information</i>
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape	Memorial avenue	Uranquinty	<i>Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings</i>
		Parks	Collins Park and Victory Memorial Gardens, Wagga Wagga	
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	War memorials	Victory Memorial Gardens, Wagga Wagga	<i>Activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences</i>
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Exploration	Noted early local explorers	Humula Cemetery	<i>Activities associated with making places previously unknown to a cultural group known to them.</i>
3 Developing	Fishing	NA	NA	<i>Activities associated</i>

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme	Local Listed Examples	Notes
local, regional and national economies				<i>with gathering, producing, distributing, and consuming resources from aquatic environments useful to humans.</i>
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Forestry	NA	NA	<i>Activities associated with identifying and managing land covered in trees for commercial timber purposes.</i>
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Health	Ambulance Station Hospitals	Wagga Wagga Ambulance Station Wagga Wagga Base Hospital, Wagga Wagga Calvary Hospital, Wagga Wagga	<i>Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans</i>
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Industry	Flour milling Brewing	Murrumbidgee Milling Company Flour Mill (former) and Outbuildings Brewery (former)	<i>Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods</i>
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Mining	NA	NA	<i>Activities associated with the identification, extraction, processing and distribution of mineral ores, precious stones and other such inorganic substances</i>
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	Pastoral homesteads Wool industry	Old Glandore Homestead and Outbuildings, Alfredtown Berry Jerry Homestead, Collingullie Arajoel Homestead complex, Galore Big Springs Homestead and Outbuildings, Big Springs Shockeroo Homestead, Humula Kyeamba South Homestead, Kyeamba Hambledon Homestead, Tarcutta Wynyard Woolshed, Tarcutta Woolshed, Borambola Woolshed, Borambola Humula Station Woolshed and Fittings, Humula	<i>Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use</i>

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme	Local Listed Examples	Notes
		Pastoral & Agricultural Societies	Wagga Wagga Showground, Kyeamba Smith Hall and Grandstand, Turvey Park	
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Science	Research	Charles Sturt University	<i>Activities associated with systematic observations, experiments and processes for the explanation of observable phenomena</i>
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Technology	Transfer & application of technologies	Mobile Cook's Galley, Museum of the Riverina, Wagga Wagga Former cannery, Charles Sturt University Timber Railway Bridge, Forest Hill	<i>Activities and processes associated with the knowledge or use of mechanical arts and applied sciences</i>
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Transport	Coaching road/stop Road transport Rail transport	The Shanty, Alfredtown Ganmurra Bridge, Ganmurra Railway bridge, Humula Kapooka Railway Bridge, Kapooka Tarcutta Railway Station Bomen Railway Station Wagga Wagga Railway Station and Yard Group	<i>Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements</i>
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Villages	Ladysmith Memorial Hall Collingullie Hall Euberta Hall, Tennis Courts and Recreation Reserve Galore Hall and Tennis Courts Burrandana Hall and Tennis Court Mangoplah Hall Oberne Hall Tarcutta Memorial Hall Brucedale Hall and Tennis Courts North Wagga Wagga Hall Borambola Hall	<i>Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages</i>
4 Building settlements, towns and	Land tenure	Large Station Complexes	Humula Station Kyeamba Station Mangoplah Station Complex	<i>Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and</i>

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme	Local Listed Examples	Notes
cities			Pulletpop Station Manager's Cottage (former Chapel)	<i>occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal</i>
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Utilities	Electricity generation Public buildings and facilities	Electrical sub-station, Wagga Wagga Council Chambers (former), Wagga Wagga Civic Precinct, Wagga Wagga Fire Station Building and Residence (former), Wagga Wagga	<i>Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis</i>
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation	Shearers' quarters Early travel inn Public houses Religious communities	Toonga Shearers' Quarters Kurrajong Woolshed and Shearers' Quarters, Eunonoreenya Tarcutta Inn (former) Uranquinty Hotel Union Club Hotel, Wagga Wagga Mangoplah Hotel Tarcutta Hotel Mount Erin Convent and Boarding School, Turvey Park	<i>Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.</i>
5 Working	Labour	Shearing	Toonga Shearers' Quarters Kurrajong Woolshed and Shearers' Quarters, Eunonoreenya	<i>Activities associated with work practises and organised and unorganised labour</i>
6 Educating	Education	Public education Private education	Uranquinty School North Wagga Primary School Wagga Wagga High School (1917–1930s building), Turvey Park South Wagga Public School Collingullie School Kildare Catholic College (including the Mt Erin Convent), Turvey Park	<i>Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally</i>
7 Governing	Defence	Bases Memorials	RAAF Base Gatehouse, Forest Hill Victory Memorial Gardens,	<i>Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation</i>

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme	Local Listed Examples	Notes
			Wagga Wagga	
7 Governing	Government and administration	Local Government	Council Chambers (former), Wagga Wagga Civic Precinct, Wagga Wagga Kyeamba Shire and Mitchell Shire Office Buildings (former), Wagga Wagga	<i>Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs – includes both principled and corrupt activities</i>
7 Governing	Law and order	Court house Police station	Wagga Wagga Court House Wagga Wagga Police Station Kyeamba Police Residence & Angel's Residence Police Station (former) North Wagga	<i>Activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes</i>
7 Governing	Welfare	NA	NA	<i>Activities and process associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organisations</i>
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life	Station life Town and village residential buildings Adapting buildings to create homes	Berry Jerry Homestead, Collingullie Arajoel Homestead complex, Galore Big Springs Homestead and Outbuildings, Big Springs Shockeroo Homestead, Humula Kyeamba South Homestead, Kyeamba Hambledon Homestead, Tarcutta Humula Station Kyeamba Station Mangoplah Station Complex Over 50 listed residences mostly concentrated in the central Wagga Wagga area, with additional listings in suburbs and rural villages Residence (former Home of Compassion), Wagga Wagga	<i>Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions</i>
8 Developing	Creative	Theatre/Music	Civic Precinct, Wagga Wagga	<i>Activities associated</i>

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme	Local Listed Examples	Notes
Australia's cultural life	endeavour		Ladysmith Memorial Hall Collingullie Hall Mangoplah Hall Tarcutta Memorial Hall	<i>with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities</i>
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	Cinema	Plaza Theatre (former), Wagga Wagga	<i>Activities associated with recreation and relaxation</i>
		Refreshments and entertainment	Union Club Hotel, Wagga Wagga	
		Community life	Ladysmith Memorial Hall Collingullie Hall Euberta Hall, Tennis Courts and Recreation Reserve Galore Hall and Tennis Courts Burrandana Hall and Tennis Court Mangoplah Hall Oberne Hall Tarcutta Memorial Hall Brucedale Hall and Tennis Courts North Wagga Wagga Hall Borambola Hall	
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Religion	Practising Anglicanism	St Saviour's Anglican Church, Ladysmith St Peter's Anglican Church (former), Lake Albert St Mary's Anglican Church and Hall, North Wagga St John's Anglican Church, Wagga Wagga	<i>Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship</i>
		Practising Methodism	Methodist Church, Ladysmith	
		Practising Presbyterianism	St Columba's Presbyterian Church, Tarcutta St Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Downside	

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme	Local Listed Examples	Notes
		Practising Uniting Church	St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Wagga Wagga Scots Uniting Church, Mangoplah Wesley Uniting Church, Wagga Wagga St Margaret's Uniting Church, Collingullie	
		Practising Roman Catholicism	St Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church, Tarcutta St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Uranquinty St Michael's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wagga Wagga Roman Catholic Church, Collingullie St Therese Roman Catholic Church, Humula St Michael Archangels Roman Catholic Church, Mangoplah	
		Practising Lutherism	Trinity Lutheran Church, Uranquinty	
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Social institutions	Community Hall	Ladysmith Memorial Hall Collingullie Hall Euberta Hall, Tennis Courts and Recreation Reserve Galore Hall and Tennis Courts Burrandana Hall and Tennis Court Mangoplah Hall Oberne Hall Tarcutta Memorial Hall Brucedale Hall and Tennis Courts North Wagga Wagga Hall Borambola Hall	<i>Activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities</i>
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	Tennis	Tennis Courts, Keajura Oberne Tennis Courts Brucedale Hall and Tennis Courts South Wagga Tennis Club Tennis Courts and Clubhouse, Borambola Euberta Hall, Tennis Courts and Recreation Reserve Galore Hall and Tennis Courts	<i>Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities</i>

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme	Local Listed Examples	Notes
			Book Book Tennis Courts Burrandana Hall and Tennis Courts Humula Galvin Tennis Club Tennis Courts and Breaden Sportsground, Tarcutta	
		Racing and Gambling Industry	Racecourse Group of Buildings: Entrance Building, Administration Building, Grandstand, Champagne Bar, Public Bar, Publican's Booth, Two Kiosks, Fountain, Wagga Wagga	
9 Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death	Birth & motherhood	Wagga Wagga Base Hospital Calvary Hospital and Chapel	<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>
		Operating and maintaining cemeteries and burial grounds - Town or Village Cemetery	Currawarna Cemetery Humula Cemetery Uranquinty Cemetery Wagga Wagga General Cemetery	
		Private graves	Cowell and Saxon Family Graves, Forest Hill Cheney Graves, Humula Galvin Graves, Oberne	
9 Marking the phases of life	Persons	Associated Persons	Cowell and Saxon Family Graves, Forest Hill Janey Harvey's Cottage and Outbuildings, Oberne Chinese Clearing Site, Tarcutta	<i>Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups</i>

3.3 GAPS IN HERITAGE LISTINGS

By preparing a matrix of Australian, State and local themes it is possible to see where the gaps exist in the listed heritage examples of a region. 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 the rural areas of the Wagga Wagga LGA, they might look for examples of places that illustrate the national theme of 'Developing Australia's cultural life', coupled with the NSW Theme of Social institutions (e.g. public hall, community centre, art gallery or museum).

At the beginning of this study it was unclear if there were many 'gaps' in the heritage listings within the Wagga Wagga LGA. As can be seen in the table below (Section 3.3) there are for the most part, numerous examples of listed items within each of the themes and with 310 currently listed heritage items within the Wagga Wagga LGA the existing listings are considered a good representation of

most historic themes that are of significance to the Wagga Wagga LGA. However, there are some notable exceptions, which include the State themes of:

- **Environment – naturally evolved:** This theme includes features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have significance independent of human intervention, or features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have shaped or influenced human life and cultures. No items have been identified for potential heritage listing under this theme.
- **Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures:** This includes activities associated with maintaining, developing, experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practises, past and present; with demonstrating distinctive ways of life; and with interactions demonstrating race relations. No such items have been identified for potential listing under this theme under the Heritage Act. There are, however, many Aboriginal sites that have been identified and protected under the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act.
- **Fishing:** To date, no evidence of the historic theme of fishing has not played a major cultural role in the region beyond a recreational nature. Hence, no items are heritage listed under this theme.
- **Forestry:** As with the theme above, although timber was cleared from farm lands commercial forestry has been limited in the region and no items have been identified or listed as heritage items.
- **Mining:** the theme of mining has also only played a minor role in the region with a small gold deposit discovered at Humula. However, there are no known relics remaining from those times and not enough evidence is available to identify any potential heritage items under this theme.
- **Welfare:** This theme relates to activities and processes associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organisations. To date, no items have been identified during the study as potential heritage items under this theme.

It is considered that the heritage items within the LGA sufficiently represent the remaining State themes in the table below. However, with such a stock of significant buildings, particularly in the central Wagga Wagga area, a number of potential heritage items have been identified during the process of the study (refer to Section 5).

Throughout the LGA there is a predominance of places related to agriculture, domestic life, leisure, social institutions, sport, commerce, education, religion, pastoralism, accommodation, and cemeteries. A number of places illustrate more than one theme and therefore occur more than once (refer to table in Section 3.2 for examples).

4 HERITAGE OF THE LOCAL AREA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

It is primarily through an increased public interest in heritage, combined with greater awareness of the ways in which the cultural significance of a place can be retained for future generations while addressing the needs of the present, which leads to the most satisfactory conservation results. The willingness and ability of owners and managers of heritage items to care for their property so as to retain the features and qualities which make them significant is a major factor in the conservation of the heritage of the Wagga Wagga LGA.

The Heritage Study Review finds that the LGA is quite rich in cultural heritage, dating from the establishment of the settlement of Wagga Wagga and surrounding villages in the 1840s through to the present day. The central area around Wagga Wagga retains many fine civic and commercial buildings within its commercial precinct; however many of its residential buildings are of great significance, particularly around the central Wagga Wagga vicinity. This development dates from the period of establishment during the 19th century, consolidation during the early 20th century through to the post-war era. It is a cultural resource which, when combined with natural features such as the Murrumbidgee River and Wollundry Lagoon, and the topography of the city generally, the parks, gridded street layout and street tree planting, provides a residential core of particularly strong urban and visual amenity and historic character.

One of the main factors influencing the planning and management of the heritage resources of the rural area of the LGA is the sheer size of the area and its diverse nature, which makes it difficult to provide guidelines that encompass all geographical areas. Coupled with this extensive and diverse area, is the comprehensive and rich heritage resource which has been revealed as the result of the documentary research and review of the previous Urban and Rural Heritage Studies (Freeman 2002 and 2000) and site surveys which produced the updated heritage inventory.

4.2 HERITAGE RESOURCES

Some of the examples of the heritage resources of the Wagga Wagga LGA are highlighted in the table in Section 3.3. These resources, listed as heritage items and the Wagga Wagga Conservation Area are protected to tell the story of the former land use, settlement patterns and transport systems of the area. The inventory of heritage items in the Wagga Wagga LGA cannot be viewed as a complete list of the region's heritage resources; rather it seeks to be comprehensive, including some examples for each relevant historical theme (as discussed above). 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.

Below is a brief discussion of some of the main types of heritage resources in the LGA. More details of individual heritage items can be found in the NSW Heritage Branch State Heritage Inventory via www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritage.

4.2.1 Wagga Wagga CBD

Fitzmaurice and Baylis Streets form the principal commercial precinct of Wagga Wagga. The two streets are separated by the lagoon and the Wollundry Bridge. Fitzmaurice Street was once the heart of the commercial area and retains a number of fine buildings. The ongoing rejuvenation of this part of town is only improving the character of this historic precinct and its buildings. Some notable examples (Figures 4.1-4.4) of prominent listed buildings in Fitzmaurice Street are:

- The former ANZ Bank, 44 Fitzmaurice Street.
- Former Post Office, 49-51 Fitzmaurice Street.
- Former CBC Bank, 53-55 Fitzmaurice Street.
- Court House, 57 Fitzmaurice Street.

The courthouse precinct is a focal point in Fitzmaurice Street. The northern end of the street retains a number of interesting early buildings, although most of these have had their ground floor shopfronts modified. The former 'bank' precinct to the southern end of the street retains several intact examples of nineteenth and twentieth century bank buildings, however most of the banks have now moved to Baylis Street. At the time of the 2002 Urban Heritage Study (Freeman), there was an irregular pattern of street tree plantings in Fitzmaurice Street, but there has been a program of continued improvement undertaken along Fitzmaurice Street.



Figure 4.1. Former CBC Bank at 53-55 Fitzmaurice Street (N Thomson 2012).



Figure 4.2. The iconic Wagga Wagga Court House (N Thomson 2012).



Figure 4.3. The former Post Office at 49-51 Fitzmaurice Street (N Thomson 2012)



Figure 4.4. The former ANZ Bank building at the corner of Fitzmaurice and Johnston Streets (Noel Thomson 2012).

The late 20th century emergence of Baylis Street as the principal retail centre of Wagga Wagga has resulted in virtually all the Baylis Street shopfronts undergoing dramatic modification (Figure 4.5). The construction of two mall developments on the eastern side of Baylis Street; and the upgrading of paving, street planting etc, has confirmed this dominance and provided a strong sense of cohesion to Baylis Street.



Figure 4.5. One example of the changing face of Baylis Street. The old Plaza Theatre with modern shopfronts on each side and offices in the central section.

The current Wagga Wagga Conservation Area provides a high level of amenity. This is a result of both the maturity of landscape and the aesthetic significance of its elements, but it is also recognised by Freeman (2002) that it must be recognised that the heritage significance of the conservation area is much more complex. As such, the heritage significance of an item or area is due not only to surviving fabric, it is a result of the relationships between the elements and their ability to demonstrate its history. Heritage conservation areas can still be subject to controls aimed at maintaining amenity or streetscape, but the documentation should make clear whether they are responding to heritage or urban design objectives, or both. Good urban design is generally aesthetically pleasing but it does not depend on the evidence of the past for its integrity.

4.2.2 Stores

Where general stores still exist in Wagga Wagga (Figures 4.6-4.9) and surrounding villages such as Ladysmith, Mangoplah, Tarcutta, and Uranquinty (Figures 4.10-4.13), they are usually multi purpose, and a vital and all important resource, especially for rural communities. Some, particularly in Wagga Wagga, have been adapted for a different use as retail shopping malls have taken over.



Figure 4.6. Former corner store in Docker Street that has received a second life as a beauticians business (G Shaw 2012).



Figure 4.7. Store on Edward Street that is now in use as a Podiatry premises (G O'Halloran 2012).



Figure 4.8. Corner store on Morgan Street currently for sale (G Shaw 2012).



Figure 4.9. Store on the corner of Forsyth and Best Streets more recently a branch of the Quinty Bakehouse (G Shaw 2012).

The rural general stores are often the focus for postal and banking services, general and essentially a basic range of foodstuffs and sometimes as gathering points in times of crisis. The store is invariably a family concern, with partners working long hours and to their capacity though not prepared to swap their lifestyle for any other.



Figure 4.10. The Mangoplah store, an important resource for the local community (G Shaw 2012).



Figure 4.11. The former Uranquinty store that has now been relocated to the neighbouring modern store within the service station (G Shaw 2012).



Figure 4.12. The 'Half Way Cafe' store at Tarcutta that started its life as a general store (G Shaw 2012).



Figure 4.13. The store at Ladysmith remains a focal point for the local community.

4.2.3 Residential Buildings

Over 50 residential buildings are currently listed on the LEP as heritage items making them the largest typology of all heritage items in the LGA. As Freeman noted (2002), the Wagga Wagga LGA reflects well in both its urban and rural architecture. There are not many remains of the timber dwellings from the earliest settlement times, doomed by their structural fragility and by the imperatives of urban settlements for change over time. From the robust elegance of the large rural homesteads and city residences, the quirky simplicity of small rural cottages and the streets of California bungalow variations; all have a story to tell.

The quality of the building stock as observed within this heritage study review reveals a commitment to a high level of building professionalism, as evidenced by the quality of materials, concept and delivery. From the refined simplicity and strength of the architect Charles Hardy's many and varied buildings, to the ambitiously refreshing modernism of others like Stephen O'Halloran, there is a commitment to good building. Within the streets of Wagga Wagga the cottages, with their restrained decorative touches, offer a solid refuge from the vagaries of the seasons and the temporal impact of wars, depressions and urban life.

A sense of appreciation appears common to most who reside in these listed residential buildings as evidenced by the sympathetic paintwork, gardens and fencing bringing a pleasing homogeneity and cohesion to the streetscape. The Wagga Wagga residential buildings are changing and evolving, as evidenced by the metamorphosis of corner stores within the urban area to the fabric of both Fitzmaurice and Baylis Streets. The recent and continuing urban design improvements to Baylis Street and continuing rejuvenation of Fitzmaurice Street complement well the legacy of important public buildings.

Residential development in Wagga Wagga was mainly confined to the areas north and south of the Wollundry Lagoon, although there were scattered houses located on the south side of the railway line. Numerous workers cottages were constructed and were usually in the symmetrical Colonial Georgian style, comprising four main rooms and a separate kitchen to the rear. This style, which had been popular in Sydney and Melbourne up until the 1850s, continued in the rural areas until the late 1890s for modest cottages. Until the advent of the railway in the late 1870s, builders were reliant on locally available timbers and bricks, and these early Wagga-made bricks were apricot tones, soft and relatively porous and with the soft lime mortar prone to weathering and moisture absorption.



Figure 4.14. Cottage on Tarcutta Street now an office for a motel (G Shaw 2012).

The tendency of the Murrumbidgee River to flood was a frequent determinant of housing locations. In 1870 the river flooded nine times so builders during the 1870s were acutely conscious of the need to obtain sites higher than the river had reached. This had also been an influence in the survey of the Newtown area, south of the lagoon during the 1850s, as it was seen as being safe from flooding. Later many fine houses would be built in Johnston Street for the town's leading citizens; as this area was considered flood-free and prestigious.

By the turn of the 20th century architectural styles were changing, although in Wagga, as in other country centres, trends persisted for a while after they had become outmoded in the cities. Despite this, contemporary architectural trends of the Federation era are to be found in Wagga residential architecture of that time although the form of the buildings generally reflected the conservative Victorian-era styles. The decorative cast iron verandah ornament which had become popular following the establishment of rail links with Sydney and Melbourne continued to be applied, but more often fine timber fretwork would be used for verandah decoration, along with roughcast panels under eaves or on front gable projections. Corrugated iron was the favoured roofing material, rather than the Marseilles terracotta tiles which were popular in the larger cities. Later the influence of the California Bungalow style is apparent and this influence would continue until the Inter-War era.



Figure 4.15. Residence at 46 Coleman Street Turvey Park (N Thomson 2012).



Figure 4.16. California Bungalow at 62 Tompson Street (G Shaw 2012).



Figure 4.17. Former residence at 102 Peter Street (N Thomson 2012).



Figure 4.18. Residence at 103 Fox Street with recent sympathetic additions including new front fence (N Thomson 2012).

There was a great deal of subdivision during the 1920s, particularly in the areas around Mount Erin Convent (now includes the Kildare Catholic College), south of the railway line, and south of Edward Street, and much of the development which would occur within these subdivisions would be in the Bungalow style. Most of these residences were in brick, with corrugated iron roofs. Their principal features include prominent gables [single, double or triple] with porches supported on substantial brick piers topped with squat colonnettes or grouped timber posts. Windows were usually casement, sometimes in groups of three, and often featured leadlight.

Other styles appeared during the Inter-War era, such as the Mediterranean style introduced to Australia by Leslie Wilkinson, first Professor of Architecture at Sydney University from 1918; the Spanish Mission style with its textured stucco walls, triple arches and barley sugar columns; and the Functionalist style, with its simple geometric shapes, large areas of glass and flat roofs concealed behind parapet walls, were slow to appear in Wagga and are not to be found until the 1940s and 1950s; most of the examples of the latter two styles which are to be found in Wagga were the work of local architect S.J. O'Halloran.



Figure 4.19. Functionalist style of 201 Tarcutta Street (N Thomson 2012).

Wagga was well served with brickyards and decorative brickwork was another feature of Wagga housing, particularly during the Inter- and Post-War eras. Perhaps the most elaborate is the house belonging to Mr Willis of Willis Bricks, at 20 Docker Street (built post WW2) but there are numerous other examples where bi-chrome or polychrome brickwork is used for decorative purposes, sometimes with corbelled eaves.



Figure 4.20. Former residence at 20 Docker Street, now in use as part of a specialist medical centre (G Shaw 2012).

In the years following World War 2, fibro was also becoming common, particularly for use by the Housing Commission from the 1950s. It was both cheaper and quicker to fix fibro sheets than the previous old lath and plaster. Initially the decorative design elements such as wrought iron balustrading and barley twist columns continued. For the reasons of economy and the simple need to address the acute housing shortage of the 1950s these embellishments were later left off and a simple utilitarian dwelling remains.

4.2.4 Homesteads

The Pastoral and Agricultural landscape of the Wagga Wagga LGA has undergone constant change since the 1840s. The story of the region illustrates a continuum of change from large pastoral leaseholdings to substantial freehold properties that were gradually broken up through the late 19th and early to mid 20th centuries. Most early Pastoral holdings had many 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 in both major and minor constructions, and reflect the energy and perseverance of strong individuals. There are many examples within the LGA including some notable examples at Big Springs, Kyeamba and Toonga.



Figure 4.21. The homestead at Kyeamba South (G Shaw 2012).



Figure 4.22. The large homestead at Toonga, near Tarcutta (G Shaw 2012).

4.2.5 Woolsheds

The commencement of contract shearing and increasing mobilisation in the state resulted in shearers generally not living on site but visiting the woolshed for a period. A number of woolsheds/shearing sheds or quarters are listed as heritage items in the rural areas of the LGA. They demonstrate part of the rich history of settlement and farming in the rural areas (Figure 4.23).



Figure 4.23. Woolshed at Cressy Farm at Pulletop (G Shaw 2012)

The red painted weatherboard shed on Wynyard is a sound structure, placed on a small hill on the Lower Tarcutta road. Nearby Brooklyn, high above the Hume Highway, with its western slab wall, is a reminder of the simple strength of the earlier woolsheds. The other three elevations are corrugate iron and metal patches, a pictorial representation of the fluctuation and vagaries of rural economies.

To the south of Wagga Wagga is Big Springs, a solid working shed with extensive post and rail yarding. On the western half of the area are the larger and newer sheds, much further apart and imposing on the flat land.

To the far west is the Arajoel Station complex, a compliment to the farming endeavours of the Lenehan family. Yarragundry is well known and loved throughout the district and further afield, evidence of the practical whimsy of the carpenter/builder.

The sheds of Deepwater and Bulli run reflect the scale required to efficiently move through much larger flocks - they sit upon the landscape more on the scale of cathedrals than rural buildings. The dilemma of these townships, for that is what they would have been up until the 1950s, is where to go for the next century.

4.2.6 Education

Education in the area was mainly generated from parental effort and a determination to educate their community's children, which is evidenced by the protracted ongoing correspondence to the NSW education department and fundraising activities. The school residence at Ladysmith and Tarcutta provide evidence of the esteem in which education was held. The schools at Mangoplah, Humula, Collingullie and Uranquinty are showpieces of rural pride in education and the opportunities provided for children (Figures 4.24-4.27). They remain hugely vulnerable to the shifting fortunes of rural economies and the ability of families to find employment and remain within these communities.



Figure 4.24. The Mangoplah Primary School (G Shaw 2012).



Figure 4.25. The Humula Primary School (G Shaw 2012).



Figure 4.26. The Collingullie Primary School (G Shaw 2012).



Figure 4.27. The Uranquinty Primary School (G Shaw 2012).

The last of the single teacher schools closed in the 1970s. The bushfires of 1905, 1952 and 1974 have entirely removed any trace of the existence of many buildings, schools most particularly. Within the area many people remain with wonderful tales of school days, ponies, black snakes, teachers of all persuasions. Little is forgotten and all of it hugely entertaining. Mr Jim Schofield on Coolangatta, Mrs Amy Craig and Roger Belling on Umbango, Nugget Taylor on Pulletop, George and Muff Wilson on Livingstone Gully, Keith Condon and Don McKenzie and many others, all have memories too valuable and evocative to go unrecorded.

Today there are over 20 schools or former public and private school sites that are listed on the local LEP as heritage items, which is a continued testament to the important of education in the region, especially that of the rural areas.

4.2.7 Churches, cemeteries and graves

The churches throughout the LGA reflect the changing attitudes of late 20th century life. When hard work was relieved by energetic and passionate sports and recreation involvement, community and faith were nurtured by active and regular involvement in buoyant religious communities. Most townships and villages had a range of denominations represented, Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, Uniting and sometimes Lutheran (Figures 4.28-4.32). Before these buildings were erected, one building would suffice for a range of dominations, magnanimously shared for the well being of all.



Figure 4.28. St. Michael's Cathedral, Wagga Wagga (G Shaw 2012).



Figure 4.29. St. Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Uranquinty (G Shaw 2012).



Figure 4.30. The red brick Roman Catholic Church at Mangoplah (G Shaw 2012).



Figure 4.31. The fairly remote St. Albans Church on the Oberne-Westbrook Road (G Shaw 2012).



Figure 4.32. St. Saviours Church at Ladysmith (G Shaw 2012).

As fewer of the population chose to attend regular Sunday worship, more and more of these churches are utilised on a part time basis, while a few churches have not lasted the duration – the weatherboard white painted former Methodist church overlooking the railway line at Ladysmith comes to mind, along with the disused church at Gumly Gumly (Figures 4.33-4.34). Statutory protection for churches, in the form of inclusion within the LEP, ensures that any adaptive re-use which may be proposed for churches which are deconsecrated will need to be sensitive to the significance of the building.



Figure 4.33. Former Methodist church at Ladysmith, now a private residence (G Shaw 2012).



Figure 4.34. The basic fibro building that was once the church at Gumly Gumly, now used as a small community hall building (G Shaw 2012).

Rituals of death are most prominently displayed in cemeteries of the region. These places also provide indications of both the faith and wealth of an area's inhabitants. Wagga Wagga has a well established General Cemetery with many fine monuments. The surrounding towns and villages have their own cemeteries, and there are many small family graveyards scattered around the LGA, usually located on private land holdings.

4.2.8 Rural halls and recreation

The numerous halls that are scattered about the rural areas of the LGA were mostly built during the early to mid 20th century, as a result of community initiatives. A variety of fund raising activities involving both the rural and village populace would have been held in order to finance the building, and they were often built, as in the case of the Mangoplal Hall (Figure 4.35), as the result of a working bee.



Figure 4.35. The Mangoplal Hall (G Shaw 2012).

Sometimes they replaced earlier halls and have always been an integral part of community life, put to a number of uses, such as Christmas parties, twenty-first birthday parties, wedding receptions, meetings, tennis, bushfire units, political rallies, meetings and school concerts. They were, and still are, often located beside tennis courts or a recreation ground (Figures 4.36-4.38).



Figure 4.36. Brucedale Hall, one of the many corrugated iron halls with its adjoining tennis courts (G Shaw 2012).



Figure 4.37. The Burrandana Hall and tennis courts remain well utilised by the local community (G Shaw 2012).



Figure 4.38. The Oberne Hall and tennis courts. The hall has been relocated since the last Rural Heritage Study to the site of the tennis courts (G Shaw 2012).

Some halls have been demolished, while others have had their adjoining recreational facilities fall into disrepair, such as tennis courts or ovals (Figures 4.39-4.40), but all appear to be highly valued by their community, still seen as a meeting venue and a venue for social functions. The management of these halls has in recent times become difficult, often requiring great efforts to meet regulatory financial commitments. Electricity and maintenance costs are seen as a major problem.



Figure 4.39. The overgrown and unused tennis courts adjacent to the Euberta Hall (G Shaw 2012).



Figure 4.40. The Galore Hall which has received recent National funding. However, the adjoining tennis courts are no longer in use (G Shaw 2012).

Any measures which can be taken to alleviate the financial burden on communities which are trying to retain and maintain their hall, particularly with regard to electricity and insurance, would be welcomed. Many of these halls are particularly characterful.

4.2.9 Railway links

The network of railway lines through the area represents an invaluable infrastructure for tourist activities. Particularly in the east and south of the LGA, they ribbon through gently undulating country, often shaded and within easy access of fresh water. The abandoned Wagga Wagga line to Tumbarumba is especially suitable with its intact simple railway stations and sidings as potential places of interpretation. The Ladysmith Railway Station is now used as a valuable local community asset as a museum.



Figure 4.41. The main platform at Ladysmith Station now part of a railway museum (G Shaw 2012).



Figure 4.42. The Bomen Railway Station that has recently been subject to rehabilitation works to the main building (G Shaw 2012).



Figure 4.43. Old railway siding on the Westby Road near Pulletop (G Shaw 2012).

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 STUDY OUTLINE

The Heritage Study Review Project Manager, Project Historian, Heritage Study Working Group and Council undertook the following main actions to complete the study:

- Compile a list of known listed heritage items in the LGA.
- Site visits of existing heritage listed items to commence re-photographing and identifying any obvious changes to the items.
- Draft Thematic History prepared by the Project Historian.
- Transfer existing inventory data to the standard SHI format.
- Identify any 'gaps' in the known list of heritage items (based on findings of the draft Thematic History and list of existing items).
- Identify places that are potential heritage items to be recommended for nomination.
- Mail-outs letters and/or advertisements to the general public regarding the Heritage Study and workshop dates and times.
- Consult with owners of potential nominated items.
- Conduct community workshops (three in total) for the public and owners to attend. A series of workshops were held in Wagga, one with a rural focus. Council invited members of local community organisations and the public to attend these meetings as well as advertising in the local media.
- Site visits to potential heritage items as identified by the above gap assessment and workshops.
- Revised Thematic History prepared based on comments and any new information.
- Prepare significance assessments for all nominated potential heritage items.
- Finalise Draft Heritage Study (including thematic history).
- Heritage Study presented to Council and placed on Public Exhibition.
- Submission of the Final Heritage Study including SHI data to the Heritage Branch (OEH).

The Community-Based Heritage Study Working Party met a number of times during the study process and assisted the Heritage Study Project Manager and Historian to:

- Identify potential heritage items.
- Research the history of potential heritage items.
- Conduct site visits of heritage items in Wagga to re-photograph and visually assess items.
- Review and comment on the draft Thematic History and this report.

A list of existing listed heritage items was collated during the early stages of the heritage study. A search of existing local, State and National heritage databases was carried out in order to create a comprehensive checklist of listed heritage items within the Wagga Wagga LGA.

5.2 INVENTORY OF HERITAGE ITEMS

The NSW State Heritage Inventory (SHI) is an electronic database, created by the OEH Heritage Branch, of protected heritage items in New South Wales. Currently the SHI contains over 30,000 NSW statutory-listed heritage items; those subject to listings under the Heritage Act 1977 and those listed in local and regional planning instruments. Within the SHI, about 1,500 heritage items have been assessed by the NSW Heritage Council as being of State significance and are identified within the database as being on the State Heritage Register (SHR).

At the commencement of this heritage study, the heritage items and conservation area, as listed within the Wagga Wagga LEP 2010, were not yet included on the SHI database format. Therefore, a major component of this study review has involved the gathering of a comprehensive list of all existing and newly identified potential heritage items and the conservation area. This has been undertaken in order to transfer this data into the SHI format, to be sent to the Heritage Branch for inclusion into the NSW SHI database, and therefore available to the public through the Heritage Branch internet site.

The previous separate Urban and Rural Heritage Studies (Freeman 2002 and 2000) of the Wagga Wagga LGA were largely prepared on a precinct-basis throughout the LGA. The inventory for this current heritage study (included as Volume 3 and electronically on the SHI) has been collated on a town by town or village by village format in alphabetical order. This was decided to be the best method for ease of use by the community and Council staff, particularly when locating a property/item in the hard copy version of the heritage study. Within each of the towns and villages, items have been recorded on a street-by-street basis.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STATE HERITAGE REGISTER LISTING

The Heritage Study of 2002 (Freeman) recommended that eight items to be considered for nomination to the SHR. None of these items have been put forward as yet for nomination to the SHR (refer Table 5.1). The items are:

- St Michael's Roman Catholic Church & Presbytery
- South Wagga Public School
- Wagga Wagga Public School
- Belmore House
- Mount Erin Convent (former), Chapel, High School and grounds
- The Riverine Club
- Wagga Wagga Council Chambers (former)
- Hampden Bridge

The authors of this study review and the HWG agree that five of the above items at least be considered for nomination by the NSW Heritage Council for listing on the SHR. These items are:

- St Michael's Roman Catholic Church & Presbytery
- Belmore House
- Mount Erin Convent (former), Chapel, High School and grounds
- The Riverine Club
- Wagga Wagga Council Chambers (former)

Assessment of these items for SHR listing is not within the scope of this heritage study review. Items will be added to the SHR on the recommendation of the Heritage Council following an assessment of significance by the OEH Heritage Branch and consultation with owners. The Heritage Council has established the SHR Committee, one of whose main functions is to consider items for recommendation to the Minister for inclusion in the Register.

The Hampden Bridge, due to its deteriorating condition in recent years, is currently subject to a demolition order and a separate environmental and heritage assessment is underway. Therefore, the bridge is not considered to be of State heritage significance.

The Wagga Wagga and South Wagga Public Schools while being of local heritage significance to the local and regional community are not considered to meet the threshold to be considered as State significant items. These schools should continue to be listed on the local heritage schedule but are not recommended for SHR nomination.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEP HERITAGE SCHEDULE LISTING

This study identified a number of unlisted items with potential heritage significance. These sites were visited in the course of the study. As discussed, any ‘gaps’ identified in the existing listed heritage items were identified and additional places that were of potential heritage significance recommended for nomination. Site visits to those potential heritage items were carried out.

Following assessment and analysis, these items have been recommended for inclusion in the Wagga Wagga LEP Heritage Schedule. In addition, the Mobile Cook’s Gallery, Museum of the Riverina, is now currently listed on the SHR and is also recommended to be included on the LEP Heritage Schedule.

The following list (Table 5.1) contains all places and items investigated. The items are recommended for inclusion in the Heritage Schedule of the Wagga Wagga LEP, provided there are no formal objections by the owners during the adoption process. These places were proposed for inclusion in the community-based heritage study by Heritage Study Working Group members, community members, or identified by the Heritage Study Project Manager. This list may be revised after Council carries out a community consultation period. It should include:

- Letters to all owners informing them of the recommendation for nomination.
- Public advertising and exhibition process through newspaper or Council newsletter articles, on exhibition at libraries, Council Chambers, open days at public halls and other appropriate community locations.

Table 5-1 Recommended items for inclusion to the Wagga Wagga LEP 2010 Heritage Schedule and SHR.

Location	Item	Address	Current Listing	Recommended
Forest Hill	RAAF Museum	Sturt Highway	None	LEP
Tarcutta	St. Marks Mate Memorial Church and Graves	Gresham Street	None	LEP

Location	Item	Address	Current Listing	Recommended
Turvey Park	Mount Erin Convent (former), Chapel, High School and grounds (now part of the Kildare Catholic College)	Edmonson Street	LEP	SHR
Wagga Wagga	Fire Station	36-38 The Esplanade	None	LEP
Wagga Wagga	Residence	62 Tompson Street	None	LEP
Wagga Wagga	Residence	53 Gurwood Street	None	LEP
Wagga Wagga	Residence	97 Gurwood Street	None	LEP
Wagga Wagga	Residence	87 Tompson Street	None	LEP
Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga Public School	68 Gurwood Street	None	LEP and SHR
Wagga Wagga	Globe Apartments (former hotel)	54 Peter Street	None	LEP
Wagga Wagga	Former School of Arts	38 Fitzmaurice Street	None	LEP
Wagga Wagga	Cooreebah Chambers	30 Fitzmaurice Street	None	LEP
Wagga Wagga	Former Westpac Bank	39 Fitzmaurice Street	None	LEP
Wagga Wagga	St Joseph's Primary School	209 Tarcutta Street	None	LEP
Wagga Wagga	Mobile Cook's Galley, Museum of the Riverina	Baden Powell Drive, Wagga Wagga (Museum of the Riverina)	State Heritage Register	LEP
Wagga Wagga	St Michael's Roman Catholic Church & Presbytery	10 Johnston Street	LEP	SHR
Wagga Wagga	South Wagga Public School	140 Edward Street	LEP	SHR
Wagga Wagga	Belmore House	44 Kincaid Street	LEP	SHR
Wagga Wagga	The Riverine Club	231 Tarcutta Street	LEP	SHR
Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga Council Chambers (former)	Corner Baylis and Morrow Streets	LEP	SHR

It will always be a partially subjective process to decide which places are of local or 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 are often made apparent.

5.5 ASSESSMENT OF LEP NOMINATIONS

There are a total of 14 items above that are recommended for nomination for local heritage listing. These have been assessed against the NSW Heritage Criteria and have had statements of heritage significance prepared. The full assessments can be found in the Inventory (Volume 3 and the NSW Heritage Branch website). A summary of these assessments is provided below.

RAAF Museum, Forest Hill

The RAAF Museum is significant for the integral role it played in the development of both the RAAF Base Wagga and of the RAAF throughout the Riverina region. Its association with the RAAF and its landmark qualities also demonstrate associative and aesthetic importance. Socially, the RAAF Museum (Figure 5.1) is important to both the RAAF community and the wider Wagga Wagga community with its current role maintaining these connections. It also provides a representative example of RAAF base guardhouses.



Figure 5.1. RAAF Museum (K Beasley 2013)

St Marks Mate Memorial Church and Graves, Tarcutta

St Marks Mate Memorial Church (Figure 5.2) and graves have been continuously used as a site for religious practice since 1902 and through this use, has social importance to both the local Tarcutta community and descendants of the site's memorials. It is also strongly associated with early Tarcutta settler, Thomas Hodges Mate, and provides a fine representation of a rural church.



Figure 5.2. St Marks Mate Memorial Church (K Beasley 2013)

Fire Station, Wagga Wagga

The Wagga Wagga fire station is historically important for its role as the local fire station and also its association with the local fire brigade and prominent local builder Charles Hardy. The fire station (Figure 5.3) is socially important for the role it has played and continues to play in the local Wagga Wagga community. Aesthetically, the fire station facade is distinctive and contributes positively to the wider streetscape.



Figure 5.3. Fire Station (K Beasley 2013)

62 Tompson Street, Wagga Wagga

The residence at 62 Tompson Street (Figure 5.4) is locally significant due to its distinctive style and rarity within central Wagga Wagga.



Figure 5.4. Residence at 62 Tompson Street (K Beasley 2013)

53 Gurwood Street, Wagga Wagga

This location, 53 Gurwood Street (Figure 5.5), is historically important for its use as a community health facility during the late 1800s. The association of the current residence with prominent local figures, Charles Hardy, William J. Monks and Dr Walter Martin, also contributes to its historic value. The building is a fine example of the Federation Filigree style and has social value due to its current use by the Society of St Vincent de Paul as a care and support centre.



Figure 5.5. Residence at 53 Gurwood Street (K Beasley 2013)

97 Gurwood Street, Wagga Wagga

The residence at 97 Gurwood Street (Figure 5.6) has local significance due to its association with important local figures, Charles Hardy and William J. Monks. The building is also significant due to its distinctive style and rarity within central Wagga Wagga.



Figure 5.6. Residence at 97 Gurwood Street (K Beasley 2013)

87 Tompson Street, Wagga Wagga

The residence at 87 Tompson Street (Figure 5.7) is strongly associated with Charles Hardy, and his company Charles Hardy & Co, and also Federal Brewery owner H. S. Headley. The combination of the building's features contributes to its high level of aesthetic value.



Figure 5.7. Residence at 87 Tompson Street (K Beasley 2013)

Wagga Wagga Public School, Wagga Wagga

Wagga Wagga Public School (Figure 5.8) is significant due to the continuous role it has played in Wagga Wagga education since 1872. The school is socially important as a result of this role. The school also has historic value through its associations with prominent figures, Dame Mary Gilmore and Charles Hardy, and the school's distinctive entrance building and landscape lends it aesthetic value.



Figure 5.8. Wagga Wagga Public School entrance building and landscape (G Shaw 2012)

Globe Apartments, Wagga Wagga

Globe Apartments (Figure 5.9) provides an example of an early public house operating in Wagga Wagga and demonstrates the early development of Wagga Wagga's commercial district in its current Baylis Street location. The decorative facade contributes to its aesthetic importance.



Figure 5.9. Globe Apartments (G Shaw 2012)

Former School of Arts, Wagga Wagga

The former School of Arts (Figure 5.10) building provides an example of early social institutions operating in Wagga Wagga and demonstrates the changing character of the Fitzmaurice streetscape over time. The building is also significant due to its distinctive upper façade which contributes positively to the wider Fitzmaurice streetscape.



Figure 5.10. Former School of Arts (G Shaw 2012)

Cooreebah Chambers, Wagga Wagga

Cooreebah Chambers (Figure 5.11) has local significance as it demonstrates the nature of commercial activities operating in Wagga Wagga since the 1920s. Aesthetically, the building has a distinctive upper facade which contributes positively to the wider Fitzmaurice streetscape.



Figure 5.11. Cooreebah Chambers (K Beasley 2013)

Former Westpac Bank, Wagga Wagga

The former Westpac Bank (Figure 5.12) is locally significant as an example of an early bank operating in Wagga Wagga and for its demonstration of the changing nature of banking throughout Wagga Wagga's history. The dramatic and distinctive facade of the building highlights the building's aesthetic value.



Figure 5.12. Former Westpac Bank (K Beasley 2013)

St Joseph's Primary School, Wagga Wagga

St Joseph's Primary School (Figure 5.13) has local significance for its role in the development of Catholic education in Wagga Wagga and association with prominent local figure Father Patrick Dunne. The school also has social significance to the local Catholic community due to the prominent role that it has played in local Catholic education.



Figure 5. 13. St Joseph's Primary School (G Shaw 2012)

Mobile Cook's Galley,

The Mobile Cook's Galley (Figure 5.14) has been assessed to have State heritage significance and consequently should be listed on the heritage schedule of the Wagga Wagga LEP. The Mobile Cook's Galley represents a significant stage in the NSW economy, when horse power played an integral role. Its association with prominent Fife family and inventive design also contribute to its significance. The Galley is a rare example of its type.



Figure 5.14. Mobile Cook's Galley (Heritage Branch)

5.6 ITEMS REMOVED FROM LEP HERITAGE SCHEDULE

Some items previously listed, or part of a listing, have been removed from local listing in the LEP since the last heritage study. Many were removed from the inventory in 2001. These items are:

- Borambola Hall, Borambola
- Sarsfield Park, Collingullie
- Church of St Michaels and Angels, Galore
- Humula Hall, Humula
- Kyeamba Police Residence (not the associated 'Angels Residence'), Kyeamba
- Pise Building, 1810 Sturt Highway, Yarragundry (only the Pise building, not the main cottage)
- Hampden Bridge, Wagga Wagga
- 1 Inglis St, Lake Albert

5.7 NOTIFICATION TO OWNERS

Owners of potential items should be notified in writing. Before any additions to the LEP Heritage Schedule are completed, each owner should be advised if their place was recommended for listing on the 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.

5.8 ITEMS TO BE RECORDED ONLY

All items and places included in this study, but not eventually included in the Heritage Schedule of the LEP, should remain recorded on the SHI format for archival purposes. Heritage significance is an evolving process and what may not be considered of sufficient significance at this point in time may be in the future.

5.9 WAGGA WAGGA CONSERVATION AREA

As this Heritage Study Review did not include in its scope review or assessment of the existing Wagga Wagga Conservation Area, it is recommended that a separate study be undertaken by heritage consultants specific to the conservation area.

6 GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHD Australian Heritage Database

CMP Conservation Management Plan

DCP Development Control Plan

HWG Heritage Study Working Group

ICOMOS International Council of Monuments and Sites

LEP Local Environmental Plan

LGA Local Government Area

OEH Office of Environment and Heritage

SHI State Heritage Inventory

SHR State Heritage Register

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