



Statement of Heritage Impact

Proposed Relocation
Tenterfield Band Hall
From Crown Street, Tenterfield
to Leech's Gully Road, Leech's Gully



Prepared for
Leech's Gully Progress Association Inc.

September 2022



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Prepared for:
Leech's Gully Progress Association Inc.

by Eureka Heritage
Project No 220101

Report written by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Singleton".

Sue Singleton

Heritage Consultant & Archaeologist

September 2022

Cover Photographs:

Upper Left: The Tenterfield Band Hall on Crown Street.

Lower right: Site of former Leech's Gully Hall and proposed relocation site.

It should be noted that some stories, quotes, and anecdotes have been taken from publications and resources dating back to the early-to-mid 1800s. These often reflect the outlook, attitude, prejudice, and the social values of their time, and should not be taken as indicative or reflective of the views and opinions of the author.

The Value of History Statement



*The study of the past and telling its stories are critical to our sense of belonging, to our communities and to our shared future.
History shapes our identities, engages us as citizens, creates inclusive communities, is part of our economic well-being, teaches us to think critically and creatively, inspires leaders and is the foundation of our future generations.*

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APPENDICES

- 1 Clarence Heritage, Referral Report 2019.
- 2 SHI Inventory Sheet – Tenterfield Band Hall.

1 Introduction

1.1 Commission

The Leech's Gully Progress Association commissioned Eureka Heritage to carry out a historical investigation and to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) for the proposed relocation of the Tenterfield Band Hall from its current location in Crown Street, Tenterfield to the vacant site of a former community hall and the current fire shed on Leech's Gully Road, Leech's Gully. Given the nature of this proposed project, both sites have been included within the assessment process.

This study and reporting have been carried out according to guidelines for such studies endorsed by Heritage NSW and the NSW Heritage Council, and according to the Principles of the Burra Charter as applied by the Australian Chapter of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS).

1.2 Project Background

The Leech's Gully Progress Association Incorporated (LGPA Inc) is a volunteer run organisation made up of community members of the Leech's Gully locality. Rod Dowe is the chair of the LGPA Inc supporting the wishes of the members and the Trustees. Part of the mission of the group is to bring the community together to enhance the life of Leech's Gully residents and businesses, and to contribute to the preservation of the history and heritage of Leech's Gully.

The LGPA Inc has been offered the Tenterfield Band Hall under a resolution of the Tenterfield Shire Council (Council). Proposed redevelopment for public space and activities across the land upon which the Band Hall currently stands in Crown Street has not incorporated the Band Hall structure within the design of the redevelopment, and has required its removal from site.

The Band Hall building has not been actively utilised or operated under a custodian organisation or group for some time for reasons best known to Council. It is currently understood that no allowance or resources have been allocated by Council for the ongoing maintenance and upkeep of the building where it currently stands.

The LGPA Inc have a site readily available for the proposed relocation, the motivation and means to complete the project supported by a community that welcomes the long-term custodianship and community use of the building. Recent LGPA Inc community events have attracted attendance of up to 90 residents¹.

It is acknowledged that projects of this nature are often controversial and that there are likely to be opposing views within the community on the way in which heritage impact is perceived. While there would be a loss at one site, there would be a gain at another achieving long-term certainty for the Band Hall building. This assessment report seeks to present balanced information and an assessment that is useful in the development application process with acknowledgement that there may be alternative arguments and opposing views to those presented here.

¹ Pers comm Rod Dowe – 'Soup and Stew Day' held September 2022.

1.3 Location & Site Description

Tenterfield is a township located at the northern extreme of the New England Tablelands the Tenterfield Shire with a population of about 6,500. Tenterfield is located close to the New South Wales-Queensland border and is about 660 kilometres north of the Sydney CBD, 270 kilometres south of the Brisbane CBD and 190 kilometres north of the regional centre of Armidale and the regional township of Glen Innes is located 90km to the south. The Tenterfield township is nestled in a valley beneath Mount Mackenzie (1,287m elevation), one of the highest points along the Northern Tablelands. A regional location plan is provided in **Figure 1.1**.

The Tenterfield Bad Hall is located on Crown Street, positioned on the outskirts of the Tenterfield business district, and overlooking Tenterfield Creek, the skate park and the Tenterfield Showground, shown in **Figure 1.2**.

The proposed relocation site is on Leech's Gully Road, Leeches Gully located about four kilometres to the north of the Tenterfield town centre with a site plan shown in **Figure 1.3**. The fire shed of the Homestead Rural Fire Brigade occupies the north-western corner of the site.



Figure 1.1 - Regional Location Plan Tenterfield

Source: Created in SIX Maps



Figure 1.2 – Study Site shown in blue outline.

Source: Created in SIX Maps.



Figure 1.3 – Proposed relocation site on Leech's Gully Road showing the Homestead Rural Fire Brigade Shed occupying the north-western corner.

1.4 Study Objectives & Methodology

The principal objectives of this commission were to:

- Conduct a review of the history of the two individual sites, and understand the historical context of both;
- Carry out a review of the proposed relocation works with reference to both the current site and the proposed relocation site;
- Prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact to inform Council in the development application process.

In order to meet the study objectives and to address the standard requirements of a Statement of Impact, the study has required:

- the review of studies, reports, references, and the proposed plans;
- an overview and analysis of existing historical information;
- a synopsis and discussion of the contextual history of the sites;
- a site inspection for the current context of the two sites;
- the preparation of a Statement of Impact based upon the synthesis and analysis of research, and the established assessment guidelines of Heritage NSW;
- the formulation of appropriate management recommendations and/or mitigation measures; and
- compliance with the criteria for studies, assessment, heritage management and reporting that are established by the NSW Heritage Manual as endorsed by the NSW Heritage Council.

1.5 Statutory Controls

This section provides an overview of statutory heritage controls relevant to any heritage and/or archaeological management of the site.

NSW Heritage Act, 1977

Heritage management within New South Wales fall within the definition of *environmental heritage* which is protected under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*. The act provides that environmental heritage may be places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts of State or local heritage significance. The Heritage Act further provides measures for the protection and management of the different types of environmental heritage.

The entire Heritage Act serves to protect heritage but historical archaeological remains are additionally protected from being moved or excavated through the operation of the *relic's* provisions. These provisions protect unidentified relics which may form part of the

environmental heritage in NSW, but which may not have been listed on statutory registers or databases.

Section 4(1) of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* defines a relic as:

Any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

- (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement; and
- (b) is of State or local heritage significance.

According to the Act no disturbance or excavation may proceed that may expose or discover relics except with an Excavation Permit and that an excavation permit is required, if a relic is:

- listed on the State Heritage Register, pursuant to s60 and s63 of the Act; and
- not listed on the State Heritage Register, pursuant to s140 and s141 of the Act.

An exception from the requirement for an excavation permit can be granted for disturbance or excavation of land, provided it is for minor works that have minimal impact on relics of local heritage significance or for archaeological testing or monitoring of relics of local heritage significance.

In reference to the definition of environmental heritage contained in the Heritage Act, a **work** is not further defined by the Act, but dictionary definitions are adopted such that a work is taken to mean '*an engineering structure, such as a building, bridge, dock, etc*'. As such items such as railway lines, wharves, bridges, culverts and the like are by definition 'works' not relics.

Where a **work** will be impacted by a project, there is no requirement for statutory permit application under the NSW Heritage Act 1977, however the potential for the relics' provisions of the Heritage Act to be triggered should be carefully considered. In the event that the exposure of relics is considered possible, appropriate management measures should be put in place. In addition, an item or element defined as a work and considered to attain a level of heritage significance, should still be the subject of appropriate heritage and/or archaeological management.

Tenterfield Local Environmental Plan 2013

Local environmental plans (LEPs) provide a framework for development control in their local government area (LGA). Heritage schedules within an LEP provide for the identification and protection of heritage items through listing on the LEP.

Clause 5.10 – Heritage Conservation - of the Tenterfield LEP 2013 provides the framework for heritage conservation in the LGA. The objectives of Clause 5.10 are as follows:

- a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Tenterfield,
- b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,

- c) to conserve archaeological sites,
- d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.

Clause 5.10(2) of the LEP provides the requirements for development consent for items listed in Schedule 5 of the LEP, the relevant clauses as follows:

(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.

(4) Effect of proposed development on heritage significance - The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause in respect of a heritage item or heritage conservation area, consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the item or area concerned.

Adaptive Re-Use Guidelines

With reference to the opportunity for removal and relocation of the Tenterfield Band Hall building for re-use within the framework of adaptive re-use, the Heritage NSW provides a set of guidelines - *New Uses for Heritage Places – Guidelines for the Adaptation of Historic Buildings and Sites (2004)*.

The guidelines espouse that:

Sustainable development has become a goal for all Australian governments seeking to balance the health of the environment with the health of the economy. The predominant vision of a sustainable built future is of state-of-the-art buildings utilising energy efficient design and materials. In reality, this vision should consider the 200 years of European built heritage that stands in tandem with the green structures we rightly seek to create.

The built environment provides a footnote to our histories, helping to identify our places as Australian, rather than generically “modern” or “contemporary”. Historic buildings give us a glimpse of our past and lend character to our communities but of great importance is that they can continue to serve practical purposes in the present day.

The guidelines stipulate that:

- i. The adaptive reuse of a historic building should have minimal impact on the heritage significance of the building and its setting.

- ii. Developers should gain an understanding of why the building has heritage status, and then pursue development that is sympathetic to the building to give it a new purpose.
- iii. Adaptive reuse is self-defeating if it fails to protect the building's heritage values.
- iv. The most successful built heritage adaptive reuse projects are those that best respect and retain the building's heritage significance and add a contemporary layer that provides value for the future.
- v. Where a building can no longer function with its original use, a new use through adaptation may be the only way to preserve its heritage significance.

Impact of Adaptive Re-Use on Significance

Finding new uses for old buildings, regardless of heritage values or otherwise, must be considered a positive environmental outcome. However, it is important to note the connection of *place* or *context* to a heritage item. Adaptive re-use usually refers to a change in use of a building rather than a wholesale relocation, requiring alteration and modification to the original fabric in order to meet building standards and to suit the new site.

Once removed from its original context, the question of impact to the heritage value of an item must be carefully considered in order that any perceived notion of retained heritage value is understood. The loss of context (values attached to location) can be viewed as a detrimental impact upon heritage value as is the modification of the structure and changes to finishing details such as window style or paint colour.

1.6 Report Structure

Section 2 provides the results of the context study and the resultant understanding of the history of study site, compiled from the available heritage and historical records, includes some additional research and the results of a site inspection. The synthesis of contexts contained in this section has been used as the basis for the assessment of heritage impact and the Statement of Heritage Impact provided in Section 3.

Section 3 defines the heritage values of the Study Site against the established heritage significance of the site, and an assessment of the potential for the proposed project to impact upon those heritage values. This section concludes in a formal Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI).

Section 4 focuses on the management of the heritage values of the study site by considering any identified heritage issues, and by recommending appropriate management strategies.

1.7 Authorship

Sue Singleton, Heritage Consultant, Historian and Archaeologist of Eureka Heritage, conducted the literature review, primary source research, site inspection and report preparation for this investigation.

1.8 Report Limitations

This report does not include an assessment of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage for either of the sites under study.

1.9 Acknowledgements

The original inhabitants of the land of Tenterfield and surrounding districts, including Leech's Gully, are the Jukembal (Yukambul) people with their territory straddling the Great Dividing Range from near Glen Innes to Stanthorpe. Respect is extended to them as the original inhabitants with acknowledgment of their continuing connection to land, water and culture.

2 Understanding the Study Site

Understanding the historical setting in which a site has developed (context) and the associated reasons for its recognition, or otherwise, as an item of environmental heritage are essential to a comprehensive understanding of a site's importance within the New South Wales heritage system.

2.1 Statutory Database Review

Heritage registers and inventories are lists of identified items of heritage significance. These registers may provide information on nearby and/or comparative sites which can be used to assist in the evaluation of the relative significance of the site. Prior archaeological and historical studies of Port Macquarie have provided comprehensive background and context material.

Registers, inventories, studies and publications relevant to, and referenced by this study include:

- The State Heritage Register (SHR) and State Heritage Inventory (SHI);
- Tenterfield Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2013.
- *Tenterfield Thematic History*.
- *Back to Tenterfield Centenary Souvenir Booklet, 1949*.
- *Heritage Referral - Band Hall, Crown Street, Tenterfield*, prepared by Clarence Heritage for Tenterfield Shire Council, September 2019.

The State Heritage Register (SHR) is managed by the NSW Heritage Council and comprises a list of heritage items of particular importance to the people of NSW. Items appearing on the SHR are considered significant to the State and are afforded statutory protection.

The State Heritage Inventory (SHI) is a listing of heritage items within NSW and is also managed by the NSW Heritage Council. It comprises a database of heritage items listed by Local Government and State Agencies across NSW as the result of locally conducted heritage studies. Items listed on the SHI are considered locally significant and subject to protection through local government planning and processes.

A search of the SHI and Schedule 5 of the Tenterfield LEP 2013 showed that the study site is listed as an item of local heritage significance with the Tenterfield township and is located within the Tenterfield Heritage Conservation Area (**Figure 2.1**).

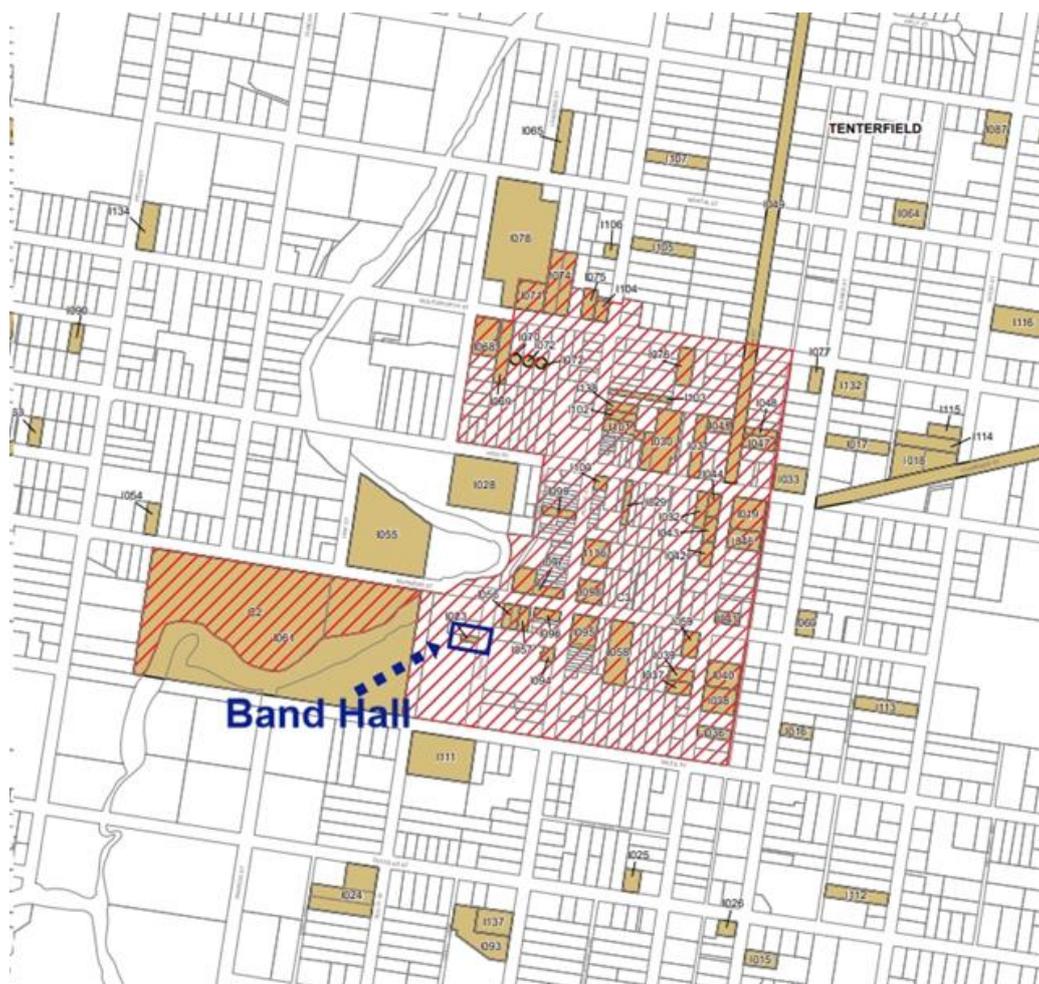


Figure 2.1 – Heritage Items and Heritage Conservation Areas, Tenterfield showing study site in blue.

Source: Tenterfield LEP 2013.

To provide some historical context, heritage items located in close proximity to the study site are listed in **Table 2.1** below. These heritage items sit within the footprint of modern development in Tenterfield and they provide a window to the former historical character of the township.

Table 2.1 – Heritage items in close proximity

Item Ref	Item	Significance
I061	Showground grandstand, pavilion and entry booths c1879	Local
I055	Jubilee Park Rotunda c1921	Local
I111	Church Hall formerly St Mary's Roman Catholic Church c1866-1868	Local
I056	House, "The Mill" former flour mill, [Thomas Peberdy] 1871.	Local
I057	House – Reid's Cottage, 1865.	Local
I094	Commercial Premises, former Peberdy's House c1871	Local

Brief analysis of the listed heritage items located near to the study site in Crown Street (Table 2.1 above) indicated that the study site sits within a zone that lies between the 19th century historical business/industrial centre interspersed with workers cottages, and the open landscape of the Tenterfield Creek line, historical park lands and the showground. These items are all 19th century survivors, apart from the Jubilee Park Rotunda dating to 1921. The Tenterfield Band Hall is a remnant representative of 20th century development located on the outskirts of the modern business precinct.

2.2 Established Heritage Significance

State Heritage Inventory

The listing of the SHI provides the following Statement of Significance for the Tenterfield Band Hall:

Built virtually in one day in 1945 by 60 volunteers with materials supplied by local businesses and local fundraising, the Tenterfield Band Hall is historically significant for its evidence of war-time civic spirit and of the role of brass bands in mid-twentieth [century] cultural life. It continues to be socially significant as a community resource. A modest vernacular construction, the weatherboard building is associated with J P Cooper, local builder and undertaker. It is also locally significant for its association with local businessman Harry Tancred CBE, who was president and patron of the Municipal Committee of the Tenterfield Brass Band, and manager of Tancred Brothers Meatworks which supplied both materials and labour to its construction. It was built on land trusted to the Council by the NSW Lands Board, following lobbying by Tenterfield's Mayor E J Petherick and the Tenterfield Member of Parliament, Lt Col M F Bruxner.

It is also associated with the Tenterfield chapter of the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes which made the hall its home for some years, and the Tenterfield Gem and Mineral Club which has been meeting there more recently. The Tenterfield Band Hall is also significant for its location in parkland first dedicated in 1866, in part of a series of linked parks beside the banks of Tenterfield Creek, near the town centre. As the Tenterfield Star remarked in 1945, the well-built hall stands as a fine example of what can be done by co-operative effort under wise leadership and with careful planning (26/3/45).

Referral Report, 2019

Section 5 of the referral report of 2019² provided additional historical context and a review of heritage significance against the standard assessment criteria (included as **Appendix 1**). This revised assessment supported and further explored significant historical and social associations between the Band Hall and the various Tenterfield Bands that have used the hall over time, and the association with prominent citizens of the time, along with aesthetic values demonstrated in the timber and iron vernacular construction.

Section 4 of the referral report also provided photographs at site inspection in 2019 which provide a useful comparison to those taken at site inspection in 2022 as part of the current study. The 2019 images show the hall in use by the Gem and Mineral Club. Please note an image of the Honour Board of the Tenterfield Municipal Brass Band 1963-1964 (see page 11 of the report) which has been removed by the Gem and Mineral Club for safe keeping and would be returned once a decision on the future use of the building is decided.

² Clarence Heritage, *Heritage Referral, Band Hall, Crown Street, Tenterfield*, 2019.

The referral report also provides a conservation approach and schedule of maintenance and minor works which should be referenced during any reconstruction and/or future management.

2.3 History

Exploration

John Oxley passed through the southern extremities of the New England area in 1818 and camped at the site of present day Walcha³. However, it was another decade before more widespread exploration of the northern inland region really began due to pressure to open up new land for pastoralism beyond the Hunter Valley.

European incursion into the New England began in earnest in the 1830s as squatters moved their herds into the region from the Hunter Valley. Squatting licenses, issued by the Government, were made available in 1836 at a price of £10 per station, however, since the district was administered from the distant Macleay River there were not many who actually took them up. This changed in 1839 when the New England pastoral district was formed, and a new commissioner of crown lands set up in Armidale where there was soon a court house, commissioner's home, police barracks and lockup.

At this stage of the expanding settlement the main concerns for the government were to define the pastoral runs and to issue licenses. A subsidiary concern was finding a suitable transport route to the coast that would provide an alternative to the current overland route to Maitland. A convict-built road was established from Walcha to Port Macquarie, however this proved to be short lived as erosion on the steep sections soon made it impassable.

Various other transport routes to the coast were established, with the link between Tenterfield and Grafton proving the most successful. By 1839 there were some 46 pastoral stations in the region; this had increased to 178 by 1852, at which time there were an estimated one million sheep being grazed in the district. Essentially all of the grassy land on the rich basalt soils through the centre had been taken up by this time, leaving only the wooded country around the eastern and western falls, which was better suited to cattle⁴.

Squatters and Townships

During the initial arrival of the squatters there was a group who set out from Sydney on an expedition to find new land in 1838. This particular expedition was of note because the guides used were the original "Beardies" - ex-convict shepherds John Duval and Chandler, who guided many of the early settlers to the land beyond the settlement at Armidale. Other members of the 1838 expedition of historical notes included representatives of Archibald Boyd, Windeyer and Oswald Bloxsome, who each drew lots and then chose land for their stations before sending their representatives in to settle the area on their behalf.

More settlers then came from Sydney on bullock wagons bringing sheep and cattle with them. In 1846 Armidale had a population of 76, at which time it already had a post office, various inns, a steam driven flour mill and a church, in addition to the judicial buildings associated with the seat of the commissioner of crown lands.

³ Regional Histories, HO & DUAP 1996.

⁴ Regional Histories, HO & DUAP 1996.

The Armidale town plan was gazetted in 1849, and by the early 1850s the population was over 500. The Catholic and Anglican churches were replaced with cathedrals in the 1850s, a hospital was built in 1853, and a newspaper published from 1856. The population of Armidale was 4,200 in 1861, and the town saw major growth over the rest of the nineteenth century particularly with the arrival of the railway in 1883.

Settlement at Tenterfield began at a similar time to that of Armidale, with the establishment of the George Inn and a store built in the 1840s, and the town surveyed in 1851. The population of Tenterfield continued to grow following gold discoveries in nearby Timbarra and Drake. While growth at Tenterfield was somewhat slower during the second half of the nineteenth century than that experienced at Armidale and Glen Innes, it was also joined into the expanding rail network in 1886.

20th Century Tenterfield

In 1949, a souvenir booklet celebrating 100 years of Tenterfield was published. The concept was instigated by the “Back to Tenterfield” Committee to present and celebrate the history and development of Tenterfield since 1849. This booklet provides a wonderful historical context of Tenterfield in the first half of the 20th century.

In the years between 1929 and 1949, industries such as two large meat works and a rabbit freezing factory had been established, encouraging a growth in population. The Mingoola Dam had been constructed. Irrigation has been introduced into crop production. The fruit growing industry had become well established with apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes among others with potential for increased production as the Australian population recovered from the Second World War.

The scenic and health values of the location of Tenterfield were recognised as was the potential for tourism to contribute to the town's economy, thus development in that sector was encouraged. The speech given by Sir Henry Parke's in the Tenterfield School of Arts in 1889 was seen as the catalyst for the establishment of the Federal Commonwealth and visitors were drawn to the town on the back of the oration with the bi-line “The Birthplace of a Nation”.

The Council Chambers, constructed on the corner of Logan and Manners Streets in 1885, was refurbished in 1939, indicating the growing prosperity of the township. By 1949, many streets had been surfaced with bitumen and many more roads surrounding the township had been formed and gravelled. Light and power within the township were provided by the Municipal power company, garbage services were operating, a water supply had been provided with a sewerage system in the preliminary planning stage, all indicators of a growing population and the need for these reticulated services. As a point of interest, the salary of a Council Clerk in 1949 was set at £30 per year.

2.3.1 THE TENTERFIELD BAND HALL

The history of the Tenterfield Band Hall has been well researched and comprehensively documented by the work of Ken Halliday and this work is often referenced in more recent studies. The detailed history of the site appears in the inventory of the SHI (see **Appendix 2**) and the 2019 referral report (refer **Appendix 1**), and for this reason is not repeated in full here. However, with due acknowledgement to authors of previous research and studies, an abbreviated historical and contextual overview is presented below as a quick reference.

- The Tenterfield Band Hall was constructed in 1945 in the social context of the aftermath of the Second World War.
- The band hall was constructed through community effort in the provision of building material and labour. Documents record 60 volunteers who contributed to the construction effort. Whether or not the entire structure was completed in one day might be reasonably questioned but the historical records and assessment reports have certainly embraced the notion.
- Brass and Pipe bands performed an important social role in late 19th and early 20th century life across the country. Aside from the social participation through membership of a band, the bands themselves provided entertainment and formality to local parades, community functions and events.
- In the latter part of the 20th century, interest and participation in brass and pipe bands waned as other social activities, entertainment and community sporting groups grew in popularity.
- Most recently the band hall has been utilised by other organisations, notably the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes (ROAB). ROAB is a social and benevolent charitable movement assisting its members during times of difficulty and continues to operate to the present day.
- The Tenterfield Gem and Mineral Club were the most recent tenants until the Covid pandemic of 2019.
- The hall is currently abandoned to regular use, with mesh installed over windows and doors which provide some security, and valuable items (such as the Tenterfield Band Hall Honour Roll 1963-1964) have been removed for safety.
- Searches for historical photographs of the Tenterfield Band Hall prior to those of 2010 have been unsuccessful during this study.

2.3.2 LEECH'S GULLY HALL

The site for proposed relocation of the Tenterfield Band Hall was the site of the Leech's Gully Hall. Leech's Gully was named for the Leech family who firstly worked for Tenterfield Station in the 1860s. When the station was broken into smaller holdings, the Leech family took up land in the gully. A community grew within the gully and in 1882 there were enough families to support a school.

In the early 1900s, the school supported a program of lectures and theatrical performances for the community. Based on the popularity of such community events, and upon the death of Mr Leech in 1907, his wife donated the land on Leech's Gully Road to the community for the site of a public hall. A transcription of the title transfer documents is provided in **Figure 2.2** below:

We David Brown Weir, George Robert Smith and William Frederick Mardsen, all of near Tenterfield in the State of New South Wales, Farmers (Trustees for the purposes hereinafter mentioned and hereinafter called the said Trustees) deed granting whereas we are the transferees as your tenants from Isabella Leech of the land described in Certificate of Title dated the 29th day of January 1908 and registered in volume 1848 folio 60 and whereas the said land was so transferred to us to hold the same as trustees for the Leech's Gully Progress Industrial and Debating Union (hereinafter called the said Union) and otherwise as hereinafter appearing.

Figure 2.2 – Excerpt from Land Title Documents

The newly formed Leech's Gully Progress Industrial and Debating Union called for tenders for construction of a building and, although the land transfer had not yet been finalised, in September 1907 the hall was opened by Mayor Mr Frederick Kneipp⁵, followed by a day of sporting events and an evening ball.

Along with many of the small community schools, the Leech's Gully school closed at the end of the school year in 1957. The Tenterfield and District Soldier's Memorial Hall displays an honour roll of pupils who served in the First World War⁶, salvaged from the Leech's Gully School at some point in the past (**Figure 2.3**).

The Leech's Gully Hall has been recorded in few historical photographs. Those available have been reproduced in **Figure 2.4** and **Figure 2.5**. Those views show a substantial single storey timber building with brick chimney and iron roof.

In 1914, there was a meeting of the Leech's Gully Agricultural Bureau, with 20 members in attendance, thus indicating a growth in the farming community of the time in and around the Leech's Gully area⁷.

Following the Depression years in the 1930s, the advent of the Second World War and its aftermath where the population of the area declined and when the Leech's Gully School was closed, the hall fell into disuse and neglect. White ants caused structural damage and the brick chimney (see Figure 2.4) was removed by the local police sergeant (perhaps over concerns of instability) with the bricks apparently used to construction a bar-b-que⁸. .

A piano that remained in the hall went to the School of Arts and then to Haddington. The remaining timber and roofing were taken to assist with the construction of the Stienbrook Hall⁹. The Leech's Gully community eventually cleared the site of the remnant building material and dead pine trees, and burnt the pile (see **Figure 2.6**).

⁵ Frederick Kneipp was also one of the prominent historical figures involved with the construction of the Tenterfield Band Hall.

⁶ This board was found in a shed on a property purchased by Rod and Margaret Dowe and was returned to the local RSL.

⁷ *Leech's Gully Agricultural Bureau*, The Tenterfield Courier and District Advocate, Thursday 19 February 1914, Page 2.

⁸ Pers. Comm. R. Dowe.

⁹ Pers. Comm. R. Dowe - There was no approval of any removal from Leech's Gully residents, it was a case of 'help yourself'.



Figure 2.3 – Honour Board of Leech's Gully School students who served in the First World War.

Source: War Memorials Register (warmemorialsregister.nsw.gov.au)
Photographer: Graham Wilson



Figure 2.4 – View of Leech's Gully Hall c1940 looking south across site to Leech's Gully Road. Note the brick chimney.

Source: Tenterfield Historical Society



Figure 2.5 – Leech's Gully Hall, date unknown but possibly post 1940 given the size of the pine tree and absence of chimney.



Figure 2.6 - Leech's Gully Hall after pilfering of building material. The community demolished the remnant structure.

2.4 Site Inspections

2.4.1 TENTERFIELD BAND HALL, CROWN STREET, TENTERFIELD

A record of site inspection was recorded by digital photography with observations made at site inspection included in photograph captions to complement summary points listed below.

Summary of observations at site inspection:

- The building presents as a simple timber framed, timber clad structure with gabled roofline constructed on piers, and located within an open parkland setting with street frontage to Crown Street (**Figure 2.7**).

- A covered porch shelters the entry door which contains a peep hole with the RAOB insignia (**Figure 2.7, Figure 2.12 to Figure 2.15**).
- The landscape setting of the Band Hall comprised open park land and creek line. The land surrounding the hall was being utilised for parking (**Figure 2.8, Figure 2.9 and Figure 2.10**).
- To the west is the open space of the Tenterfield Creek drainage line, skate park and showground (**Figure 2.11**).
- Aluminum windows have likely replaced original double hung timber windows. Security mesh had been installed externally with wire mesh installed internally (**Figure 2.22 and Figure 2.23**).
- Internally, a partition wall had been installed to create two rooms where previously there was a single large room (**Figure 2.17 and Figure 2.18**).
- A rear annexe addition to the hall housed a kitchen and toilet facilities. The formerly external cladding of the rear wall of the building can be observed in the kitchen (**Figure 2.19, Figure 2.20, and Figure 2.23**).
- Flooring consisted of timber, walls and ceiling appeared to be lined with fibrous sheeting with cover boards. Faux timber paneling c1970/1980s had been installed on the lower section of the walls (**Figure 2.16 to Figure 2.18**).
- In the absence of photographic evidence prior to 2010, it is unclear whether the external colour scheme is original but it is likely to be close to original.
- Brick piers supported the building (**Figure 2.22 and Figure 2.23**).



Figure 2.7 – Symmetrical form of the Crown Street frontage of the Band Hall with entry porch.



Figure 2.8 – Looking north-west across Crown Street to the Band Hall. Surrounding land is used as a car park for the retail centre opposite.



Figure 2.9 – Looking east from entry porch of Band Hall across Crown Street to the Coles complex and the heritage listed former Peberdy's House at upper left of view.



Figure 2.10 – Looking north-east across Crown Street from entry porch to a mix of commercial and residential buildings including the former c1871 Peberdy's flour mill (white building visible at centre left of view) .



Figure 2.11 – Looking north from Scott Street across open space parkland to the Band Hall just visible at centre right of view.



Figure 2.12 – Detail of solid timber entry door with RAOB peep-hole.



Figure 2.13 – external view of the RAOB peep hole used for entry protocols at meetings.



Figure 2.14 – Entry door showing internal view of ROAB peep-hole.



Figure 2.15 – Detailed view of internal peep hole installed by the RAOB with engraved Buffalo insignia. This element should be retained.



Figure 2.16 – Across main hall area to entry door showing internal wall and ceiling linings, likely to be fibre based sheeting with cover boards, typical of buildings prior to the 1970s. The timber lining on the lower walls is laminated sheeting popular in the 1980s and likely installed about the same time as the partition wall.



Figure 2.17 – Facing north-west across main hall area showing non-structural internal partition wall.



**Figure 2.18 – Across rear area of the hall showing timber floor boards
And rear doorway with partition wall at right of view.**

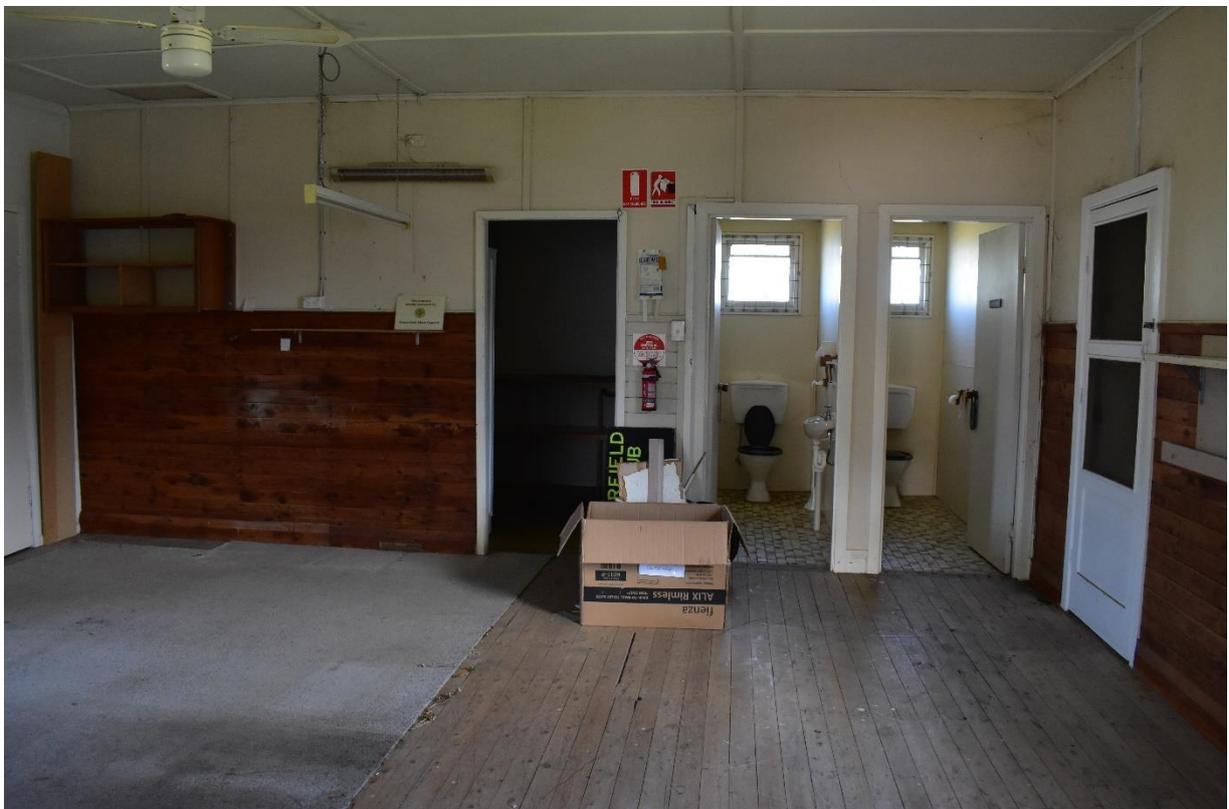


Figure 2.19 – Rear addition of toilets and kitchen.



Figure 2.20 – Kitchen showing formerly external cladding at left of view. The kitchen was installed by the Gem and Mineral Club in recent years.



Figure 2.21 – Band Hall sign visible in photographs of 2019 but not present at site inspection 2022.

Source: SHI



Figure 2.22 – External view of southern elevation showing brick piers.



Figure 2.23 – External view of northern elevation showing the rear skillion addition for toilets and kitchen. The rear door may be a later modification.

2.4.2 LEECHES GULLY SITE

The site for proposed relocation of the Tenterfield Band Hall is the site of the former Leech's Gully Hall. The north-western corner of the site is occupied by the Homestead Rural Fire Brigade shed with bathroom facilities to the rear of the shed easily and readily accessible for those that might use the relocated community hall.

The site is gently sloping and appears ideal for reconstruction of the band hall building on newly constructed piers. The open space setting is comparable to that of the Crown Street site. Surrounding land use is pastoral with an increasing number of smaller allotments being released for purchase and a consequent population growth of the local community.



Figure 2.24 – Commemorative plaque at Leech's Gully site looking beyond to proposed relocation site utilising the gentle slope of the land.



**Figure 2.25 – Proposed relocation site Leech's Gully.
Homestead Fire Shed at left with interpretation board visible at centre of view.**



Figure 2.26 – Facing north-west across proposed relocation site.



Figure 2.27 – Detail of interpretation board at the site of the former Leech's Gully Hall. This board should be retained as part of new interpretation at the site.

2.5 Comparative Sites

A search of the SHI for comparative sites across New South Wales returned seven sites listed under the descriptor “Band Hall” including the current study site. It is not possible to understand from these search results whether the small number of comparative sites is a reflection that only a few examples of dedicated band halls remain standing, or whether it is a reflection of a lack of community recognition for heritage values for these buildings. For reference the comparative band hall sites are listed below and of particular note is the former Austral Band Hall in Inverell.

- AMA Band Hall, Broken Hill - date and style of construction not available.
- Band Hall (former) also Gazette Office and shop, Wellington, constructed in brick date unknown.
- Bandbox Theatre, Kempsey. Constructed in 1959 by voluntary labour. Form and style not recorded. Replaced a previous band hall c1949 that suffered major flood damage. Now converted to a theatre.
- Federation Museum, former band hall, c1874, Corowa. No further information available.
- **Former Austral Band Hall, Inverell, c1876**, originally a brick school building subsequently taken over as a band hall (practice room). In 1920, The Austral Band relocated the building to its present site. The hall continued in use as a band hall for the Inverell Principal Band until disbanded in 1971. Of note is that heritage community-based heritage study and assessment, and heritage listing on the SHI

has considered that the building has retained its heritage values despite relocation from the original site.

- Kyogle Citizens Band Hall, Kyogle. Constructed of weatherboard as a drill hall c 1910 and used as a band hall in 1927 along with other a variety of other public purposes.

2.6 Comparative Projects

Prior to the statutory heritage management system of today, the need to preserve examples of significant buildings was recognised across New South Wales by Local Historical Societies and of organisations such as the National Trust. There are some examples known to the author located in Maitland and Murrurundi and of greater note is the proposal in 2020 for the relocation of the c1820 State Significant Ravensworth Homestead (also well known to the author) near Singleton, a complex of sandstone homestead and timber outbuildings, at risk of loss through coal mining¹⁰.

In this light, the relocation of a heritage building to avoid its loss by demolition is also known to Tenterfield. The c1860 Atherstone Cottage was saved from demolition by the Tenterfield Historical Society in 1984 when the building was to be demolished to make way for car sales complex and showroom¹¹.

The developer, Ian McCotter, offered the cottage to the Historical Society for relocation. The Society successfully funded the removal of the cottage from Rouse Street to the grounds of the museum in Logan Street where it is now known as Petrie Cottage and is maintained as an in-use building. It remains a fine example of its type although no longer in its original location. It could be argued that it is now located within a more appropriate context among other historical buildings where it can be successfully interpreted to a visiting audience.

In reflection of changing commercial and retail spaces and development pressures in 21st century Tenterfield, the car yard is no longer present and the land on which former Atherstone Cottage was originally constructed in 1860 is now part of a shopping complex built in 2004.

2.7 Analysis and Discussion

- The local heritage significance of the Tenterfield Band Hall is acknowledged for its 20th century social and historical associations. Heritage values are considered a reflection of community values at a given time, and it is recognised that those values change in concert to a myriad of social pressures. In this light, it might be argued that the heritage associations and values of the Band Hall have waned into the 21st century and are perhaps best recognised by those community members who can recall the hey-day of the Brass and Pipe Bands and appreciate the social values of that time. Those values are not diminished by this assessment. However there is a

¹⁰ *One of Australia's oldest homesteads to be relocated.* www.domain.com.au/news/one-of-australias-oldest-homesteads-to-be-relocated-956507/

¹¹ Tenterfield Memories with Ken Halliday.

www.facebook.com/groups/1444513819139120/posts/1789923407931491/

need to recognise changing community values which can sometimes lower the priorities of the community for heritage preservation.

- The financial pressures for care and maintenance faced by Council for an ageing timber building have been recognised along with the need to address and make safe asbestos building fabric and/or lead paint. Security is an additional issue, indicated by the installation of mesh across windows and doors.
- It is likely the Crown Street site was ideal as a band hall location, based on its availability as public land and its location beyond the built-up area of Tenterfield where the noise of a rehearsing brass band might not disturb the entire town.
- The preference for a heritage item to remain in its historical context and setting is acknowledged. However, proposed development of the open space surrounding the band hall building would irretrievably alter that setting and thus reduce or remove the value of the open space context. Whether or not this might be perceived as detrimental is subjective and likely subject to opposing views.
- The Leech's Gully site and the ability of the Leech's Gully Progress Association Inc to carry out a relocation of the building presents as an ideal alternative to demolition should Council determine that there is no other feasible option.
- The proposed relocation site is about four kilometres from the current site and it is not unreasonable for the hall to remain accessible to groups and organisation in Tenterfield who might wish to use it.
- Recent upgrades to Leech's Gully Road would allow better access to the hall.
- Heritage conservation principles often consider whether changes or adaptations are reversible should circumstances change into the future. In this light, the relocation of the hall building, allowing its survival and preservation, could also be reasonably considered reversible should this opportunity arise.
- If the main argument for retention at the Crown Street location is context, it might be reasonably argued that proposed development of surrounding open space will impact and intrude upon that context thus reducing landscape amenity and altering the historical context for which the building is recognised.
- The relocation of a heritage building can be an effective form of preservation, and mitigation to wholesale loss, as demonstrated by other examples of relocated heritage buildings both within the Tenterfield LGA and beyond. Please refer to Section 2.5 and Section 2.7 above.

3 Assessment of Heritage Impact

3.1 Proposed Works

Proposed works comprise the preparation of the Band Hall building for relocation by appropriately qualified house removal contractors that have already been secured by the LGPA Inc.

It is proposed that the latter rear addition housing the kitchen and toilets be removed from the building and disposed (ideally sold for re-use elsewhere). The established facilities of the Homestead Bush Fire Bridge, already present at the Leech's Gully site, are proposed for use by hall patrons.

In overview, works to prepare the Band Hall building for relocation would require:

- A raft of steel be constructed beneath the building to allow the building to be jacked up in one piece. This would allow a truck trailer to reverse beneath the building which would then be lowered onto the trailer and secured.
- Minor (reversible) modification to the roof would be required in order to avoid overhead obstacles during transport.
- A plan for due diligence measures would be prepared in order to avoid disturbance of any asbestos sheeting identified within the building.

A surveyed plan of the proposed relocation site has been provided in **Figure 3.1**. In overview works for reconstruction at Leech's Gully would require:

- Construction of new piers to suit reconstruction levels;
- Construction of access stairs and an all-ability access ramp.
- Placement and reconstruction of the hall on new piers at the Leech's Gully site by reversing the process described above.
- Connection of services as required (water and electricity established at the site).

Building fabric to be retained in the reconstruction:

- Timber framework, unless assessed as unsuitable.
- Timber flooring.
- Entry door to be retained and preserved.
- Roofing.
- Aluminium windows may be retained but replacement with timber sash windows, similar to the original windows, would be preferred.
- External paint colour to replicate existing to the extent possible.

Following the issue of the draft Statement of Heritage Impact, the LGPA Inc have engaged a draftsman to prepare and supply construction plans, and an engineer to interpret a soil test for the design of suitable foundations. Please refer to those specialist reports for detail not contained here.

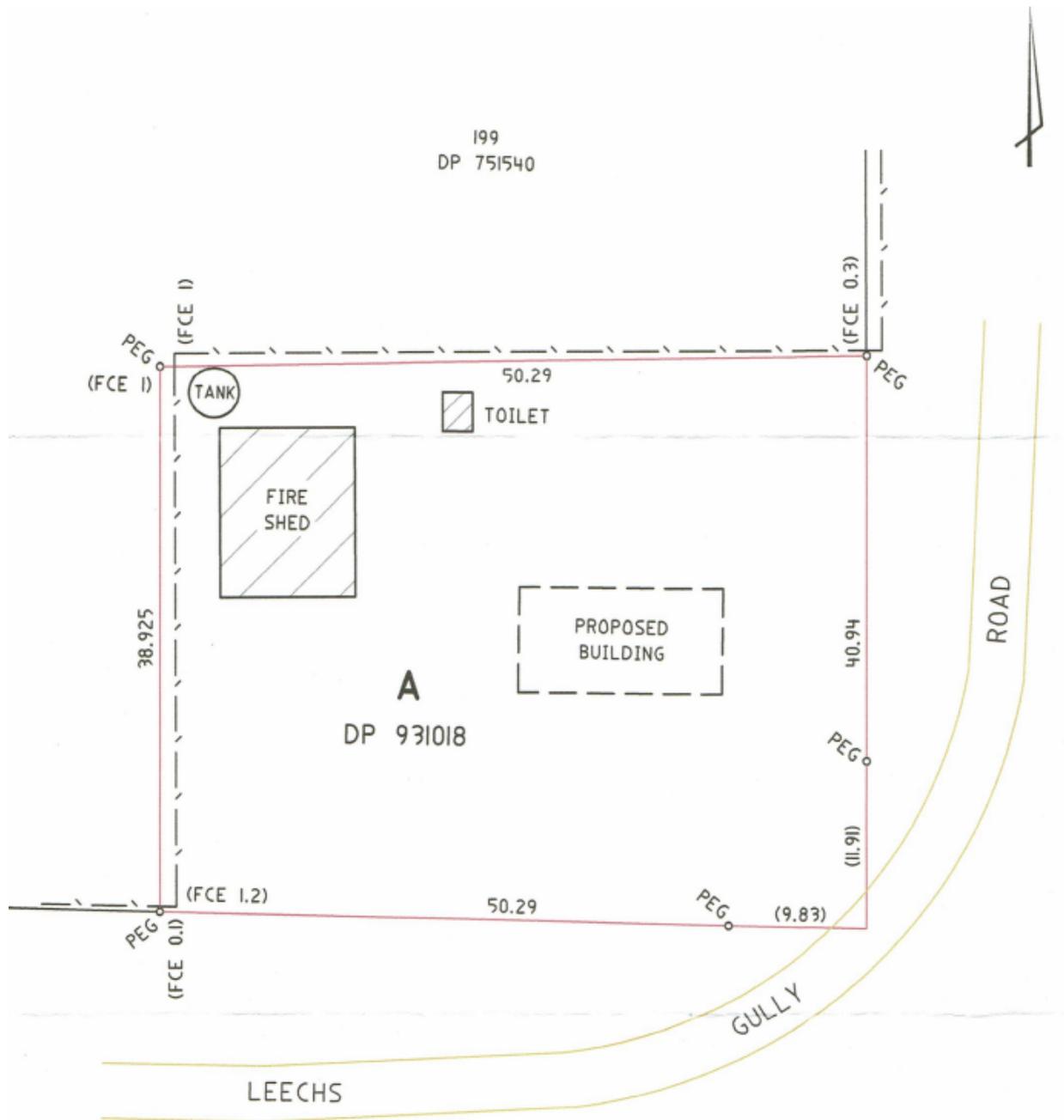


Figure 3.1 – Plan of proposed re-location site on Leech's Gully Road, Leech's Gully.

3.2 Review of Heritage Significance

There is no contest to the established social and historical heritage significance of the Tenterfield Band Hall that is associated directly with its site of origin and associated historical context. It is an example of 20th century culture, a rare example of its type in Tenterfield, constructed by the community with largely donated materials, to meet community expectations of the time. In this regard the Tenterfield Band Hall attains aesthetic values of 20th century construction. Social significance attached to an association with the era of the brass bands is acknowledged and of particular notable persons and

events of the era. Refer to **Appendix 2** for additional detail of established heritage significance.

3.3 Statement of Heritage Impact

A statement of heritage impact (SOHI) is prepared to assist in the review and approval process when a project could impact upon a heritage item. The purpose of a SOHI is to explain how the heritage value of a site or an item might be affected by development or works. Impact may be positive when an item is to be conserved or enhanced, or impact may be detrimental if the site is to be disturbed or destroyed.

According to the guidelines of the NSW Heritage Manual, the following statements are addressed to proposed works as part of a SOHI.

1. The following aspects of the proposed project respect or enhance heritage significance for the following reasons.
 - The relocation and adaptive re-use of an established community hall to continue in use as a fit for purpose community hall respects heritage values in the continuation of community use, albeit in a different location. The Leech's Gully Progress Association Inc welcomes the use of the hall by any local community organisation.
 - The Leech's Gully Progress Association Inc acknowledges and respects the historical values of the Tenterfield Band Hall building. Considering the loss of the Leech's Gully Hall, and the measures taken to interpret the former community hall, the historical origin story of the Tenterfield Band Hall would be respected in the same way through interpretation installations at both locations.
 - Features considered to represent significant past use/s of the Tenterfield Band Hall would be housed and/or retained and used for interpretation (for example; the Honour Board 1963/64 and the ROAB peep hole installed in the entry door).
2. The following aspects of the proposal could detrimentally impact on heritage significance. The reasons are explained as well as the measures to be taken to minimise impacts.
 - The loss of a landmark building within the Tenterfield Heritage Conservation Area can only be viewed as a detrimental impact to heritage values. The wholesale loss of a heritage building to demolition can only be considered a detrimental, irreversible impact to heritage significance. It is difficult to minimise such impact other than to install markers which respect the former presence of the Band Hall and its historical importance in the 20th century.

However, the proposal for relocation mitigates the loss of the building, although removed from its original context. The relocation is effectively reversible should circumstances or opportunity change in the future. There is opportunity for a simple interpretation installation to mark the location of the Tenterfield Band Hall in Crown Street and link to its relocation site.

- The retention of the form and, where possible, original building fabric mitigates against the loss of the recognisable form of a c1945 timber hall. The removal of

the latter kitchen and toilet annex might be viewed as a positive impact whereby the building is returned to its original form c1945.

3. The following sympathetic solutions have been considered and, if discounted, reasons are supplied.

- **Inclusion/incorporation of the Tenterfield Band Hall within any proposed development/redevelopment of the site and surrounding open space.**

While this option might be theoretically feasible, special consideration would need to be given in the design process on the measures required to retain the timber building and manage its heritage values within the redevelopment design. In this instance, there would be some potential for the Band Hall to be consumed within surrounding new development. There is likely to be opposition to the retention of the building within the new development on the grounds that it places an unreasonable financial burden on the development project.

Should this option prove viable, the Band Hall building would need a functional purpose within the new development that may not align with its historical values. This should be carefully considered within the development assessment process with reference to the future viability of the hall within a changing and evolving social and entertainment precinct on Crown Street.

- **Council to hand control of the building to an alternative entity/organisation for its use and management.**

Should this option be preferable, the long-term viability of the entity or organisation to manage and finance the upkeep of the building should be strongly demonstrated. The alternative organisation should demonstrate why other available halls within Tenterfield would not suit its purpose or why it is not feasible to travel to the new site in Leech's Gully in order to use the hall in its relocated site.

3.4 Summary SOHI

Based on the results of rigorous historical review, additional study and careful consideration of issues pertinent to the preservation of heritage values of the Tenterfield LGA, it is considered that the proposed plan to relocate the Tenterfield Band Hall from Crown Street to Leech's Gully Road will result in the tangible loss of a heritage item within the Tenterfield Heritage Conservation Area, and thus must be considered a detrimental heritage impact upon those heritage values.

However, the proposed relocation to Leech's Gully would to some degree mitigate the wholesale loss of the building to the Tenterfield township, allow the continued use of the hall for its intended purpose as a community hall, and facilitate the survival of the building along with the ability for its historical interpretation at both the original site and the new location.

4 Heritage Management

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 (Section 4) defines "environmental heritage" to mean those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value that are assessed as significant to the State or at the local level.

Ideally, significant heritage resources should remain undisturbed to be conserved *in situ* within the framework of the Burra Charter. Such a course is frequently impossible or impractical and questions are posed by the conflicting aims of heritage on the one hand and progress and development, and sustainability of the heritage resource, including safety issues and environmental remediation, on the other.

4.1 Overview

In overview, there are some important principles to consider in regard to the management of heritage in New South Wales:

1. The legislative obligations under NSW heritage law to take appropriate action to manage heritage items as prescribed in the NSW Heritage Act 1977 and as incorporated in the Local Government Planning and Heritage Guidelines.
2. Heritage significance is based on established assessment criteria. If the value of a heritage item is not clear, a precautionary approach should be adopted until a definitive assessment can be made.
3. The distinction between the definitions of "work" and a "relic" should be carefully considered in the application of the NSW Heritage Act 1977 and in the formulation of appropriate archaeological management.
4. Management of an item should be based on the significance of the item and the practical realities for its conservation. Management does not preclude adaptive re-use or the installation of modern facilities. It does not preclude demolition and/or redevelopment and/or adaptive re-use where there is reasonable justification or no feasible alternative.
5. In reference to the Tenterfield LGA, heritage provides a valuable resource that can play an important role in the future of the region in terms of the stimulus provided to tourism, regeneration, and the promotion of sustainable development.
6. Heritage values warrant consideration in the overall management of a site through the need to reasonably balance the need to conserve significant heritage items, and re-development of land and adaptive re-use of buildings to achieve sustainability of the heritage resource.

4.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made with the requirements, principles and considerations presented above in mind, and regarding the results of the dedicated heritage review and analysis of the potential for impact to the established heritage significance of the c1945 Tenterfield Band Hall.

Recommendation 1 –Project Support

The proposed relocation is supported by this study on the grounds that Council determines that there is no reasonable, financially achievable alternative for the long-term retention, use, maintenance, and conservation of the Tenterfield Band Hall in its Crown Street location and/or as part of the redevelopment of the site.

Recommendation 2 – Short Term versus Long Term Options

It is the recommendation of this assessment that long term survival and sustainability of the band hall building be prioritized and be preferable to short-term reprieve without a long-term plan and vision. Short term solutions may provide a short-term reprieve from relocation for those who favour retention at the site, a but this may ultimately result in the demise of the band hall through natural decline and neglect and a result in a missed opportunity for the hall's long-term survival as an in-use community building in Leech's Gully.

Recommendation 3 – Statutory Approvals

There is no requirement to make application for statutory approval under the NSW Heritage Act 1977 to carry out the proposed relocation, or for the adaptive re-use of the Tenterfield Band Hall building as a community hall in Leech's Gully. However, this does not preclude the need for the appropriate heritage management of a listed heritage item.

Recommendation 4 – Historical Markers

Should the project to relocate the Tenterfield Band Hall proceed, it is recommended that a permanent marker be placed at the site in Crown Street connecting this site with the relocation site in Leech's Gully. Any such marked should honour the era and achievements of the Tenterfield Brass Band. A permanent marker should also be affixed to the Band Hall once relocated to the Leech's Gully site which provides the origin story of the building.

Recommendation 5 – Preservation of Building Form and Fabric

Should the relocation proceed, and where safe and practical, the form and fabric of the Tenterfield Band Hall should not be modified. An exception to this recommendation would be the need to meet current building and safety standards. The replacement of asbestos building material, the assessment of lead paint and the need for the connection of services such as electricity and water are likely to be required and will impact upon the original fabric.

Of note for retention is the peep hole of entry door installed by the Royal Antediluvian Order of the Buffaloes which is a marker of latter use of the band hall. The Honour Board of the Tenterfield Municipal Brass Band 1963-1964 should be recovered and possibly returned to the hall building if deemed safe to do so. Alternatively, the honour board should be deposited to a safe repository to prevent its loss altogether.

Recommendation 6 – Archival Record and Photographic Record

Prior to any relocation works, an archival record of the Tenterfield Band Hall should be created which compiles the historical and photographic history of the building. A photographic record of the relocation process should be taken to form part of the archive

record. The completed archive report should be lodged with the Local Historical Society and Local History Section of the Tenterfield Library where it is publicly accessible.

Recommendation 7 – Relocation Works Plan

The Leech's Gully Progress Association should demonstrate their ability to carry out the relocation project successfully through a detailed relocation plan submitted as part of the Development Application. The plan should detail the process to its conclusion and demonstrate access to adequate funding and ability to successfully engage appropriate specialists to carry out the relocation, reconstruction, and conservation/preservation of the building.

Recommendation 8 – Management Plan

A management plan for the long-term preservation and management of the hall building should be prepared which considers the need to retain the heritage character of the building and manage already aged building fabric. An ability to fund ongoing care and maintenance costs should be clearly demonstrated.

Recommendation 9 – SHI Update

Should the relocation proceed, Council should review and update the heritage listing and inventory of the SHI and LEP considering the relocation. Removal or retention of the item on Schedule 5 of the Tenterfield LEP 2013 should be carefully considered whereby Council might consider that heritage values are retained to some degree at a new location, despite the relocation.

5 References

Back to Tenterfield Centenary Souvenir Booklet, 1949. Accessed through the State Library of NSW. <https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/74VKPO7jwPNZ>

Heritage NSW, NSW *Heritage Manual*, particularly:

- Archaeological Assessments;
- Historical Archaeological Sites;
- Heritage Assessment Guidelines;
- Assessing Heritage Significance;
- Heritage Curtilages;
- Regional Histories; and
- Guidelines for Photographic Recording of Heritage Items.

[former] Heritage Office and Department of Planning, (HO and DUAP) (NSW), Sydney.

State Heritage Inventory. <https://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/search-for-heritage/state-heritage-inventory/>

Trove primary resource material as referenced throughout the report.
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/>



Appendix 1

Heritage Referral Report 2019
Clarence Heritage

Heritage Referral

Band Hall, Crown Street, Tenterfield.



September 2019

Tenterfield Shire LEP 2013
Heritage Item I112

Crown Street. Tenterfield

Prepared by
CLARENCE HERITAGE
For Tenterfield Shire Council.

1. BACKGROUND

A site meeting was held on 13 September 2019 with Council representatives and Heritage Advisor Deborah Wray to discuss a scope of maintenance work and potential alterations to the front porch, and also a broader scenario of the future use of the building and its place within the reserve.

The subject property is located on a Crown Reserve, on Lot 11, Section 22, DP 758959 is listed as an item of environmental heritage I023 in Tenterfield Local Environmental Plan 2013. Works are subject to the consent requirements outlined in clause 5.10. Repairs and maintenance can generally be carried out under the heritage exemptions with prior written consent.

2. SITE HISTORY - POWER HOUSE RESERVE.

'The Tenterfield Town Map 1851-1896 shows that it (the subject land) was dedicated as a Reserve on 12th June, 1866. On 10th October, 1917, the Municipal Council opened Tenterfield's first power house on the park land, north of the present band hall, near the corner of Manners and Crown Sts. It was, no doubt, for this reason that the park is listed in the records of the N.S.W. Department of Lands as "Power House Reserve", although this name is not, in 1998, well known locally. This power house generated "direct current" and was replaced on 20th December, 1930, by a more modern power station, generating "alternate current", built near the railway station.

Since the closure of the power house, the park has not been greatly developed for public use. On the northern side of the creek, the main feature is the Band Hall, originally constructed for use by the town's brass band. Since the demise of that band, it is used regularly as a highland band practice and storage building. The southern side of the creek contains a storage shed owned by the local Apex Club. The park land along its southern fringe is unofficially but regularly used as a parking area by those attending services in the Catholic Church opposite'.

Extract from 'The Public Parks of Tenterfield' compiled for the Tenterfield and District Historical Society by R. J. Curry 1998



Figure 1 Extract of Town Map 1851 showing land as part of Reserve dedicated on 1 June 1866.

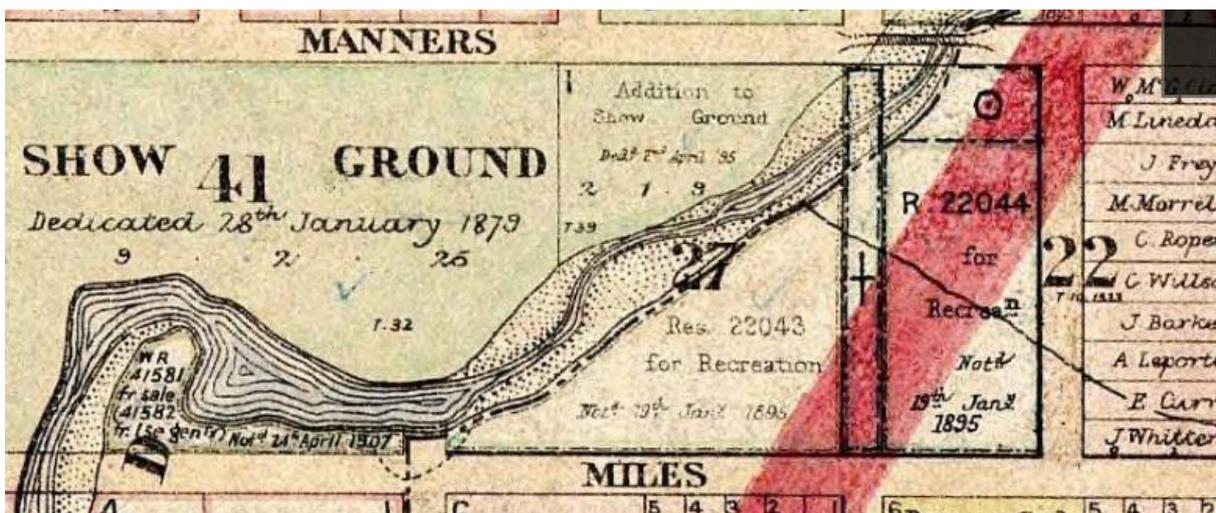


Figure 2 Extract of Town Map 1895 showing land as part of Reserve dedicated on 1 June 1895.

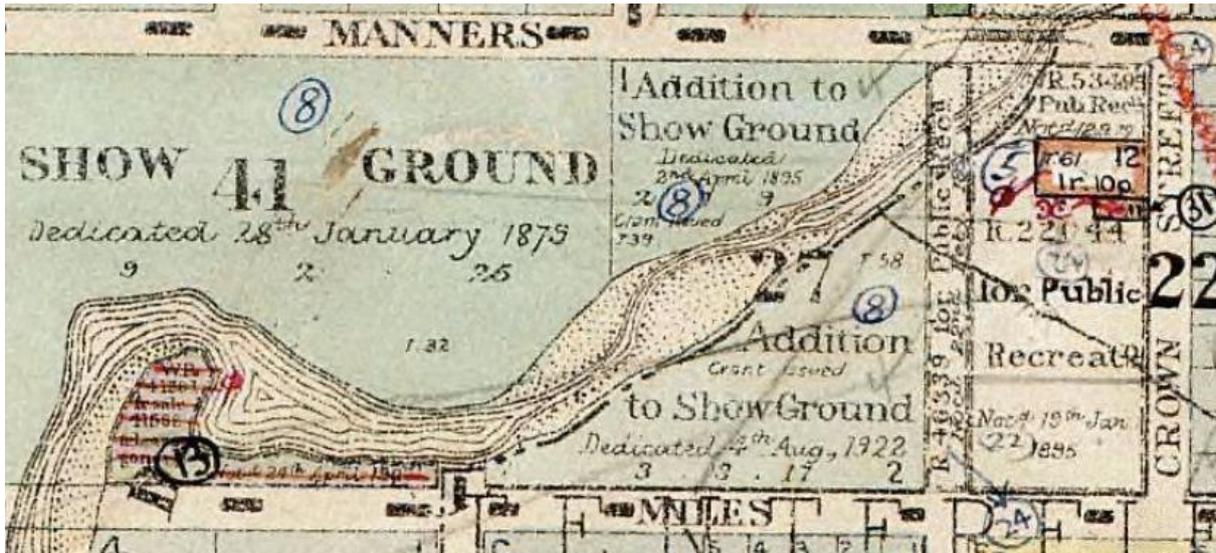


Figure 3 Extract of Town Map dated 1930

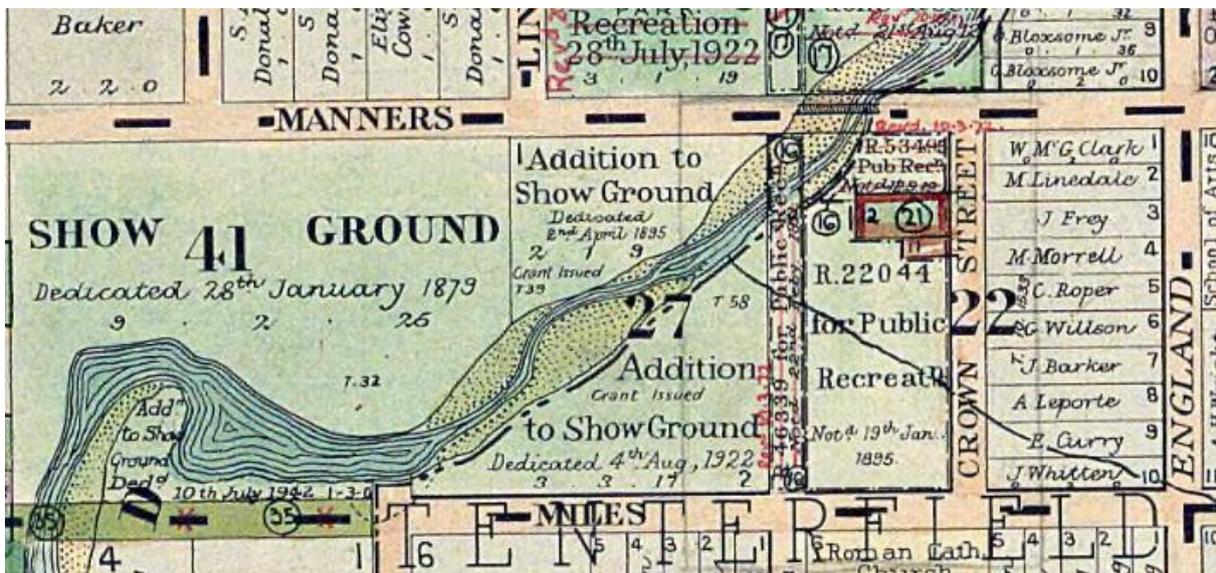


Figure 4 Extract of Town Map dated 1966

(16) 12.2r. Gp. added Gaz 10-3-72 to R. 22044 for Pub. Recⁿ. Notⁿ 19th Jan^y 1895.
 (21) 1265m² (Allot 12, Sec 22) added to R. 22044 for Pub. Recⁿ Notⁿ 19-1-1895. Gaz 16-1-76.

3. TENTERFIELD BAND HISTORY

'One of the surest indexes to a town's progress and energy is the possession of a good Town Brass Band'.

Tenterfield Intercolonial Courier and Fairfield and Wallangarra Advocate
Tuesday 22 January 1914

The Tenterfield Brass Band movement has a long history in Tenterfield, where over generations, it performed a valuable service of providing live music for all types of events. The community was inspired by the band's virtuosity, skill and commitment to community life. Access, social inclusion, cultural diversity and artistic benefit to the community were the trademarks of the band, serving to stretch the technical and interpretive skills of the bandsmen who came from varied backgrounds and experience. (Halliday)

The exact date of the establishment of the Tenterfield Brass Band has not been confirmed but significant engagements are outlined below. The Fire Brigade was established in 1896 and the Border Caledonian Society formed in 1888.

Among the early major engagements for the Tenterfield Brass Band were:

- On three occasions the band performed in honour of visits to Tenterfield by Sir Henry Parkes: in 1872, shortly after being elected Premier of NSW, in February, 1883 whilst the Member for Tenterfield, and again in October 1889 when Parkes delivered his federation call to the people in the Tenterfield School of Arts.
- In October, 1884 the band led the procession for the laying of the foundation stone for Tenterfield's Town Hall.
- In September, 1886, the band played at the opening of the railway to Tenterfield by the Governor of NSW Lord Carrington.
- In May, 1889 press reports from the Brisbane Courier recorded the Tenterfield Brass Band played at a race meeting in Warwick (Qld).
- In October 1895 the Tenterfield contingent of Mounted Rifles were played by the Brass Band into town from the railway station after winning the Hutton Shield in Sydney.
- In May, 1899, the band played at a civic reception in honour of Edmund Barton, then leader of the Federation movement and later the first Prime Minister of Australia, when he visited Tenterfield.

**Don't Forget
The Moorish Market !**

The Moorish Market !

Will be Opened in the
GYMNASIUM HALL,
By HIS WORSHIP the MAYOR

**To-Morrow (Wednesday) Night,
at 8 O'Clock.**

And will be continued on THURSDAY
and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and
NIGHTS from 3 p.m. till 6 p.m.
and 7 p.m. till 10 p.m

Beautifully Decorated Stalls,
Cosy Tea Rooms,
Numerous Attractions.

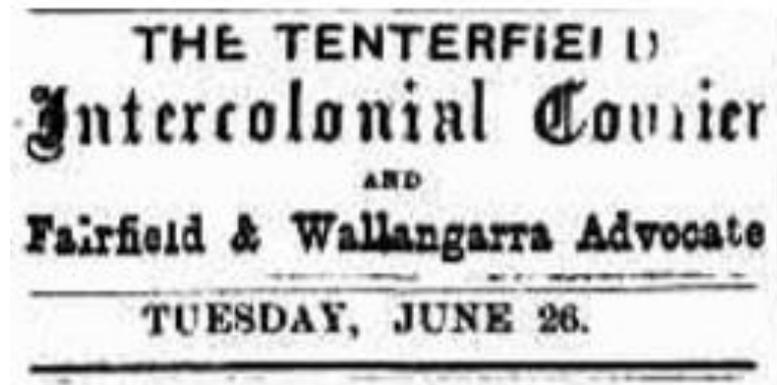
Both Brass Bands in Attendance.

Admission 1s ; Children 6d.

E. GRANVILLE SMITH } Joint
K. DRUMMOND } Hon. Secs.

Tenterfield Intercolonial Courier and Fairfield and Wallangarra Advocate
Tuesday 25 September 1900

The bands were a significant part of the community when live music was an integral part of social life and they travelled to outlying villages for performances.

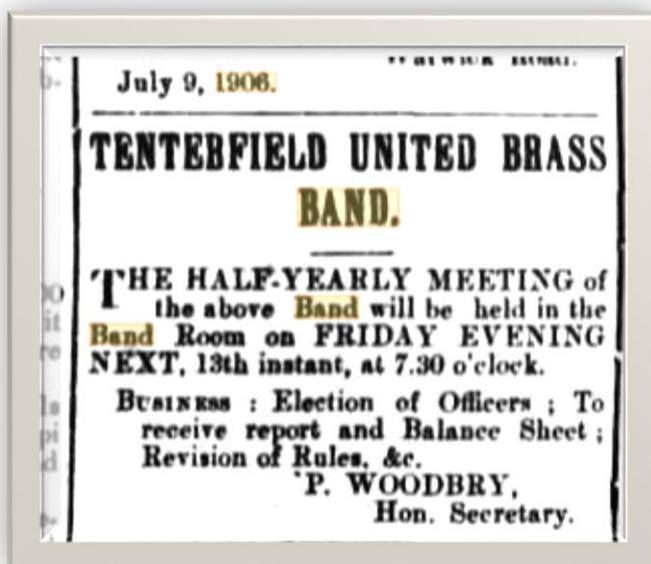


DRAKE NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—The Football social on Friday night was a great success, over 40 couples assembling at the School of Arts Hall, where dancing was kept up merrily to the strains of music from the Brass Band, till 3 o'clock the following morning.....The

June 26 1900

Tenterfield United Brass Band

In 1903, the two bands were amalgamated and the first meeting was held of the Tenterfield United Brass Band. The President; J.H Reid, Vice Presidents; W. Reid and C.W Readett, Secretary H. Kilmister, Treasurer, W. W. Hamilton, all of whom were notable citizens within the Tenterfield community at the turn of the century.



A later advert for a meeting of the Tenterfield United Brass Band 1906.

The Band was associated with many of Tenterfield's leading citizens, including Frederick Kneipp a saddler, and civic alderman for 28 years and Mayor for 5 consecutive terms, who was the bandmaster for many years. Mr C. Bergin of the Telegraph Hotel was also bandmaster.

At some point, the name changed to the Tenterfield Municipal Brass Band. The Bandmaster Mr Eric Stiles was in place from 1944 until 1953. A Caledonian Pipe Band was also in existence.

It was the revived Tenterfield Municipal Brass Band of 1940 that created the enthusiasm for building the Band Hall. The revived Band tied links to earlier brass bands by using some instruments from earlier bands.

This Band Hall was built in 1945 virtually in one day by 60 volunteers with materials supplied by local businesses and local fundraising and had an official opening on 24 March. (Halliday)

BIG BRASS BAND BALL
THURSDAY (TO-NIGHT), January 15th.
DISPLAY will be given by MUNICIPAL BRASS BAND, CALEDONIAN
PIPE BAND, and GIRLS' MARCHING TEAMS at 7.30 p.m.
Ballroom Supper. Excellent Floor.
7-Piece Melody Makers' Orchestra,
AND SPECIALITY NUMBERS BY THE
13-Piece Brass Band Orchestra.
JUVENILE, FRIDAY, January 16th.
R. COKER, Hon. Sec.

1948

Mr. Stiles took over the bandmastership of the Tenterfield Municipal Brass Band in 1944, following the death of Mr. C. C. Bergin, who was Bandmaster up to the time of his death.

He has been in charge of the band ever since, and during that time, he has led the band to numerous successes.

1953

4. SITE OBSERVATIONS

The building is a simple timber and iron gable roofed vernacular hall building with vertically proportioned openings. The front gable has a traditional barge roll and timber fascia. A small skillion roof covers the entry porch.

Front Elevation facing Crown Street



Elevation facing south and side view of entry porch.



Rear elevation with later skillion roof addition of toilets and room at rear.



Low front quad guttering, non-perforated, barge roll to barge board, and exposed rafter tails under eaves.



Aluminium windows with external aluminium framed screens.



Front entry door with carved motif.
R.E.O.B
G.A.B



Interior has horizontal timber lining to the lower walls with fibre cement sheet to upper walls.



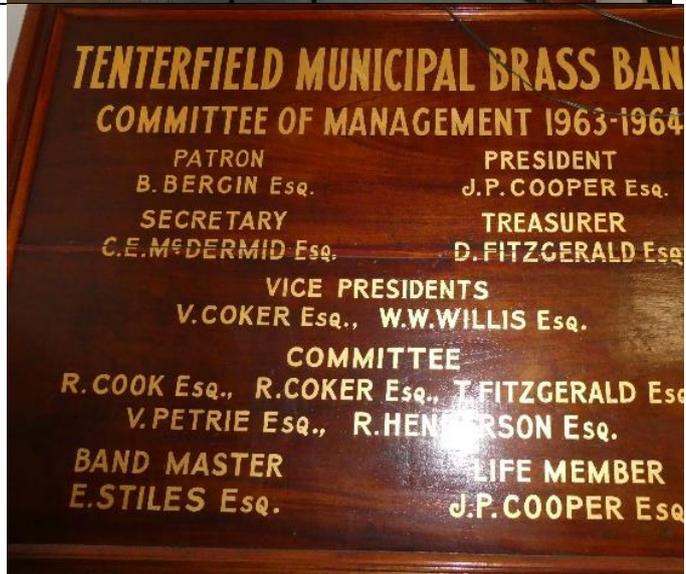
Ceiling is fibre cement sheet with a batten trim.



The interior appears to have been divided into two at a later stage and the door is a modern hollow panel.



Honour Board of Tenterfield
Municipal Brass Band Committee
1963-64



5. RELATIONSHIP TO THE ROTUNDA

Whilst located on separate land parcels, the Band Hall is located with proximity to the historic Rotunda, within Jubilee Park on the opposite side of Manners Street. This was erected in 1921 and with the main use for band performances. The rotunda has been carefully conserved by Council and remains a landmark element of the park and is used to this day by visiting bands such as Pipe Bands and the twin town band from Ottobueren, Bavaria.

The following extract from 'The Public Parks of Tenterfield' compiled for the Tenterfield and District Historical Society by R. J. Curry 1998 provides history of this park and the structure.

'The land originally dedicated for Showground use stretched across both sides of Manners St. and included the whole of Jubilee Park. When the area was first used as a Showground, there were no fences and the gate-keepers stood on the Manners St, bridge and collected admission money to the Show. Part of Jubilee Park may well have been used for Show activities. In 1880, the land actually granted to the Show Society was fenced off and this probably limited the Showground area to the southern side of Manners St.

Jubilee Park has almost certainly served as open or common land, used for recreation and, possibly, some grazing, since Tenterfield was gazetted as a town. The name chosen when it was formally named as a public park suggests that this may have been at the time of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in 1887 or her Diamond Jubilee of 1897. For some time prior to World War II, it was sometimes informally called "Pop Gtrn Park" because it was the setting for a World War I artillery or field gun, since moved to the grounds of the R.S.L Club.

The park's major and oldest furnishing is its large, wooden, roofed, octagonal-shaped band rotunda. The following inscriptions -the first above the main entrance, the second at the base of a light standard at the foot of the entrance steps indicate, without actually stating, that it was erected in 1921.'

1871 -1921

THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED BY
THE CITIZENS OF TENTERFELD
TO COMMEMORÄTE THE GOLDEN
JUBILEE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

F. KNEIPP, MAYOR

D.W.CORNEY	E.J. PETTIERICK
A. CRISP	E.C.J. SMITH
P. DONOGHUE	H.E. TELFER
G.H.T. MITCHELL	R.L. WALKER

P.D. O'GRADY TOWNCLERK

1871 -1921

THIS FOUNDATION STONE
WAS LAID BY
THE MAYORESS
MRS. F, KNEIPP
ON NOV 22ND, 1921
TO COMMEMORATE
THE GOLDEN JUBILEE
OF THE MUNICIPALITY
OF TENTERFIELD

5. Assessment of Significance

An assessment of heritage significance of the structure is outlined below. The band hall meets several of the SHR criteria.

SHR Criteria a) [Historical significance]	The Band Hall is historically significant to Tenterfield for its association with the various Tenterfield Brass Bands and the Caledonian Pipe Band which have played an important role in the social and cultural development of the township and district. The band hall is also located on land set aside for public use in 1866 and originally known as the Power Station Reserve. Built virtually in one day in 1945 by 60 volunteers with materials supplied by local businesses and local fundraising, the Tenterfield Band Hall is historically significant for its evidence of war-time civic spirit and of the role of brass bands in mid twentieth cultural life. The Band Hall stands as an example of how people lived, worked and played in Tenterfield. It reflects how the people were actively engaged in the community's evolution and management... far from being today's more passive consumers.
SHR Criteria b) [Associative significance]	This item is historically significant due to its association with many of Tenterfield's leading citizens, who were responsible for the management and leadership, and operation of the Band including bandmasters Frederick Kneipp, C. Bergin, Eric Stiles, and R.H. Reid. It is also locally significant for its association with local businessman Harry Tancred CBE, who was president and patron of the Municipal Committee of the Tenterfield Brass Band, and manager of Tancred Brothers Meatworks which supplied both materials and labour to its construction. It was built on land trusted to the Council by the NSW Lands Board, following lobbying by Tenterfield's Mayor EJ Petherick and the Tenterfield Member of Parliament, Lt-Col MF Bruxner. It is also associated with the Tenterfield chapter of the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes which made the hall its home for some years, and the Tenterfield Gem and Mineral Club which has been meeting there more recently.
SHR Criteria c) [Aesthetic significance]	The building demonstrates historic timber and iron vernacular construction and is largely intact. The Tenterfield Band Hall is also significant in its parkland location, first dedicated in 1866, in part of a series of linked parks beside the banks of Tenterfield Creek, near the town centre.
SHR Criteria d) [Social significance]	The brass band was an intrinsic element of the Tenterfield society. Tenterfield continues the tradition and extends this relationship to its twin town in Ottobueren Germany which bring a large brass band on biennial visits. The Hall is a prominent, surviving example of Tenterfield's social history, providing a base for cultural and creative endeavours, as well as local clubs. The item is valued by the community as evidence of Tenterfield's social history.

SHR Criteria e) [Research potential]	Does not meet this criteria.
SHR Criteria f) [Rarity]	It is the only example of a purpose built band hall in the town and has a relationship to the nearby Rotunda in Jubilee Park built in 1921.

SHI 5063664

6. Conservation approach

It is important that any work is carried out with due regard to the principle of the *Burra Charter 2013*. Understanding the significance of the building is essential prior to proposing any alterations and repairs should be carried out 'like for like' to the original, to maintain the integrity of the place. A schedule of works are outlined in the asset maintenance register items 2257-2263

6.1 Maintenance and Works of a Minor Nature

The following works can be approved in writing through the heritage exemptions clause for maintenance and works of a minor nature subject to verification of appropriate replacement materials and details:

- **Reroofing- in Galvanised Steel Z600.**
- **Replacement of guttering in low front quad, unperforated.**
- **Replacement of downpipes, with round or rectangular metal, painted to match background.**
- **Restumping on brick piers as required to match.**
- **Stormwater management.**
- **Repainting in a heritage colour scheme. Advice can be provided on a suitable colour scheme.**
- **Repainting of interior painted surfaces and maintenance of a stained timber finish.**
- **Internal works such as new flooring, bathroom fit outs, new kitchen.**
- **Removal of non-original dividing internal wall if non-structural-to be verified with Building Surveyor. Removal of asbestos cement sheeting if necessary and replacement with new fibre cement sheet.**
- **Protection of the edge of the embankment with a balustrade or similar treatment**
- **Removal of termite damaged timber and reconstruction of porch to match original details including new universal access requirements.**

6.2 Future re-design of the Reserve and the building in this context.

The location of the band hall in the context of the reserve was also discussed with regard to formalising the current parking on the grassed surfaces, an overall reserve design and its relationship to footpaths and connection of access from the town centre to the park.

The removal and relocation of the building was raised for discussion by Council representatives. Demolition is unlikely to be supported from a heritage perspective based on the historical and social significance of the building, and also Council's role in leading heritage conservation by example, as outlined in its adopted Heritage Strategy. Removing a building from its original site also reduces its significance. However a minor relocation within the reserve area may be considered if it resulted in a better long term use and conservation outcome for the building and reasons would need to be shown why it could not be retained in situ. The Rotunda in the park opposite holds a direct linkage to the band hall as a performance space for bands and the location of this hall within Jubilee Park may be an option if it does not conflict with the aesthetic setting of the Rotunda and mature trees.

CLARENCE HERITAGE

Deborah Wray

B.A Hons, M.P.I.A. M.ICOMOS

Heritage Advisor

PO Box 1759, GRAFTON, NSW 2460

E. clarenceheritage@hotmail.com

M 0427 425558

P 02 66 444 000

ABN 49 678 627 689



Appendix 2

State Heritage
Inventory Sheet

Item Details

Name

Band hall

Other/Former Names**Address**

Crown Street TENTERFIELD NSW 2372

Local Govt Area

Tenterfield

Group Name**Item Classification****Item Type**

Built

Item Group

Community Facilities

Item Category

Hall Public

Statement Of Significance

Built virtually in one day in 1945 by 60 volunteers with materials supplied by local businesses and local fundraising, the Tenterfield Band Hall is historically significant for its evidence of war-time civic spirit and of the role of brass bands in mid twentieth cultural life. It continues to be socially significant as a community resource. A modest vernacular construction, the weatherboard building is associated with IP Cooper, local builder and undertaker. It is also locally significant for its association with local businessman Harry Tancred CBE, who was president and patron of the Municipal Committee of the Tenterfield Brass Band, and manager of Tancred Brothers Meatworks which supplied both materials and labour to its construction. It was built on land trusted to the Council by the NSW Lands Board, following lobbying by Tenterfield's Mayor EJ Petherick and the Tenterfield Member of Parliament, Lt-Col MF Bruxner. It is also associated with the Tenterfield chapter of the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes which made the hall its home for some years, and the Tenterfield Gem and Mineral Club which has been meeting there more recently. The Tenterfield Band Hall is also significant for its location in parkland first dedicated in 1866, in part of a series of linked parks beside the banks of Tenterfield Creek, near the town centre. As the Tenterfield Star remarked in 1945, the well built hall stands as a fine example of what can be done by co-operative effort under wise leadership and with careful planning (26/3/45).

Assessed Significance Type

Local

Endorsed Significance

Local

Date Significance Updated

11/24/2019

Listings

Listing Name	Listing Date	Instrument Name	Instrument No.	Plan No.	Gazette Page	Gazette Number
Local Environmental Plan	19/0/2013	Tenterfield Local Environmental Plan 2013	I023			
Within a conservation area on an LEP	17/0/2014	Town Centre Heritage Conservation Area	C3			2014-673

Heritage Item ID

5063664

Source

Local Government

Location

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
	Crown Street	TENTERFIELD/NSW/2372	Tenterfield	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address

Description

Designer

Mr. J.P.Cooper, (1886-1972),builder & undertaker, Tenterfield

Builder/Maker

Mr. J. P. Cooper and sixty community volunteers

Construction Year Start & End

1945 - 1945

Circa

NO

Period

Unknown

Physical Description

Updated

This report was produced using the State Heritage Inventory managed by Heritage NSW. Check with your relevant local council or NSW government agency for the most up-to-date information.This report does not replace a Section167 certificate or a Section 10.7 Certificate (formerly Section 149).

16/11/2021 09:05 AM 2 of 16

The Band Hall is a weatherboard clad rectangular timber framed building with galvanised iron roof and ridge capping. A vernacular timber hall with gable roof and vertically proportioned windows. Roof has traditional barge roll and timber fascia. A small skillion roof covers the entry porch. Set on open space at the rear of the commercial area. Vertical jointed timber entry door to side northern elevation. The Band Hall has two rooms, the hall proper (44ft X 24ft) with a kitchen at the rear and an entrance porch at the front. The internal walls and ceilings are clad with asbestos sheeting. Battens and the floors are timber. A stone rubble retaining wall sits to the front of the building on the street alignment.

Physical Condition

Updated

Maintenance works have been identified to address repairs, guttering, and some termite damage to the front verandah area.

Modifications And Dates

Aluminium windows have been fitted at some point replacing what were likely to have been double hung sash windows judging by the proportions of the openings.

Further Comments

Upgrades are required to bring this building up to current standards for general community use including new facilities and universal access.

History

Historical Notes or Provenance

Updated

Tenterfield Local Historical Background

A number of Aboriginal groups occupied the Tenterfield area at the time of European contact, including the Badjalang people (Bundjalung), from the headwaters of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers to Tabulam and Baryugil; Kitabal (Githabul, a dialect group of the Bundjalung) whose territory included Urbenville, Woodenbong and Tooloom, south to Tabulam and Drake; and the Ngarabal, people who traditionally occupied the land from Bolivia to Stonehenge. The Jukambal people were known for historic seasonal movement through the shire.

European exploration to the region started in the early 1800s dominated by major pastoralists with land controlled by Governor Macquarie. By 1836 the first squatting licences were issued and the 1862 Land Acts, then enabled the free selection of unalienated land by selectors. Early homesteads often included a complex of buildings with their own butchers, bakers and blacksmiths. Closer settlement occurred during the 19th century with the Returned Soldiers Settlement Act 1916 which allowed larger estates to be cut up for smaller family farms.

A network of crown villages and reserves was laid out by Government surveyors, although some never developed beyond early mining settlements. Evidence of the gold, silver, tin, silica and arsenic mining history of the region is evident in many locations. The completion of the railway line to Tenterfield in 1886 boosted the development of Tenterfield as a regional centre and the development of smaller villages on the route such as Bolivia and Sandy Flat.

Early industries were developed for processing of agricultural products for local use and economic gain. Meatworks, flour mills, and bakeries are still evident from these early days whilst other processes such as brickworks and timber mills may now yield only archaeological evidence.

The township of Tenterfield boomed between 1870s and 1930s, with the development of the School of Arts, several large hotels, banks and a majestic Post Office. A Victorian complex of police station, courthouse and gaol were added to the town. The town is well known for its association with Henry Parkes and the foundation of the Federation of Australia movement. The development of accommodation, commerce, education and health, religion, and leisure are all illustrated by a variety of original buildings and sites throughout the area. The impact of politics and economic tariffs by Queensland, triggered developments such as the tobacco industry from the 1930s.

Tenterfield has strong association with defence through early recruiting and cavalry training. During World War 11, Tenterfield was a location for large military encampments and evidence still exists of some significant structures such as the Tank Traps and several drill halls.

In terms of economy, traditional processing and local manufacturing has declined in recent decades due to centralisation. The Tenterfield area has developed an increasingly important economic role with more service industry, and as a tourist destination based on its high altitude location, abundant natural heritage in the varied national parks and

reserves, and its appealing collection of well conserved historic buildings from the 19th and 20th centuries.

Band Hall

The Band Hall, situated on Lot 11, DP758959, Crown Street was built in 1945, with the official opening on 24 March, as a significant reminder of the sense of community cultural and creative activities to Tenterfield. Local community members built the Hall after financing came from Tenterfield people. The Hall has stood on the same Reserve which was dedicated on June 12, 1866, as the Power House Reserve (Ray 1998). The building retains its prominent location on Crown Street, surrounded by the open Reserve which is part of the large open space encompassing Tenterfield Showgrounds and divided by Tenterfield Creek.

The Tenterfield Brass Band movement has a long history in Tenterfield, where over generations, it performed a valuable service of providing live music for all types of events. The community was inspired by the band's virtuosity, skill and commitment to community life.

Access, social inclusion, cultural diversity and artistic benefit to the community were the trademarks of the band, serving to stretch the technical and interpretive skills of the bandsmen who came from varied backgrounds and experience.

Among the early major engagements for the Tenterfield Brass Band were:

- On three occasions the band performed in honour of visits to Tenterfield by Sir Henry Parkes: in 1872, shortly after being elected Premier of NSW, in February, 1883 whilst the Member for Tenterfield, and again in October, 1889 when Parkes delivered his federation call to the people in the Tenterfield School of Arts.
- In October, 1884 the band led the procession for the laying of the foundation stone for Tenterfield's Town Hall.
- In September, 1886, the band played at the opening of the railway to Tenterfield by the Governor of NSW Lord Carrington.
- In May, 1889 press reports from the Brisbane Courier recorded the Tenterfield Brass Band played at a race meeting in Warwick (Qld).
- In October 1895 the Tenterfield contingent of Mounted Rifles were played by the Brass Band into town from the railway station after winning the Hutton Shield in Sydney.
- In May, 1899, the band played at a civic reception in honour of Edmund Barton, then leader of the Federation movement and later the first Prime Minister of Australia, when he visited Tenterfield.

It was the revived Tenterfield Municipal Brass Band of 1940 that created the enthusiasm for building the Band Hall. The revived Band tied links to earlier brass bands by using some instruments from earlier bands.

Tenterfield Brass Bands used the Hall extensively from the time it was built, and the Hall has always been used for dancing and community social events, as well as local clubs such as the Gem and Mineral Club, and the Buffalo Lodge, whose club insignia is engraved on an internal door (see image) (Halliday 1988). It was the revival of the Tenterfield Municipal Brass Band that helped inspire the community to construct the Hall (Halliday 1988).

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 1

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Townships	Evolving community

Assessment

Criteria a)

Historical Significance

Include

Exclude

The item is assessed as historically significant locally as it is representative of the cultural history of Tenterfield. Built virtually in one day in 1945 by 60 volunteers with materials supplied by local businesses and local fundraising, the Tenterfield Band Hall is historically significant for its evidence of war-time civic spirit and of the role of brass bands in mid twentieth cultural life. The Band Hall stands as an example of how people lived, worked and played in Tenterfield. It reflects how the people were actively engaged in the community's evolution and management, far from being today's more passive consumers.

Criteria b)

Historical Association Significance

Include

Exclude

It is also locally significant for its association with local businessman Harry Tancred CBE, who was president and patron of the Municipal Committee of the Tenterfield Brass Band, and manager of Tancred Brothers Meatworks which supplied both materials and labour to its construction. It was built on land trusted to the Council by the NSW Lands Board, following lobbying by Tenterfield's Mayor EJ Petherick and the Tenterfield Member of Parliament, Lt-Col MF Bruxner. It is also associated with the Tenterfield chapter of the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes which made the hall its home for some years, and the Tenterfield Gem and Mineral Club which has been meeting there more recently.

Criteria c)

Aesthetic/Technical Significance

Include

Exclude

The Tenterfield Band Hall is also significant as a modest vernacular construction in its parkland location, first dedicated in 1866, in part of a series of linked parks beside the banks of Tenterfield Creek, near the town centre.

Criteria d)

Social/Cultural Significance

Include

Exclude

The Hall is a prominent, surviving example of Tenterfield's Social history, providing a base for cultural and creative endeavours, as well as local clubs. The item is valued by the community as evidence of Tenterfield's social history.

Criteria e)

Research Potential

Include

Exclude

Criteria f)

Rarity

It is the only example of a purpose built band hall in the town and has a relationship to the nearby Rotunda in Jubilee Park built in 1921.

Include**Exclude****Criteria g)****Representative****Include****Exclude****Integrity/Intactness****Updated**

Integrity is reasonably good. Has been reasonably well maintained.

References**References****Records Retrieved: 3**

Title	Author	Year	Link	Type
Heritage Referral	Deborah Wray for TSC	2019		Written
The Public Parks of Tenterfield	Ray Curry	1998		Written
Call of the Highlands, the Tenterfield Story, 1828-1988	Ken Halliday	1988		Written

Heritage Studies**Records Retrieved: 1**

Title	Year	Item Number	Author	Inspected By	Guidelines Used
Tenterfield Heritage Inventory Review	2019	5063664	RPS		Yes

Procedures / Workflows / Notes

Records Retrieved: 0

Application ID / Procedure ID	Section of Act	Description	Title	Officer	Date Received	Status	Outcome
No Results Found							

Management

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Management Summary

Carefully conserve to original details. Reinstate timber windows to openings. Utilise appropriate gutter profiling for future replacement. Retain an authentic colour scheme for the period.

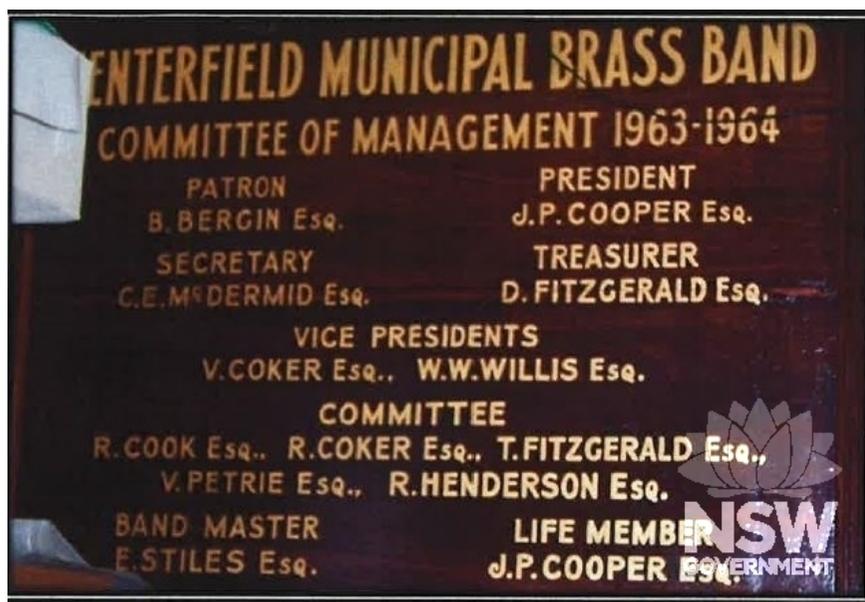


Caption: Buffalo Lodge insignia engraved on internal door within the Hall.

Photographer: K. Halliday

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 6/1/2010 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Tenterfield Municipal Brass Band honour board, 1963-1964

Photographer: K. Halliday

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 6/1/2010 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Band Hall, eastern aspect from Crown St

Photographer: J. Nelson

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 3/6/2019 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Closeup of front porch and entrance from Crown St

Photographer: J. Nelson

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 3/6/2019 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Rear of the Band Hall.

Photographer: J. Nelson

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 3/6/2019 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Closeup of Band Hall signage at front entrance.

Photographer: J. Nelson

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 3/6/2019 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Detail of front entrance porch, Crown St at left of image.

Photographer: J. Nelson

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 3/6/2019 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Tenterfield Star Band Hall article, 2010.

Photographer: K. Halliday

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 6/1/2010 12:00:00 AM