

Report on the Review of Cultural Heritage of the Hilltops LGA

November 2019



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1. Introduction

1.1 Background to the study

In May 2016, Hilltops Council was formed by the amalgamation of the former Young Shire Council, Harden Shire Council and Boorowa Council. Hilltops Council is now preparing a new Local Environmental Plan (LEP) in accordance with Part 3 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979* to reflect its changed geographical boundaries and to set a forward direction for land planning and development for the new Council. Part of this process is the identification of places of cultural heritage significance with the view to ensuring their conservation through the development of a Schedule 5 to the new LEP.

In January 2019, Hilltops Council commissioned High Ground Consulting to:

- undertake a review of the existing inventories of European heritage items across the three former Councils;
- recommend a draft Schedule of Heritage Items to include in a Hilltops Local Environmental Plan; and
- identify potential heritage-related matters that may require additional investigation over the medium to longer term.

The study commenced in January 2019 and was required to be completed by the end of June 2019. This timeframe was agreed to be insufficient for the extent of the project and additional time was allowed for its completion. This Report is the final stage of, and completes, the project.

1.2 The study area

The study area (Figure 1.1) is the Hilltops Local Government Area (LGA) which is located in the Southern Tablelands of New South Wales, about 350 kilometres south-west of Sydney and 140 kilometres north-west of the Canberra CBD. The Hilltops LGA is on the Southwest Slopes, at a central point leading westward and southward into the Riverina and is a part of the South Western Slopes Bio-Region, which extends from Cowra into Western Victoria.

The LGA has a total land area of over 7,100 square kilometres and a population of around 19,000 people. The three key townships of Young, Boorowa and Harden–Murrumburrah each have smaller, reliant villages:

Young	Boorowa	Harden-Murrumburrah
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bendick Murrell• Bribbaree• Koorawatha• Monteagle• Murringo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Frogmore• Rugby• Rye Park• Reids Flat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Galong• Jugiong• Wombat

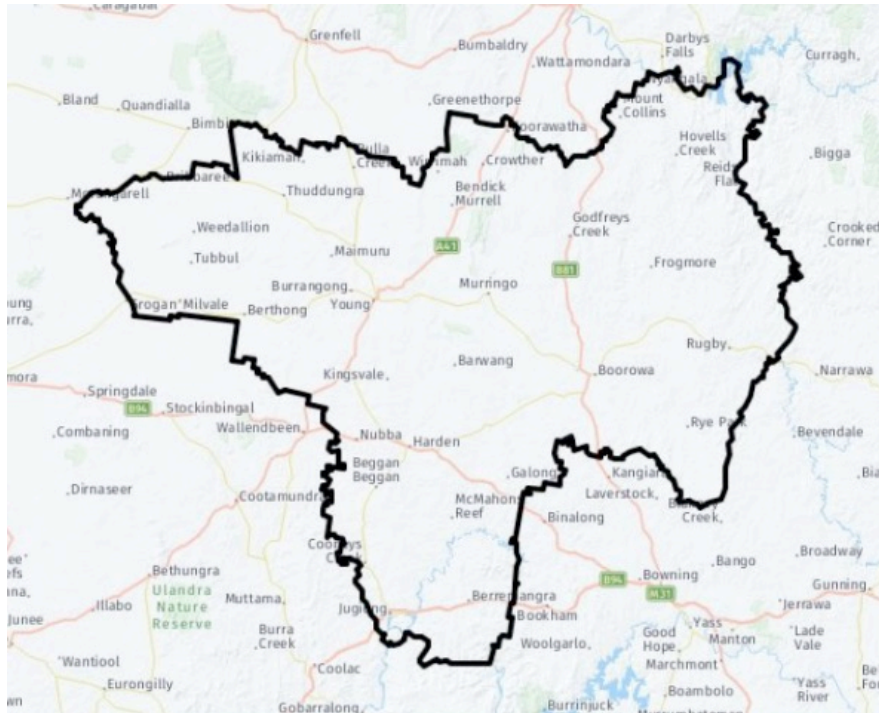


Figure 1.1: Map of Hilltops LGA. (<https://profile.id.com.au/hilltops>)

1.3 Study Limitations

The Hilltops area has a long and ranging history, with many of its stories relating to localities and places that can be difficult to locate without extensive local knowledge. The purpose of this Study was not to visit as many locations as possible, but to review the existing identified cultural heritage for its relevance to the many stories of the area.

The timeframe for the study was very short, relative to the complexity of the area's history and stories and the reporting deadlines. The Study did not include the research and production of a Thematic History for the Hilltops LGA, nor a synthesis of the existing histories from previous studies. The Study Team is confident, however, that its recommendations present a strong representative sample of themes identified in histories produced for the earlier councils.

1.4 Consultation

This Study is a review of existing documentation held by Hilltops Council in relation to cultural heritage. While community consultation was not required to be carried out under the Study scope, existing Thematic Histories and inventories recorded by Hilltops Council reflect a strong level of community input through earlier studies. Any additional items identified by the Study Team for inclusion in a draft Schedule 5 have been drawn from existing inventories which were identified through earlier community engagement processes with earlier studies.

The Study Team briefed Councillors on the Hilltops LEP Committee on 26 March 2019 in relation to the scope, objectives and expected outcomes of the Study.

1.5 Authorship

The Study was co-ordinated by Ray Christison (High Ground Consulting, 116 Hassans Walls Road, Lithgow NSW 2790), working with Tanya Cullen (Planning and Heritage Services Pty Ltd, Binalong NSW) and Ray Christison. Both Ray and Tanya have a long working history in the Hilltops region and have developed a strong local knowledge of the history and development of the LGA

2. The Study

This section outlines the processes undertaken as part of the Study and discusses those actions in relation to the broader heritage framework that operates in NSW.

2.1 Study outline

After consultation with Council staff to clarify the extent and scope of the review, the Study Team undertook the following actions to complete the study.

- **Review of existing Thematic Histories**

Thematic Histories of the former Council areas had been carried out as part of either Community-Based or other heritage studies. Those histories of Young (2008), Harden (2009) and Boorowa (2014) were reviewed for their identified historical themes, the commonality of those themes across the three areas and for any potential 'gaps' in historic themes.

- **Thematic Gap Analysis**

The existing inventories of each former council – the lists of those places identified as being of cultural heritage significance - were reviewed against the identified themes in the thematic histories. This analysis pointed out where historic themes were either absent, under or over-represented in the existing inventories. The results of this analysis are included at **Appendix E**.

- **Review of Existing Schedules**

Each of the former Councils had identified and inventoried items and places of cultural heritage. For Young and Harden, items from those inventories had been included in Schedule 5 documents attached to the relevant Local Environmental Plans. The former Boorowa Council had created an inventory, but had not adopted a Schedule 5 into its LEP.

In this phase of the Study, each of the inventories and Schedules was reviewed for:

- relevance to the adopted NSW historic themes framework;
- formal recording, including a relevant Statement of Significance and property identification details;
- representativeness of items; and
- Its representativeness/rarity as an item across the inventories and Schedules (i.e. were themes over/under represented by items).

A full inventory of all items reviewed is included at **Appendix F** to this Report.

- **Identification and assessment of heritage items**

From the steps identified above, items representative of relevant themes were identified for inclusion in a draft Schedule 5. Those items were taken from existing inventories and Schedules, or by the Study Team identifying and visiting places, based on their knowledge of the area and the review of thematic histories.

Statements of Significance were created for new items identified. Statements of Significance for items in existing inventories that are proposed for inclusion in a new Schedule 5 were reviewed and revised, particularly where information was missing or earlier assessments had not been sufficiently recorded.

Statements of Significance for each item recommended for inclusion in a Hilltops LEP are included at **Appendix D**.

- **Street Survey**

Comprehensive street surveys of the central business districts of Young, Boorowa, Harden and Murrumburrah were undertaken to identify possible Heritage Conservation Areas and potential heritage items in the commercial area. Given the completeness of the Galong village, a similar survey for a possible Heritage Conservation Area was also undertaken there.

Six potential Heritage Conservation Areas were identified and initial maps proposed. These are included at **Appendix C** to this Report.

- **Preparation of a draft Schedule 5**

From the above processes, a draft list of items for a possible Schedule 5 in a Hilltops LEP was developed.

A proposed Schedule 5, in a format acceptable to the NSW Department of Planning and Environment, is included at **Appendix A** to this Report. A list of those items proposed for removal from existing Schedules, including a reason for the proposed removal, is included at **Appendix B**.

2.2 State Heritage Inventory

The Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) manages an online database - the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) - that all Councils (and authorised persons) have access to. Data on each identified and recorded item (whether formally listed or not) is generally recorded in that database and each identified and recorded item is allocated a unique SHI number. Broadly, the SHIs of items that have been recorded and formally adopted as heritage items are available for public search and information through the OEH website.

The SHI dictates the type of information that should be collected and recorded on each identified item, but pivotal to all items is a Statement of Significance. A Statement of Significance is a summary of what is important about the item, setting out the criteria against which it has been deemed of heritage significance and giving an assessment of the intactness/integrity of the item. It is the key piece of information that forms the basis of a heritage impact assessment where development or changes are proposed for an item.

While all items identified across the three former Councils are recorded in the SHI database and each has an SHI number, there are inconsistencies in the type, standard and relevance of data recorded against those items. Broadly speaking, items from the former Harden Shire have little to no information in the SHI recording and very few have Statements of Significance. Items from the former Boorowa Council are properly recorded in the SHI but cannot be accessed through the general search function on the OEH website as none have been adopted formally as heritage items. Internally to Hilltops Council, data relating to each former Council's inventory is kept in different formats; former Young Shire data is kept in an Access database; the former Boorowa Council's data is kept only on the OEH platform; the former Harden Shire's data is an Excel spreadsheet and an un-indexed hard copy of incomplete SHI forms. None of this heritage data is easily accessible by Council staff or the public. Further complicating this matter is the fact that the Heritage Council of NSW has not yet created a single 'Hilltops' identity within the SHI database and items must still be sought under former Council names.

Data entry in to the OEH database was not included in the scope of this project, so SHIs have not been created through the OEH database for any new items identified. Similarly, existing SHIs have not been updated in the OEH database. However, to support the shorter term management of heritage items, Statements of Significance that could be included in the SHI database at a future point have been prepared, or updated, for all items proposed to be included in a new Hilltops LEP Schedule 5 and are included at **Appendix D** to this Report.

2.3 Existing Hilltops heritage inventories

A heritage inventory is a listing of all items that have been recorded as having some significance in relation to the historical themes of the area. An inventory includes, therefore, both items that have been formally listed as heritage items (at either State or Local level) and items that have not been formally listed at any level. The inventory is a broad reflection of the history of the area and each recorded item in the inventory will generally have heritage significance.

Each of the former Councils had identified and developed an inventory of items of heritage significance. Existing inventories showed:

- The former Young Shire had identified 174 items through Community-Based Heritage Study carried out in 2008;
- The former Harden Shire inventory contains 261 items, identified through a 2009 heritage study carried out by heritage architects; and
- The former Boorowa Council has an inventory of 122 items, identified through a Community-Based Heritage Study conducted in 2014.

Community-Based Heritage Studies are projects funded by the NSW Government that support the preparation of a Thematic History and identification and recording of items of cultural heritage within a local government area. As their name suggests, they are community led; a heritage specialist works with volunteer members of the

community to identify places of local importance and memory. While they are very valuable processes and can work to build a better understanding of heritage in the broader community, they can be limited in their scope by the short time-frames they work under and by the composition of the volunteer committee that nominates items for consideration.

Heritage studies driven by specific professions, such as architects, on the other hand, can give valuable details as to individual buildings. They can, however, be too focused on structures and styles of building, rather than on places or landscapes, or on the stories that places and buildings tell. Broadly speaking, inventories resulting from these studies can tend to reflect less of the social and historical significance of an area, but be very strong on the built history of a region.

Hilltops Council has examples of both. As a broad reflection on the existing inventories, the two community-based studies have resulted in inventory items that reflect the stories of the community involved in the project, but tend to focus on towns and villages, with a few noted rural land holdings. The inventory developed through the architect-led study is broadly dominated by structures noted for their building styles and appearance and has less emphasis on the social, historical and community aspects of heritage significance.

The Study Team has reviewed every item on the existing inventories of the three former councils. That review was carried out in light of the thematic analysis the Study Team performed (discussed in Section 3), with each item reviewed for relevance and correlation against identified historic themes. The review of the existing inventories has aimed to strike the balance between the community-based and ‘technical’ studies that have been undertaken previously, to ensure that the identified historical themes are sufficiently and appropriately represented by items from existing inventories.

2.3.1 Existing Hilltops heritage items

The Hilltops LGA currently has items formally listed on local, State and State Agency registers and a number of Heritage Conservation Areas have been formally adopted through Local Environmental Plans.

Of the 174 items of heritage significance identified for the former Young Shire:

- Schedule 5 in the *Young Local Environmental Plan 2010* listed 136 heritage items;
- 134 of those items are listed at a local level;
- 2 items are listed at a State level; and
- One Heritage Conservation Area has been formally adopted, taking in the Young central business district.

From the 261 items included in the inventory of the former Harden Shire:

- Schedule 5 in the *Harden Local Environmental Plan 2011* has 102 listed heritage items;
- 99 of those items are listed at a local level;

- 3 items are listed at a State level; and
- No Heritage Conservation Areas have been formally adopted.

The former Boorowa Council identified an inventory of 122 items through a 2014 Community-Based Heritage Study, however had no formally adopted Schedule 5 in its LEP. That 2014 study identified two potential heritage conservation areas for Boorowa township.

2.3.2 Hilltops Items on the State Heritage Register

Items of State Significance may be listed on the NSW State Heritage Register. These are places of special significance in the story of New South Wales that are believed to require special protection. Across the Hilltops LGA, six places are included in the **State** Heritage Register:

SHI number	Item
5012011	Galong Railway Station and Yard Group
5011986	Demondrille Junction Railway Ruins and Signal Box
5012050	Harden Railway Station and Yard Group
5044825	Blackguard Gully
5045471	City Bank (former)
5012297	Young Railway Station

High Ground understands that the NSW Heritage Council is currently considering a number of potential State listings of items in Young:

- Carrington Park, including the former Camp Hill site in Campbell Street. The curtilage of any potential State item may yet include the Catholic Church complex in Ripon Street and the former Public School in Campbell Street (Lambing Flat Museum). Carrington Park, the Ripon Street complex and the former Public School are current locally listed items and are proposed to continue as such.
- Roll-up Banner. Located in the Lambing Flat Museum, the inclusion of the banner as a movable item has been proposed.

In addition, High Ground notes that, at the time of the upgrade works on the Young Town Hall in the early 2000s, the place was treated as an item of state significance and the Heritage Office were involved in approvals.

2.3.3 Hilltops Items on the State Agency Register

New South Wales Government Agencies are required, under Section 170 of the *Heritage Act, 1977*, to maintain lists of heritage items in their ownership. There are twelve items in the Hilltops LGA have been included in the s170 register as follows:

SHI number	Item
3150106	Boorowa River Underbridge, Galong-Boorowa Railway
4309647	Demondrille Creek Bridge
4281687	Demondrille Railway Relics
4280272	Galong Railway Station and Yard Group
4690078	Harden Fire Station
4280270 4806270	Harden Railway Precinct (two separate listings)
3540269	Harden-Murrumburrah District Hospital
4309642	Burrangong Creek Bridge
4309641	Murringo Creek Bridge
3540087	Young Ambulance Station
3080137	Young Courthouse
3150033	Young Railway Station

2.3.4 Discussion in relation to State items

The lists above indicate an overlap between State and s.170 listings for two places: the Young Railway Station and the Demondrille Railway.

The duplicated listing, while cumbersome, does not have any practical implications for conservation or development of these places; all activities undertaken on those sites would require a statement of heritage impact to be prepared and agreed by relevant State Government agencies. There are key differences, however between the listings that may create difficulties in the future for anyone trying to understand and manage the heritage significance of these places. These differences have been outlined in the table below.

	Young Railway	Demondrille Railway
Name of Item	Items have different names. Identification of what is of value may therefore be difficult.	Items have different names. Identification of what is of value may therefore be difficult.
Address	Both different: one a street, the other the railway line.	Different addresses: one a road, the other the railway line
Statements of significance	Both different, one also being more extensive than the other.	s.170 listing has a statement. None in the State listing.
Physical description	Both different. Neither describes the yard although one item specifically names it.	s.170 listing has a description. No description in the State listing.

Significance	The s.170 listing records the place as significant under every category. State listing has rarity significance only.	Neither identify categories of significance.
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A review by the Study Team indicates that the significance of the Demondrille site is likely to be historical only and that the level of intactness is low. The requirement for State agencies to record items is one that Hilltops Council cannot reasonably, or legally, be involved in, however the removal of the Demondrille site from the State register, due to its lack of integrity and intactness may be an appropriate action to pursue. That said, being as the item is in the rail corridor, any future development of the site would most likely be in the corridor, be carried out by site custodian Australian Rail Track Corporation and largely outside the authority of Hilltops Council. In that sense, there may be little value in pursuing removal of the State listing on the site.

Other anomalies occur in the State and s.170 listings. The Harden Railway Precinct has been recorded twice (with two separate identification numbers), with both listings appearing to have the same content. As they are identical listings, there may be little value in seeking to ‘tidy’ the listing by removing one of the listings.

The s.170 listing for the Harden Ambulance Station indicates it has been listed for social significance reasons only by the relevant State agency. The Study Team concurs with this assessment. While social significance is important, a single level of significance is not generally sufficient for a formal listing. This may not represent a significant barrier to any potential development of the site and the existence (and retention) of the listing is a matter for the relevant State agency.

Councils are not required to include State level or s.170 listings in any Schedule 5 to an LEP, and their inclusion simply adds another ‘level’ of listing. The inclusion of such items does serve a key purpose of clearly and easily identifying all items of heritage significance in the LGA in a single list; town planners, developers and the public can have a degree of certainty about what is important to the community and what will need to be done for any development proposed on those places. The proposed Schedule 5 included at **Appendix A** has taken the approach of removing State items from the list.

2.4 New items identified through the Study

Following the thematic gap analysis carried out by the Study Team, consideration was given to the best means to fill identified gaps, where relevant. To fill relevant thematic gaps, two steps were taken:

1. Items already recorded in existing inventories were reviewed for their representativeness against the thematic gaps. Where items were found to be sufficiently representative and intact, Statements of Significance were prepared, or updated, for those items; or

2. Additional items were identified and recorded, where possible, within the terms of the Study. These additional items were identified either through existing thematic histories that may have made mention of them, or by visiting parts of the LGA that were considered likely to contain items relevant to the theme.

As a result, 13 new items (i.e. not on existing inventories) were identified for inclusion into proposed Schedule 5:

Item	Location
Collingwood machine shearing shed	Beggan Beggan
Collingwood blade shearing shed	Beggan Beggan
Louvain shearer's quarters	Boorowa
Lower Coolegong shearing shed	Bulla Creek
Cooyong Schoolhouse	Crowther
Crowther Creek Run store	Crowther
Crowther Post office (former)	Crowther
Crowther Creek shearing shed	Crowther
Old butcher shop	Jugiong
Water filtration plant (original only)	Jugiong
The Calabash shearing shed complex	Murringo
Everton homestead group	Rye Park
Welcome Inn Stable	Young

Statements of Significance for each of these new items are included at Appendix D to this Report.

2.5 Items proposed to be removed from existing Schedules.

The gap analysis and review of existing inventories also identified 54 items that were considered able to be removed from existing Schedules to LEPs. Those items are proposed for removal on a number of grounds, however their location within proposed Heritage Conservation Areas is a common reason. Other items were found to be over-represented, poor examples of a theme, in poor condition such that their significance was diminished, or a duplication of State (or State Agency) listings. The largest number of items is proposed for removal from the former Harden LEP; in many of those instances, the significance of the items was not originally identified, the item was included for its construction materials only, or was originally included as a 'ruin'. As a general rule, building ruins have largely lost their significance and unless specifically identified as an archaeological item, are not included as individual items.

The details of the items proposed for removal from existing LEP Schedules are included at **Attachment B** to this Report.

2.6 Items of potential State significance

In the NSW heritage framework, research on identified places or items of potential cultural significance results in levels of significance - none, local, or State - being given to each place or item. All places that are listed, or will be listed as Heritage items, must be at least of Local Significance. Beyond this, items can be considered to be of State, or even National significance.

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

This review has identified a number of items of potential State significance. Each of these items would require additional research and a more comprehensive assessment and fuller physical inspection before any final recommendation could be made. The potential items of State significance are:

Item	Significance
St Clement's Retreat and Conference Centre	This place is highly significant in the settlement of the Harden, Boorowa and Galong areas and is an exemplar of an early (1830s) Irish squatter, taking up land and succeeding in a way that saw his next generation enter the NSW Parliament and remain its member for many years. Ned Ryan was also responsible for the construction of 'Galong Castle' homestead (now St Clement's Retreat) and his family played a strong role in the establishment of the Catholic complexes in Galong, Harden and Boorowa.
Galong Cemetery	The cemetery broadly reflects the development of Galong from a single holding to a village, and is clear evidence of the wealth and success of the Ryan family in their pastoral activities in the area. It also represents the Galong community's strong and lasting links to the Irish heritage and Catholic beliefs of settlers in the area and is representative of the strong role the Catholic church played in the spiritual and educational life of the community. It also contains monuments designed and created by a noted sculptor with links to the broader region and the State.

Currawong Homestead Group	Settled from as early as 1829, Currawong's existing buildings, date to the 1860s and represent the successes and influence of those early landholders. Its original owner was strongly involved in the gazettal of the Currawong village, the establishment of coach services in the Hilltops and adjoining Yass areas and coach services to Sydney. He was also at the forefront of settler resistance to selectors in the area and sheltered Chinese people on his property after they fled from the Lambing Flat riots. It reflects many aspects of the area's history and has a high degree of integrity and intactness that is not common for such holdings.
Everton Homestead Group	The Everton homestead complex was developed by convict labour in the early 19 th century. It has direct associations with the Hume family, having been purchased by Hamilton Hume, nephew of explorer Hamilton Hume not long after its construction. It remains in the ownership of Hume family descendents. The homestead, a sound example of Victorian Regency Style and is complemented by vernacular outbuildings and a spectacular brick dovecote capped by a wind vane crafted to represent a Ngunnawal man hunting kangaroo. The place has historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical research significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
'Roll Up' Banner	<p>The Roll-Up Banner was carried by protesting miners in the series of disturbances that took place on the Burrangong Gold Fields in 1861. These events are claimed to be one of the contributing factors that led to the restriction of Chinese immigration into New South Wales in the late 19th century. The banner has associations with the McCarthy family and their descendents, and with the Miners Protective League that was established on the Burrangong Gold Field in February 1862. It is a potent symbol of Young's turbulent beginnings and is held in high regard by the local population. It is also a symbol of the populist movements of the late 19th century that led to the establishment of the White Australia Policy in the 20th century. The banner is representative of Chartist marching banners made in the 19th century.</p> <p>Any action to record the banner as a State item should pursue its registration as a 'moveable item'; this would preclude the Lambing Flat Museum building (of local significance only) being included in the listing.</p>
Carrington Park	Carrington Park, established from the 1880s onwards, covers part of the former Camp Hill government camp that was

	attacked by rioting miners in July 1861. It is therefore part of the story of the Lambing Flat Riots and The Riot Act was read in this place. Other parts of the government camp continued to host places of justice and punishment until the 20 th century. The park contains a relatively intact 19 th century rotunda and a memorial to the White family, early convict settlers in the district. The place has historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, rarity and representativeness.
Young Town Hall	Young Town Hall, including the 1870s Mechanics Institute, is one of the most important buildings in the town of Young. It has associations with local government in Young dating from 1888. The site also hosted the first electricity generating plant in the British Empire to supply electricity for both street and domestic lighting. The building was extended in the 1920s to accommodate Council offices. The extension incorporated a memorial to those who served in World War I.
Chinese Tribute Garden	The Chinaman's Dam Reserve was developed in recognition of the contribution of the Chinese community to the settlement of Young in the 1860s and the ongoing contribution of the Chinese people to Australia as a Nation. The site was developed as a water supply for alluvial mining in Young and was later used for Chinese market gardening. It also served as an important part of the railway infrastructure of the district from 1885 to 1936. The Gardens also have associations with the work of the Rotary Club of Young and the Chinese community of Young.
Allsopp's Mill	The mill is a largely intact milling operation from the mid-late 19 th century that represents the commercial spirit and enterprise of settlers in the district. It reflects the successful and ongoing adoption of new industrial technologies and the integration of railway transport into industrial production. As one of the largest and most productive mills in the State, it represents the creation of a successful secondary industry based on the strength of agricultural production in the district.

2.7 Indigenous Heritage

The earlier heritage studies carried out in the Hilltops LGA have identified European cultural heritage only and therefore existing inventories from the three former Councils contain no records of Indigenous cultural heritage. As a review of existing Hilltops heritage studies, the investigation of traditional places of significance to

Aboriginal people has been outside the scope of this Study. It is therefore a notable thematic gap in the proposed Schedule 5 that has resulted from this review.

Similarly, the identification of items of possible State significance does not include any items of Indigenous cultural heritage. That said, items with pastoral histories such as the Currawong Homestead Group listed above, may also well have importance in Indigenous cultures as they would likely have been places of early contact between Indigenous peoples and early settlers. Without further study and research into the Indigenous cultural heritage of the area, any possible Indigenous places with State significance cannot be identified through this Study.

While this lack of Indigenous heritage is not uncommon, the millennia-long presence of Indigenous persons in the area, and the documented history of interaction and conflict between European and Indigenous peoples in the area would indicate that there must be places of Aboriginal cultural significance in the Hilltops LGA. The Hilltops LGA is traditional Wiradjuri area, with borders to Ngunnawal country. There is a strong history of Aboriginal occupation and culture, of interaction between, and dispossession by, European settlers that should be appropriately researched and recorded. Any such undertaking must be done in a culturally appropriate way that brings in local indigenous peoples and is recommended for future attention by Hilltops Council.

3. Historic Themes and Significance Assessment

3.1 Introduction

The relationship between an item and its historical context underlies the heritage assessment of the significance of a place. Historical themes, or story lines, provide a context within which a place or item can be better understood. Those historical themes are researched and understood through a thematic history, which is a broad-scale history of an area that identifies key themes that have influenced and shaped the landscape and built forms we see around us.

3.2 Hilltops Thematic characteristics

The Hilltops LGA presents a picturesque and varied landscape ranging from rocky, wooded ridge lines to rolling hills and open grazing land. The hills and flats host rich grazing country and productive crop and orchard lands.

The area is Wiradjuri country, traditional lands of the 'people of the three rivers' (the Macquarie, Lachlan and Murrumbidgee). Two of those rivers, the Lachlan at the northern end of the Hilltops LGA and the Murrumbidgee at its southern edge, would have been vital to the Wiradjuri people of the region, river foods being supplemented by kangaroo and emu meat and fresh food gathered from the land between the rivers through the seasons.

Hamilton Hume's discovery of the Yass Plains in 1821 or 1822 first brought the area to notice. From 1824 to 1825, Hume's journey to Port Phillip with William Hovell opened the area to squatting. Subsequently, construction of the Great South Road following the Murrumbidgee to Gundagai and on to Melbourne became a major route into and across the area. By 1858, there was a passable road as far as Albury. Explorers Charles Sturt and George Macleay also passed through the area, travelling parallel to the Murrumbidgee River in 1829. Within 15 years of that journey, pastoralists occupied river frontages on the Murrumbidgee and began to spread to the river tributaries. Clashes between the new European settlers and the local Aboriginal people were common around the Murrumbidgee, particularly between 1839 and 1841. These violent incidents have been termed the 'Wiradjuri wars' and involved removal of cattle and spearing of stockmen by the Wiradjuri people in response to killing of their people as well as loss of their fishing grounds and significant sites following invasion by the new settlers. By the 1850s, the culture of the local Aborigines had been vitiated by disease, alcohol and mass European influx during gold rush periods.

As the land opened up, big pastoral properties developed, ensuring access to and from established transit routes, particularly from Goulburn. Squatters established cattle runs and were followed from the 1840s by sheep stations in areas that were well watered. Wheat was also grown in the area, generally for use on the stations. From 1861 on, free selectors reduced the size of a number of the squatting

properties but some squatters secured their land, using a variety of legal and semi-legal means to retain their hold on the land they grazed their stock on. A severe drought hit the Murrumbidgee area in 1850-51 just as the gold rushes began and, despite the drought, the population of the area increased, meat prices soared and cattle and sheep farmers benefited. Sheep numbers increased five-fold around the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers and in the Boorowa area up to the 1870s. Increased stock numbers led to further occupation and clearing of land, sinking of wells, dam building and land fencing as they went. Fruit growing, especially cherries, was a successful enterprise around Young from as early as 1847, while flour milling, forestry and mining were all drivers of development and settlement from the 1850s on.

Other than postal routes that were established through the region from the 1830s on, early commercial undertakings were inns and hostelrys which were established at suitable points close to river crossings or on specific transport routes. On more popular transport routes such as through Boorowa on the way to Young, these inns were often combined with general stores. Banks were not strongly established until the gold rush. The importance of the transit routes from Goulburn was reinforced by the gold rush that occurred at Lambing Flat from 1860. Increased traffic from Goulburn and Crookwell encouraged the growth of commercial enterprise in Boorowa in particular, sustained villages such along the routes.

Towns in the region sprang up away from the major rivers: Boorowa was surveyed in 1850, Murrumburrah had its formal beginnings in 1856 while the formal township of Young began with a major gold rush from September 1860. The region attracted people from all over the state, particularly with the goldrushes in the 1850s and populations mushroomed. With the construction of the railway to Murrumburrah in 1877, the area was opened up dramatically, enabling closer settlement, local produce and goods to get to market more readily and for goods and post to reach local settlements faster. Young felt the same benefits when the railway reached there in 1885. As transport routes were shifting in the 1870s various mineral discoveries led to the establishment of ad-hoc communities that developed into privately subdivided villages. The Boorowa LGA has a relatively large number of such localities; Frogmore and Rye Park developed around mining activity with private subdivisions being carved out of rural holdings and general cemeteries dedicated within the closest available patches of Crown Land. The private village of Rugby developed along the Travelling Stock Route that connected Boorowa to Crookwell and Reid's Flat developed near a crossing of the Lachlan River. Cemeteries scattered across the LGA in the villages and in isolated locations provide testament to some of the district's early settlement patterns.

The impact of these developments is reflected in the diverse built heritage of the LGA. All three major towns – Young, Boorowa and Harden-Murrumburrah – contain many brick and stone buildings dating from the mid to late 19th century. Villages like Rye Park and Murringo have substantial buildings dating from the 1850s to 1880s. All towns contain substantial Federation and Inter-war buildings reflecting the design styles and economic successes of the era. While some 19th century homesteads are

evident, they generally reflect the building styles of the boom times of the early 20th century. Industrial structures reflect the dominance of agricultural and pastoral activities, with wool and shearing sheds, flour mills and fruit dehydrators being most evident in the landscape. Building materials used in the LGA included timber slab, pise, stone, brick and corrugated iron and are reflected in the built heritage.

3.3 Heritage Thematic Framework

The heritage thematic framework is based around Australian (national) themes prepared by the Australian Heritage Commission; they represent the highest level of ‘story’ common across the country. State historical themes prepared by the Heritage Council of NSW are the common ‘stories’ that are reflected in NSW. Local themes may then be added by a local council through heritage studies, for example, and will be specific to the area.

The Australian and State themes are broadly summarised as:

National	State
Tracing Natural Evolution	Natural environment features
Peopling Australia	Aboriginal cultures and cross-cultural interactions; Convicts; Ethnic Influences; Migration
Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture; Commerce; Communication; Cultural landscape; Events; Exploration; Fishing; Forestry; Health; Industry; Mining; Pastoralism; Science; Technology; Transport.
Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages; Land tenure; Utilities; Accommodation
Working	Labour
Educating	Education;
Governing	Defence; Law and Order; Government and administration; Welfare.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Domestic life; Creative endeavour; Leisure; Religion; Social Institutions; Sport
Marking the phases of life	Birth and death; Persons

The addition of ‘local’ themes is not a mandated process, but can provide additional and more location-specific clarification of the State themes. Each of the three thematic histories produced for the former councils had identified local themes, however those themes were sufficiently different to make them less useful for the purposes of developing a potential Schedule of local heritage items required by this review. For the purposes of explaining the role of local themes, however, the table below provides examples of how a thematic linking from national, to state, to local levels can provide greater understanding of local heritage items.

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme	Example
Tracing Natural Evolution	Natural Environmental Features	Views and vistas	Tout Park Scenic Lookout
Developing Local, Regional and National Economies	Industry.	Milling.	Allsopp's Mill (former) Murrumburrah.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Religion	Practising Roman Catholicism	St Mary's Catholic Church, Young.
Building settlements, towns and cities	Land Tenure	Soldier Settlement	Kingsvale – Anglican Church (former); Prune dehydrator (former) and Memorial Hall (former).
Working	Labour	Mining	Frogmore Copper Concentration site (former)
Educating	Education	Public Schools	Rye Park Public School
Governing	Government and Administration	Local Government	Burrowa Council Chambers (former)
Developing Australia's cultural life	Social Institutions	Masonic Lodge Halls	Koorawatha Regional Rooms
Marking the phases of life	Birth and death	Settler cemeteries	Langs Creek Cemetery

3.4 Gap analysis of historic themes

The scope of this study did not include a review, or synthesis, of the three existing thematic histories to assess their relevance, particularly in relation to local themes. A decision was therefore made by the Study Team to focus on the standardised NSW State Themes, as a stronger understanding of representativeness across the three former council areas could be gained at that higher thematic level.

A thematic gap analysis was carried out across the existing LEP Schedules and inventories to identify areas of the region's history that:

- are not represented in the existing Schedules (ie there are gaps in the thematic record), but that could be present;

- have been under-represented (ie their range has not been sufficiently captured by the existing Schedules); or
- are over-represented in existing Schedules, potentially because the theme has not been fully understood.

That review found that the inventories and LEP Schedules that cover the Hilltops Region have recorded places across all Australian/National themes. State themes are, for the most part, recorded, however there are a number of gaps that are discussed below. A copy of the full analysis is included at **Appendix E** to this Report.

3.4.1 State Themes not represented

The potential gaps in the State thematic record – that is, themes that have not been recorded in existing inventories - have been identified as:

- **Environment - naturally evolved.** Rivers, creeks and mineral ores have influenced settlement and economic development in the region, but aspects of more these important features are not reflected in the heritage inventory.
- **Aboriginal Cultures & Interaction with other Cultures.** Traditional Aboriginal places have been poorly, or not, recorded. The inventory should reflect places of importance to the Wiradjuri and Ngunnawal people, including recording and recognition of conflict sites, fringe dweller sites and places like Aboriginal Reserves that reflect the social and cultural dislocation in the 19th and 20th centuries.
- **Domestic life.** These can be difficult to uncover and record and will often be archaeological sites and features rather than complete, built structures. Given the strong presence of institutional life in the region, like Catholic boarding schools, and the history of peripatetic working life in fields such as shearing, evidence of this theme would likely be discoverable.
- **Exploration.** The region is associated with the explorations of Hume and Hovell, yet neither is represented in the current heritage inventory. Evidence of campsites, markers or the like may be evident in the landscape but would require significant research and study of the landscape along known routes. The former Boorowa council area and areas around the Murrumbidgee River are those most likely to be the focus of this theme.
- **Fishing.** The waterways of the Region, including the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan & Boorowa Rivers, provided opportunities for both indigenous and European fishing activities.
- **Forestry.** The presence of State Forests and former timber reserves within the LGA indicates that there was an active forestry industry in the region. The cultural heritage of this industry appears to be unrecorded.
- **Science.** There is evidence of early adoption of technologies in the Hilltops area, for example, however scientific areas of human endeavour have not been captured in any significant way and should be investigated further.

3.4.2 State Themes under-represented

The following State themes appear to be under-represented within the currently recorded items. That is, while some examples of them have been captured, they do not represent the full gamut of how they operated in the Hilltops area:

- **Convict.** While land around Boorowa, Langs Creek, Rye Park and Rugby were areas where Governor Darling allowed formal settlement activities, the remainder of the Hilltops region lay largely beyond those Limits of Location. Early pastoral activity in Galong, for example, was carried out by ticket-of-leave squatters who later relied on convict labour, but it is highly likely that formal records of convicts in areas outside the Limits of Location were not maintained.
- **Agriculture.** Currently recorded places are limited to grain elevators and silos and consideration could be given to recording agriculture landscapes such as orchards, vineyards and the like.
- **Mining.** There are opportunities for further recording of limestone, gold and rare earth minerals across the local government area.
- **Utilities.** The development of water, electricity and other infrastructure beyond Young and Boorowa should be investigated. In particular, water infrastructure in relation to the Murrumbidgee River, the development of the reticulated electricity grid, and Young's early adoption of it could be further examined.
- **Welfare** – Infrastructure schemes of the 1930s, such as the Jugiong water treatment plant, may have links to welfare programs in the Great Depression.
- **Birth & Death.** No Indigenous, and only very few European, birthing places, including private hospitals, nurses and baby clinics, have been recorded but are known to have existed.
- **Land Tenure.** There is substantial evidence of Closer Settlement (ie government mandated division of squatter lands to encourage denser settlement) taking place in the area. The creation of Homestead Farm Areas and Soldier Settlements across the region in the early 20th century extend beyond existing recordings in Kingsvale and Wirrimah.

3.4.3 State Themes that are over-represented

The over-representation of themes is most obvious in the inventory of the former Harden Shire area, where the State theme of **Creative Endeavour** has been inappropriately attributed to three types of buildings:

- Homesteads are strongly represented in the inventory. They are important to record, however it needs to be noted that most of them in the area are of a similar age, style and configuration. Focus on the homestead can also limit consideration of other important structures such as shearing and machinery sheds.
- Pise construction. While pise is not a commonly used building technique across NSW, it is relatively common in this area.

- Early 20th century dwellings. The existing Schedule includes many Federation style dwelling as examples of Federation style dwellings, rather than for any thematic significance.

Inclusion of exemplar, rather than simply attractive or obvious examples, will better highlight the significance and qualities of such items and the revised draft Schedule 5 has aimed at including representative examples, rather than an exhaustive list, of this construction technique.

3.5 Assessing Significance

The assessment of heritage significance is a process of understanding the story and values of a place. The NSW Heritage framework has developed seven criteria, or 'categories', of significance that a place can have. Researching the history of a place will reveal whether it reflects any of those criteria – and therefore has heritage significance.

The seven criteria are always linked back to the historic themes, so that any place is assessed for significance in the context of the area being studied, not just as a standalone object. The seven adopted criteria and how they may be applied in the Hilltops LGA has been provided in the table below.

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERION	EXPLANATION	HILLTOPS EXAMPLE
1. Historic	Direct evidence of area's history	National theme: Developing economies State theme: Transport Example: Harden railway station
2. Association	Links with persons / events / institutions in the history of an area	National theme: Developing economies State theme: Events Example: The 'Roll Up' flag
3. Aesthetic / Technical	Aesthetic, creative or technical aspects of the history	National theme: Governing State theme: Law and order Example: Young Court House
4. Social	Social, cultural or spiritual association with the history	National theme: Australia's cultural life State theme: Religion Example: Boorowa Catholic church complex
5. Research	Potential to yield information about the history of an area	National theme: Developing economies State theme: Mining Example: Frogmore copper concentrator (former)
6. Rarity	Uncommon or rare aspects of the history	National theme: Peopling Australia State Theme: Migration Example: Young mosque
7. Representative	'Typicality' of a place in the history	National theme: Phases of Life State theme: Birth and death Example: Jugiong cemeteries

From this table, it is clear to see that age of a place is not a factor in determining significance; there is no point where a place becomes heritage just because it has existed for a defined period. Broadly speaking, a place should represent more than one Significance Criterion before it will be considered for inclusion in a heritage list. Almost all items will have historic significance, but that alone is not sufficient to warrant listing.

3.5.1 Thematic Correlations and Significance

A place can reflect multiple themes and its inclusion as an example against one theme does not exclude its consideration against the other themes. The physical development of an item can be shaped by more than one historical process or theme during its existence.

Using the example of the **Boorowa Mechanic's Institute** building, you can see that it can represent multiple themes and significance criteria. The building was constructed in 1883 in a recognised architectural style and at a time of economic strength for the town. Over its lifetime, has been used as a place of education, local council chambers, a cinema, a clothing factory and as CWA rooms. It therefore reflects:

National Themes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developing local, regional and national economies. 2. Governing. 3. Developing Australia's cultural life. 4. Educating.
State Themes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Industry (clothing factory) 2. Government and administration (local council offices) 3. Social Institutions (CWA) Leisure (cinema) 4. Education (Mechanics Institute)
Significance Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical - reflecting the building's age and the boom times it was built in. • Historical Association - local noted business people, residents and councillors had links with the building. • Aesthetic – it is an attractive building in the Victorian Free Classical Style of architecture. • Representative. It reflects the phases of the town, building styles of the time and the various uses such buildings could be put to.

The Statement of Significance for the Boorowa Mechanics Institute is, therefore:

Since its construction in 1883 the Boorowa Mechanics Institute has served many purposes, functioning as an institute of learning, a council chambers, cinema and clothing factory. From the 1920s the building was the home of the Boorowa Branch of the CWA. The building is an expression of the wealth of Boorowa generated by the economic boom of the 1880s and of the

confidence of residents in the future of the town. It is a modest example of the Victorian Free Classical Style of architecture and is representative of the development of the town of Boorowa and its cultural life in the late 19th century. The building has local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

3.6 Thematic gaps and proposed new items.

Thirteen new items, not previously recorded, have been proposed for inclusion in a Schedule 5 to new Hilltops LEP. It must be noted that these items do not fully address the thematic gaps discussed earlier; those thematic gaps will take substantial additional research and field time to fully close off, one way or another. That should not preclude the inclusion of new items in other thematic categories in the interim, and those new items proposed are considered to be strong representative samples of the relevant themes.

A number of other items from existing inventories have also been included in the proposed Schedule to address, where possible, identified thematic gaps. The proposed additional items, their location and thematic relevance has been set out in the table below and Statements of Significance for them are included in Appendix D.

Item	Location	NSW Historic Themes
Collingwood machine shearing shed	Beggan Beggan	Pastoralism; Technology
Collingwood blade shearing shed	Beggan Beggan	Pastoralism; Technology
Cunningham Creek Weir	Beggan Beggan	Transport; Utilities
Louvain shearer's quarters	Boorowa	Pastoralism; Labour; Domestic life; Accommodation
Lower Coolegong shearing shed	Bulla Creek	Pastoralism; Technology
Cooyong Schoolhouse	Crowther	Education; Towns, suburbs & villages
Crowther Creek Run store	Crowther	Commerce; Towns, suburbs & villages
Crowther Post office (former)	Crowther	Communication; Towns, suburbs & villages
Crowther Creek shearing shed	Crowther	Pastoralism; Technology
Galong Hotel (former)	Galong	Accommodation; Leisure; Towns, suburbs & villages
Killick & Sons General Store & Produce Shed (former)	Galong	Commerce; Towns, suburbs & villages
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (former)	Harden	Commerce; Creative endeavour; Accommodation

Masonic Lodge (former)	Harden	Social institutions; Creative endeavour;
Mechanics Institute Public Hall	Harden	Social Institutions; Education; Leisure; Creative endeavour;
Methodist Church (former)	Harden	Religion; Social institutions; Leisure
Methodist parsonage (former)	Harden	Accommodation; Religion
Newson Park & War Memorial	Harden	Towns, suburbs & villages; Leisure; Events; Sport
Pise dwelling	Harden	Technology; Accommodation; Creative endeavour
St Paul's Church Hall	Harden	Religion; Social institutions; Creative endeavour
Old butcher shop	Jugiong	Commerce; Towns, suburbs & villages; Technology
Sir George Hotel and stables	Jugiong	Accommodation; Towns, suburbs & villages; Transport
Water filtration plant (original only)	Jugiong	Utilities; Labour
Prune dehydrator (former)	Kingsvale	Industry; Technology; Labour; Towns, suburbs & villages
The Calabash shearing shed complex	Murringo	Pastoralism; Technology
Allsopp's Mill (former)	Murrumburrah	Industry; Technology; Transport;
Railway viaduct	Murrumburrah	Transport; Creative endeavour; Utilities
Everton homestead group	Rye Park	Pastoralism; Exploration; Accommodation; Persons
Welcome Inn Stable	Young	Transport; Accommodation; Leisure

3.7 Heritage Conservation Areas (HCAs).

Heritage Conservation Areas are defined and mapped areas that are recognised for a cohesive and coherent set of elements that create the area's character. Those defining elements can be a common history, similarity in built form, landscaping or other shared feature, but will generally have a strong focus on aesthetic appeal and appearance. Whether a place is included in an LEP as an individual item, as an item in an HCA, or even as an individual item within an HCA depends of a full assessment of the place's significance. That assessment considers the historical, historical association, social, aesthetic/technical, research, rarity and representative qualities of a place, along with a professional judgement about how best to manage its heritage values.

3.7.1 The legal framework of HCAs

The intent of creating an HCA in an LEP is to maintain the defined character of the mapped area. Unlike an individually listed place that will have its own specified significance that includes the internal areas of a place, an HCA generally looks to conserve aesthetic qualities and will focus on the external appearance of items. Council will generally include specific outcomes in their Development Control Plans (DCPs) for the HCA to give guidance to property owners.

At a higher legislative level, the Exempt and Complying SEPP and the Infrastructure SEPP have relevance for HCAs. Both of those SEPPs are intended to facilitate certain types of works without the need for full development consent, where they comply with pre-determined development standards in the SEPPs. Inclusion of a place in a heritage conservation area does not preclude works under the Exempt and Complying SEPP (Clause 1.16). Heritage-related development standards for individual exempt works generally establish that, where a place is in an HCA, works can be exempt where they are at the rear of the property (or some other relevant standard); consent is otherwise required. Complying development is generally available in heritage conservation areas (but not to individually listed items). Similarly, the Infrastructure SEPP does not preclude exempt or complying works in a heritage conservation area. In relation to exempt works, Clause 20 stipulates that any exempt works “must involve no more than minimal impact on the heritage. Works identified as ‘development without consent’ must go through a Review of Environmental Factors – a process whereby the proponent ‘self-certifies’ the proposal as consistent with all relevant legislation; part of that Review process would be an assessment of heritage impact.

Heritage Conservation Areas are protected and managed by Clause 5.10 of the (template) LEP, which Councils are obliged to include in their own planning instruments. Clause 5.10 works to require development consent for any development on land that is included in Schedule 5 within an LEP - including land identified in a Heritage Conservation Area. The exceptions to this are where: works have been notified to Council in writing and Council is satisfied those works are minor, and are for the maintenance of heritage significance of the place, and won’t adversely affect its significance. Under Clause 5.10, works that are identified as exempt do not require consent. This opens the possibility for a council to develop a schema of exempt and/or complying works (beyond those in the Exempt and Complying SEPP) that would support improvements in Heritage Conservation Areas. These would sensibly be limited to works such as maintenance, replacement of materials on a like-for-like basis, repainting buildings according to defined colour charts. Where agreed by the NSW Department of Planning, relevant development standards could be specified in Clauses 3.1 (Exempt Development) and 3.2 (Complying Development).

The heritage provisions of the LEP also offer ‘incentives’ – more commonly referred to as ‘adaptive re-use’. These provisions allow for development that may otherwise be prohibited, to be permissible (with development consent), where the development can be shown to support, maintain and/or promote the identified

heritage values of a place. There is nothing in the LEP that prevents these ‘adaptive re-use’ provisions from applying to a place in a heritage conservation area. It is common practice for clear guidelines on heritage places and conservation areas to be included in DCPs, addressing matters such as external finishes and colours, setbacks, shopfronts, landscaping, replacement of building elements and the like. This would provide both Council staff and the public with clarity about relevant standards or approaches that can be taken in heritage conservation areas.

3.7.2 The merits of HCAs

Because HCAs are broader legal structures, they have both advantages and disadvantages in terms of managing outcomes. The advantages of HCAs are broadly identified as:

- Providing a level of flexibility. Generally, development within an HCA must show consistency with the defined character, rather than managing impact on specified significance of an individually listed item. Exempt and complying development are not precluded in HCAs.
- Supporting a coordinated approach to promoting a place. The main street of Boorowa, for example, has a clear set of characteristics, including the street planting, that gives it a recognisable tourism appeal. They are also clearly identified areas where Council can work with owners on a common basis to achieve streetscape or other outcomes.
- Supporting funding opportunities. Various NSW heritage and small business grant programs, provide funding for areas (not individual items), where commonly agreed heritage and/or economic development outcomes can be achieved. Those outcomes can be physical, such as building repairs, or measures such as tourism promotion that takes a shared approach to the area.
- Enabling clear standards to be set for building owners. Development control plans, for example, can identify appropriate colour schemes, window treatments or the like that owners can expect to use without needing heritage assessment or approval. (The application of LEP controls is discussed later in this paper).
- Not precluding individual listing. There are, for example, a number of buildings of individual significance in the existing Young HCA, such as the Millard Centre, that have significance warranting individual listing.

The broader focus on the characteristics of an area that comes with HCAs, can be problematic:

- Heritage values can be diminished. Where items of individual significance are not separately listed because they are within an HCA, their value to the community may be lost.
- Their applicability is limited. They are really only beneficial where there is a concentration of characteristics over a small area. Defining those areas therefore needs careful consideration.
- They do not offer the same level of legal protection. Because their focus is generally on aesthetics, the real significance of places can be overlooked. In

situations where an owner acts outside legal heritage requirements, legal remedies or actions may not be as strong where no specific value has been identified. To date this has not been an issue in the Young HCA.

- They require coordination and leadership to achieve outcomes. Main street HCAs, for example, need to be underpinned by good local policies across areas such as street landscaping, awnings over footpaths, appropriate colour schemes, complying development, installation of modern services, repairs to buildings and the like. Individual and absentee landowners, or tenants of main street buildings, may not act of their own accord to produce broader public outcomes.

3.7.3 Proposed Hilltops HCAs

There is currently only one formally adopted Heritage Conservation Area in the Hilltops LGA, that being the Young HCA covering the CBD of the town. Following a review of existing inventories and schedules and thorough street surveys, this Review is proposing six heritage conservation areas for the Hilltops LGA as follows:

LOCATION	BOUNDARIES	CHARACTERISTICS
Young – Boorowa Street	Boorowa Street, covering the business district between Lovell Street in the north, Cloete Street in the south, Zouch Street to the east and Clarke Street in the west.	The area has an overall consistency in building age, style and use. Most buildings date from the 1880s to the mid 20 th century, are (at least) two storeys high and have similar retail/commercial uses. Many architectural styles are represented in this precinct. Street planting and furniture adds a further unifying element.
Boorowa – Marsden Street	Marsden Street between the Boorowa War Memorial in the north and Queen Street in the south and along Pudman Street from Market Street in the east and the lane running parallel to, and between Scott and Marsden Streets.	This area is dominated by early to mid 20 th century, generally single storey, commercial buildings, many of which retain original frontages and shop windows. Consistent street tree planting and street furniture add to the overall cohesive and attractive appearance of the area.
Boorowa – Brial and Court Streets	Covering the intersection of Brial and Court Streets and the section of Court Street to No's 57 and 54 Court Street to the south.	This area represents Boorowa's original commercial area. The buildings are generally older, with most dating from the late 19 th century. There is a stronger two storey element and a broadly more 'industrial' feel influenced by the presence of the railway terminus in Court Street.
Harden – Neil and Station Streets	An area covering Neil Street and Station Streets, from Stair Street in the west, Clarke Lane and Whitton lane in the north and the rear lot boundaries of the buildings facing	This is the main commercial, social and services area of Harden. Two storey buildings generally reflect its 1880s establishment period, while the single-storey retail buildings in the eastern area present some exceptional early 20 th century retail buildings. Many retain high levels of integrity. Consistent street tree

	Station Street in the east. The southern boundary is the laneway between Albury Street and Neil Street along to the western end of Whitton Street, turning down to Albury Street.	planting and street furniture add to the overall attractive appearance of the area.
Murrumburrah – Albury Street	Albury Street from West Street in the west to the eastern boundary of properties on the western side of Murrumburrah Creek. The northern boundary is the land between Albury Street and Neill Streets and Neill Street at the rear of the former mill. The southern boundary is the laneway that runs parallel to Albury Street.	This part of Murrumburrah is the business centre of the original town, and its buildings are generally of mid-late 19 th century design and of two storeys. A number of particularly fine early 20 th century buildings and the former mill structure create visual focus in the area. The integrity of many landmark buildings has been compromised by wholesale verandah demolition and remedying this should be a primary goal for the HCA.
Galong	Centred around McMahon Street but including parts of the broader village. The northern boundary is part of Linden Road and part of Hill Street leading to the western boundary which is the laneway between High and Harden Streets. At its southern end, it takes in the Royal Hotel and all of McMahon Street.	The whole of Galong village has experienced little development from the mid 20 th century and it reflects an almost completely intact 1920s/1930s village. The proposed HCA is the heart of that village and captures the village sense and feel, including the local shops, community hall and a church all built around the same time.

Maps detailing the extent and boundaries of these proposed Heritage Conservation Areas are included at **Appendix C** to the Report.

A seventh HCA was contemplated for Murringo, covering Murringo Road and Murringo Gap Road from Geegullalong Road in the east to the Murringo Memorial Hall in the west. As one of the earliest settlements in the region, Murringo retains many buildings of the mid to late 19th century, with the character of the village largely defined in the gold rush era. The HCA was finally discounted on the basis of the numbers of individual listings that the Study Team assessed should stay within the HCA due to their qualities and intactness. The retention of so many individual items effectively rendered the HCA of little value.

Similarly, specific items are recommended to retain their individual listing within most of the proposed HCAs. The places that are proposed for retention as individual items generally have a higher degree of exterior and interior intactness/integrity, have a visual importance in the streetscape and a strength of significance to the

story of the area. The places proposed to retain their individual listings within the HCAs are

Item	Reason for retention
YOUNG HCA	
Bank of NSW (former)	This building has historical significance. Despite the addition of a post-war modernist frontage the building contributes to the character of the HCA. Rear and interior of the building retain substantial original elements.
Burrangong Shire Council Chambers (former)	This building has historical, historical association and aesthetic significance. It retains external character and fine internal detail.
St Paul's Presbyterian Church	This church is a landmark building with historical and aesthetic significance. It contributes to the character of Lovell and Lynch Streets, and retains substantial internal décor and fittings. The church congregation is working with Council to plan for modernisation that conserves the character of the building's exterior and interior.
Young Courthouse	This landmark building has historical and aesthetic significance. It makes a major contribution to the character of Lynch and Cloete Streets while maintaining substantial original internal features.
Young Fire Station	This building has historical and aesthetic significance. It makes a major contribution to the character of Lynch Street while maintaining substantial original internal features.
Young Post Office	This building has historical and aesthetic significance. It makes a major contribution to the character of Lynch Street while maintaining substantial original internal features.
Young Town Hall	This landmark building has historical, historical association and aesthetic significance. It makes a major contribution to the character of Boorowa Street. Modifications and extensions undertaken in the last decade were planned to ensure retention of as much internal detail as possible.
City Bank (former)	This building, retaining a large amount of original internal detailing, has outstanding historical, historical association and aesthetic significance. For these reasons it is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register.
Commercial Hotel	The hotel is a landmark building with historical and aesthetic significance. It contributes to the character of Boorowa and Main Streets, and also retains substantial internal décor and fittings. The owners have worked closely with Council to conserve the character of the building while modernising its functionality.
Millard Centre	This is one of Young's most important retail buildings. Its historical associations, height, style, retained leadlight frontages and exquisite internal details are considered sufficient justifications for its retention in the Heritage Schedule.
NSW Government Offices	This landmark building has historical association and aesthetic significance. It makes a major contribution to the character of Lovell and Lynch Streets.

St Paul's Presbyterian Church	This church is a landmark building with historical and aesthetic significance. It contributes to the character of Lovell and Lynch Streets, and also retains substantial internal décor and fittings. The church congregation are currently working with Council plan modernisation that conserves the character of the building's exterior and interior.
Silknet Building	This modernist building Fronting Boorowa and Main Streets, this retail building retains intact leadlight frontages and much of its original internal layout. Its historical, association and aesthetic significance are considered sufficient justifications for its retention in the Heritage Schedule.
Southern Cross Hall	This council owned building has historical, historical association and aesthetic significance. It retains external character and fine internal detail.
St John's Anglican Church	The Church of St John the Evangelist represents many of the most significant phases and citizens of the development of Young and its surrounding districts. It is an imposing church building in Picturesque Gothic Style set in well-maintained grounds. It has a high level integrity and intactness.
Empire Hotel	The hotel is a landmark building with historical and aesthetic significance. It contributes to the character of Lovell and Main Streets and also retains some internal décor and fittings. The landmark character of the building, its unusual architectural style and retained verandahs are considered sufficient to justify retention in the Heritage Schedule.
BOOROWA – MARSDEN STREET HCA	
The Model Store	The Model Store retains its original counters and shelving and is an important element of the historic retail infrastructure of Boorowa. The Model Store has the potential to provide information on the design and conduct of retail trading enterprises in the early 20 th century and is representative of the commercial development of Boorowa in the early 20 th century.
Murphy Bros House of Quality	The 1919 House of Quality is a fine and intact example of Edwardian era retail design, with a remnant advertising mural on the eastern that is an excellent example of 1950s advertising art. It reflects the growth of Boorowa in the 1920s, has a largely intact interior and very fine window detailing to the street.
GALONG HCA	
Killick & Sons General Store	The former shop retains its original display windows, shelving, counters and posted verandah and reflects the peak period of Galong village in the 1920s. It has potential to provide information on the design and conduct of retail trading in rural villages in the early 20 th century and adds significantly to the streetscape.
Royal Hotel	The former hotel retains its architectural features and appearance as it was when first built in 1915. It was a focus of Galong's village life remains a landmark building in the village. It has a very high degree of intactness and integrity that warrants protection.
HARDEN HCA	
Harden Shire Council offices (former)	The building is a strongly modern building in an otherwise 19 th and 20 th century area. It marks a both a shift in the civic life of Harden-

	Murrumburrah as the new chambers for a new council and a clear architectural statement for the future of the town. Many of its original internal features are retained, particularly the Council chambers that continue to serve as the focus of local civic life.
Harden Post Office	The building remains substantially intact and includes the original 1892 weatherboard building with a 1941 brick Inter-War Romanesque façade that is a landmark building in Neill Street. It has been a focus of town life for over 120 years and has a high degree of integrity.
The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (former)	This is a striking and landmark building from 1907 that operated as bank and residence until its closure a few years ago. It is a mix of early 20 th century styles: Federation Queen Anne and Federation Free Style and is largely intact, both internally and externally.
Mechanics Institute Public Hall.	Dating from 1909, the building is a very fine example of Arts and Crafts architecture that is still central to community life in Harden. It has a high degree of integrity, retaining many of its original internal fixtures and external character. It is a strong contributor to the streetscape.
MURRUMBURRAH HCA	
Allsopp's mill (former)	The former mill building is a striking landmark structure in Murrumburrah and retains many of the original elements of the building from the 1860s and 1920s. It represents the peak of the town's commercial and agricultural production and is associated with many noted settler families of the area.
Court House (former)	The building is a notable building in Albury Street, built to a standard government design in the Victorian Romanesque style. Its external and internal features are intact and has significance for its representativeness.
Light Horse memorial and park	The memorial is a central focus in Murrumburrah and represents the strong community spirit that made the memorial space happen. The park provides an attractive break in the streetscape.
Barnes' Store	The building is an early and representative example of the importance of general stores in country towns and is the foundation store of a network of T&G Barnes stores that were across the whole southern region. Although slightly rundown, they retain many original features, are a landmark building and have a high degree of integrity.
Historical society museum	Another landmark building in Albury Street, it reflects a time of wealth and success for the town, being a substantial structure built in contemporary styles of the 1910s. It has long been a focus of social and cultural activities and has operated as the museum since the 1970s. It has real meaning for many local residents and retains many of its original internal and external features.

The proposed HCAs include some recommendations to remove individual heritage listing for a number of existing items and their incorporation into the relevant HCA. Their proposed removal does not remove or lessen their significance. It is more of a reflection of the relative loss of intactness and integrity of the buildings as a whole, such that inclusion in a Heritage Conservation Area is considered to provide a sufficient level of protection for those places.

A list of those items proposed for removal from existing Schedules and the reasons for those removals is included at Appendix B to the Report.

3.8 Themes for further research

This Review has been of existing documentation held by Council. As discussed during the report, that documentation been of varying standards and resulting from different processes and has resulted in some ‘gaps’ in the coverage of thematic items of heritage in the Hilltops Local Government Area. Those thematic gaps are indicated in the table below, along with some areas of focus for future historical (and/or archaeological) research.

NATIONAL THEME	State Theme	Likely local examples
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	Rivers and creeks and their use in human, and particularly indigenous occupation. Songlines, scarred, birthing and ring trees are known in the area.
Peopling Australia	Peopling Australia	Sites of Aboriginal/European clashes and/or co-habitation. Aboriginal mission, fringe-dweller, or reserve, sites. Sites of resistance and protest on early holdings. Places of importance to indigenous peoples.
	Convict	Graves. Convict-built structures. Holdings that used convict labour (more likely to be in the Boorowa, Langs Creek, Rye Park, Rugby and Galong areas).
Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	Orcharding, viticulture and more recent diversifications into olive production.
	Exploration.	Sites linked to exploration by Hume, Hovell, Sturt: campsites; known routes; Aboriginal trade routes used.
	Fishing	Local creeks and waterways used by indigenous people. Use of Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers as food sources.
	Forestry	Milling and other allied activities would likely have been associated with extant State Forests and former gazetted timber reserves.
	Industry	Flour and timber milling; fruit processing, drying and packing; pise

		building construction; butter cooperatives; rabbit shooting and freezing works.
	Mining	Gold fields around Wombat, Aurville and the broader Harden area. Limestone mining in Galong. Copper production in Frogmore. Precious ores in the Young area.
	Science.	Pise building construction techniques and quarry sites, particularly in the Harden area. Mechanical agricultural, pastoral and mining activities.
	Transport	The now defunct Galong-Boorowa and Blayney-Demondrille rail lines and associated infrastructure, villages (eg Kingsvale) and industries (eg dairy in Boorowa).
Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns suburbs and villages	The impact of railway lines in the development of Harden-Murrumburrah, Galong and Boorowa.
	Land tenure	Soldier settlement schemes in areas like Kingsvale, Wirrimah, Crowther, Boorowa. Evidence of impacts of Closer Settlement legislation on larger land holdings and village development.
	Accommodation	Local homestead development and typologies: styles, materials of construction, location, influence from other areas. Institutionalised living arrangements such as Catholic boarding schools, shearers' quarters, railway workers.
	Utilities	Water to rural lands, particularly from the Murrumbidgee at Jugiong.
Governing	Welfare	Evidence of Great Depression working schemes, such as railways, bridges.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Religion	The role of the Catholic church in Harden, Galong, Wombat, Young and Boorowa all of which have extensive Catholic church complexes that include convents, monasteries, churches and schools.
Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death	Private hospitals, nurse and baby clinics would have existed in all towns but are

		not recorded. Aboriginal birthing places are not known.
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Additional historical research will not only underpin the identified heritage of the area, or identify potential additional items or places of heritage significance. There are clear links to be made between history and heritage, and economic development and tourism. Council has already started along this path with its recent commissioning of a migration history to underpin development of a tourism precinct based around migration themes at Blackguard Gully in Young. The broad range of historical themes in the Hilltops area could be a base from which to explore other, or related, projects.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of issues have emerged through the review of existing heritage inventories and schedules and thematic histories. These have been raised through the Report and have resulted in a number of recommendations as outlined in this section.

4.1 Schedule of Environmental Heritage items

A proposed Schedule of Environmental Heritage consisting of 298 individual heritage items has been included at **Appendix A** to this Report and should be adopted into a new Hilltops Local Environmental Plan.

The proposed Schedule has been drawn overwhelmingly from existing inventories and schedules and reflects the majority of historic themes of the area. It seeks to balance the strong representation of particular themes of the area's history, such as Pastoralism, with themes that are present but less obvious or recognised, such as Land Tenure (as seen in Soldier Settlements, for example). The proposed Schedule does not cover all historic themes; as the Report points out, additional research is required to determine finally whether all NSW historic themes are represented in the Hilltops area.

The proposed Schedule has also taken the approach of deleting State listed items, to avoid duplication and confusion of listings. This does remove a level of immediate clarity in listings but does not reduce heritage protections. Council may choose to incorporate existing State items in the Schedule.

The proposed Schedule has deleted 55 items from existing Schedules and a listing of these proposed removals and the reasons for their removal is included at **Appendix B** to this Report

Recommendation

That Hilltops Council:

- *Adopts the proposed Schedule of Environmental Heritage included at Appendix A to this Report, into its new Hilltops Local Environmental Plan;*
- *Notes the proposed deletions and the underpinning reasons for those deletions from the existing Schedules;*
- *Provides the details at Appendices A and B to the Office of Environment and Heritage as required, to support development of the final Schedule.*

4.2 Heritage Conservation Areas

Six Heritage Conservation Areas (HCAs) covering Young CBD, Boorowa (Marsden Street and separately, Brial and Court Streets), Harden CBD, Murrumburrah CBD and Galong have been proposed. Maps outlining their boundaries are included at **Appendix C** to this Report.

The HCAs seek to balance a need to protect character and heritage values, while allowing flexibility in supporting development and change. Contributory items of particular significance have been identified within those HCAs and are proposed as

items to retain individual heritage listing. Their details have been included in the Report and in the mapping at Appendix C.

Recommendation

That Hilltops Council:

- *Adopts the proposed Heritage Conservation Areas into Schedule 5 of a Hilltops Local Environmental Plan; and*
- *Provides the details at Appendix C to the Office of Environment and Heritage as required, to support development of the final Schedule.*

4.3 Items of potential State significance

The report has identified a number of places that may have potential State significance. This Review has not had any contact with the relevant land holders of the properties and it is far too early in any consideration of State significance to do so. Additional research is required to establish the full significance and integrity/intactness of the identified items as a first step, before any further consideration of State recognition is done.

Recommendation:

That Council

- *Commissions, potentially as part of a program of broader additional historical and heritage research (see Recommendations 7.3), additional research into the identified items to establish whether the level of significance of the identified items warrants State listing; and*
- *Liaises with property owners and the Heritage Council of NSW in relation to the potential listing of the following items on the State register:*
 - *Allsopp's Mill, Murrumburrah;*
 - *Currawong Homestead Group, Barwang;*
 - *Galong Cemetery, Galong;*
 - *St Clement's Retreat and Conference Centre, Galong;*
 - *'Everton' homestead, Rye Park;*
 - *Carrington Park, Young;*
 - *Chinese Tribute Garden, Young;*
 - *'Roll Up' Banner (moveable item), Young;*
 - *Town Hall, Young.*

4.4 A single, unified heritage inventory

As a merged Council, Hilltops is currently holding three separate heritage inventories that contain all recorded (including listed) places and items across the area. Each of these inventories is in different physical and electronic formats, in different states of completion, and there is no single repository within Council (or outside of it) where information can be sourced. Because of these issues, some of which stem from the outdated nature of the OEH's database, there is no single list of recorded items within the Hilltops LGA and information in relation to heritage within the LGA is not easily accessible for Council staff or residents of the area.

A single heritage inventory that records all items across the three former Council areas would assist in providing easy information and access to heritage resources for property owners, Council's residents and relevant Council staff. The Heritage Council of NSW is currently working to revamp and update its SHI database, a process that is expected to result in a single Hilltops identity and easier access for all Councils to the SHI system. Council should take the opportunity of this Review to advise, and work closely with, the OEH in relation to ensuring all existing inventories are in the current SHI database, and in relation to preparing a single inventory from which a single Schedule 5 to the LEP will be drawn.

Recommendation

That Council:

- *contact the Heritage Council of NSW to arrange for the entry of newly recorded items into its SHI database under a Hilltops name;*
- *work with OEH and its own IT team to create a stand-alone, electronic database that could be available through Council's website;*
- *make suitable administrative arrangements to ensure that single electronic inventory is easily available to property owners, the broader public and developers.*

4.5 State Heritage Inventory recordings.

State Heritage Inventory records (SHIs) have been created for all items in the existing Schedules and inventories and all existing SHIs should remain recorded on the SHI format for archival purposes.

While SHIs for the former Boorowa and Young Shire Councils have a good level of completeness, they have not been updated where this Review has found they require updating (as this was not part of the project scope). There is a significant lack of information and detail in existing SHIs for the former Harden Shire Council, however, including missing property identifiers and meaningful assessments of significance. Where significance assessments exist, they relate generally to architectural matters and have not considered the full depth of an item's significance. While additional research was undertaken by the Study Team to develop Statements of Significance for items in the former Harden Shire area, the lack of complete SHIs is a hindrance to property owners, the broader community and Council staff understanding the importance of the recorded items.

Recommendation

That Council:

- *commission, as a separate project, the necessary historical research to complete the SHI records of the former Harden Shire Council, including:*
 - *researching the history of each place/item;*
 - *assessing their significance against adopted heritage criteria;*
 - *preparing a Statement of Significance for each place/item; and*
 - *completing the SHI records in the OEH database for each place/item,*
- *have that body of work carried out by an appropriately qualified and experienced person.*

4.6 Availability of heritage information

Heritage listed places should be connected to the Council's Property and GIS system, and be provided with a prominent identification 'tag' (eg an icon, shading etc) to indicate the presence of a heritage item. This will enable more effective management and awareness of heritage items.

Recommendation:

That Council:

- *Ensure that the adopted Schedule 5 to a new Hilltops Local Environmental Plan be recorded and mapped within its own electronic spatial mapping systems;*
- *Make that mapping information available to the public through its website, to support a broader acknowledgement and understanding of heritage;*
- *Over the medium to longer term, make all completed inventory recordings electronically available to the public.*

4.7 Planning controls

This review has highlighted common themes across the Hilltops LGA and has identified items and Heritage Conservation Areas that should be protected and supported. Beyond recording and listing items, Council can enable sympathetic and sensitive development of heritage areas and places to provide for their longevity and community appreciation. While existing Hilltops Development Control Plans have some guidance for heritage development, they need to be extended to cover the whole of the LGA, to cater for revised and new Heritage Conservation Areas and to provide clear guidance to property owners and the public on appropriate design outcomes (including colours) for heritage places.

To further ensure clarity and flexibility in Heritage Conservation Areas, Council could consider developing some clear development standards that could be incorporated into the 'Exempt and Complying Development' provisions of a new Hilltops LEP that enables certain maintenance, replacement of materials on a like-for-like basis, repainting according to defined colour charts, or the like. Where agreed by the NSW Department of Planning, relevant development standards could be specified in Clauses 3.1 (Exempt Development) and 3.2 (Complying Development).

Recommendations:

That:

- *A revised, Hilltops-wide Development Control Plan includes comprehensive guidelines for heritage development, conservation and treatment of heritage places and particularly, for Heritage Conservation Areas; and*
- *A range of development standards be considered for inclusion in Clauses 3.1 and 3.2 of a new Hilltops LEP that supports maintenance, replacement of materials on a like-for-like basis or repainting of heritage places and in Heritage Conservation Areas, without the need for development consent.*

4.8 Owners of heritage places

The owners of Heritage Items should be consulted before any listings are made, noting that the majority of properties nominated are already included in existing Schedules. That notification should provide information on the positive aspects of heritage, including any Council or other incentives that are available for owners of heritage places. Each owner should be provided with a copy of the SHI for their place, to help understanding of the importance of the place.

Recommendation:

That owners of heritage items be:

- *advised of the proposed listing of their properties under the new LEP, or the inclusion of their property in a Heritage Conservation Area;*
- *provided with a copy of the completed State Heritage Inventory for their property;*
- *advised that no legal obligations are incurred through local heritage listing of their properties, particularly in relation to standards of maintenance;*
- *of the development potential that can be accessed through 'adaptive re-use' provisions in the LEP;*
- *kept informed on available funding assistance (eg Local Heritage Fund, Heritage Advisor advice) and other incentives (tax, rates etc) that may assist them in maintaining their properties; and*
- *provided with ongoing access to information on appropriate conservation measures.*

4.9 Hilltops Thematic History

While each of the former council areas has had a thematic history prepared, they are sufficiently different in approach and style to make a coherent understanding of the area's wide-ranging history difficult. Nor do they have the benefit of Council's recent investment in a migration history that would provide additional clarity and detail around much of the area's development. A separate thematic history for the Hilltops local government area would work with, and support, the completion of SHIs recommended at point 5.4 above.

Recommendation

That Council:

- *commission, as a separate project, a full thematic history of the Hilltops Local Government Area, to provide a complete historic underpinning to its heritage inventory. This body of work would, ideally, be done by the same appropriately qualified and experienced person reviewing the SHIs as recommended in point 5.4 above.*

4.10 Further thematic research and identification of heritage places

The history of the Hilltops LGA is complex and varied and is not fully represented in existing heritage inventories. This Review has identified a number of historical themes that have particular relevance to the Hilltops LGA and gaps where particular historical themes have not been fully recognised, identified and represented in the existing heritage inventory.

Indigenous cultural heritage is the most obvious gap in the inventory. A comprehensive study of Indigenous occupation of the area and of sites of importance to local indigenous people should be done in close consultation with, and through, local Aboriginal Land Councils and Elders. There are clear opportunities for Council to develop a comprehensive inventory that best reflects the history of the area, and resolves the thematic ‘gaps’ that have been identified as part of this Review.

Recommendations:

Over the medium-to-longer term, Council commission historical and heritage research into:

- *Indigenous cultural history and heritage. This should include close collaboration with local Indigenous Elders and Aboriginal Land Councils; and*
- *the themes and/or representative items set out in the table below:*

State Theme	Likely local examples
Environment – naturally evolved	Rivers and creeks and their use in human, and particularly indigenous occupation. Songlines, scarred, birthing and ring trees are known in the area.
Peopling Australia	Sites of Aboriginal/European clashes and/or co-habitation. Aboriginal mission, fringe-dweller, or reserve, sites. Sites of resistance and protest on early holdings. Places of importance to indigenous peoples.
Convict	Graves. Convict-built structures. Holdings that used convict labour (more likely to be in the Boorowa, Langs Creek, Rye Park, Rugby and Galong areas).
Agriculture	Orcharding, viticulture and more recent diversifications into olive production.
Exploration.	Sites linked to exploration by Hume, Hovell, Sturt: campsites; known routes; Aboriginal trade routes used.
Fishing	Local creeks and waterways used by indigenous people. Use of

	Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers as food sources.
Forestry	Milling and other allied activities would likely have been associated with extant State Forests and former gazetted timber reserves.
Industry	Flour and timber milling; fruit processing, drying and packing; pise building construction; butter cooperatives; rabbit shooting and freezing works.
Mining	Gold fields around Wombat, Aurville and the broader Harden area. Limestone mining in Galong. Copper production in Frogmore. Precious ores in the Young area.
Science.	Pise building construction techniques and quarry sites, particularly in the Harden area. Mechanical agricultural, pastoral and mining activities.
Transport	The now defunct Galong-Boorowa and Blayney-Demondrille rail lines and associated infrastructure, villages (eg Kingsvale) and industries (eg dairy in Boorowa).
Towns suburbs and villages	The impact of railway lines in the development of Harden-Murrumburrah, Galong and Boorowa.
Land tenure	Soldier settlement schemes in areas like Kingsvale, Wirrimah, Crowther, Boorowa. Evidence of impacts of Closer Settlement legislation on larger land holdings and village development.
Accommodation	Local homestead development and typologies: styles, materials of construction, location, influence from other areas. Institutionalised living arrangements such as Catholic boarding schools, shearers' quarters, railway workers.
Utilities	Water to rural lands, particularly from the Murrumbidgee at Jugiong.
Welfare	Evidence of Great Depression working schemes, such as railways, bridges.

Religion	The role of the Catholic church in Harden, Galong, Wombat, Young and Boorowa all of which have extensive Catholic church complexes that include convents, monasteries, churches and schools.
Birth and Death	Private hospitals, nurse and baby clinics would have existed in all towns but are not recorded. Aboriginal birthing places are not known.

PROPOSED SCHEDULE 5 TO A NEW *HILLTOPS LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN*

Locality	Description	Address	Property Description	Sig	SHI No.
Barwang	Lowlynn Homestead	1920 Cunningar Road	Lot 1 DP 177119	Local	1720215
Barwang	Currawong Homestead Group (coach house & stables, stockman's cottage & homestead)	63 Hartfield Road	Lot 3 DP 580948	Local	1720032, 1720033, 1720034, 1720035
Beggan Beggan	Bum Gum homestead & former dairy	252 Bonoak Road	Lot 381 DP 753590	Local	1720293
Beggan Beggan	Collingwood Blade Shearing Shed	237 Cullinga Mines Road	Lot 1 DP 652888	Local	1720297
Beggan Beggan	Collingwood Machine Shearing Shed	237 Cullinga Mines Road	Lot 1 DP 652888	Local	TBA
Beggan Beggan	Cunningham Creek weir	Cunningham Creek (off Eulie Road)	Lot 77 DP753590	Local	1720284
Beggan Beggan	Ardesier Homestead & outbuildings	612 Glen Ayr Road	Lot 67 DP 753590	Local	1720216
Beggan Beggan	Glen Ayr Homestead	923 Glen Ayr Road	Lot 101 DP 1164621	Local	1720301
Bendick Murrell	Bendick Murrell Memorial Hall	121 Bendick Murrell Road	Lot 7302 DP 1142976	Local	2760058
Bendick Murrell	Bendick Murrell Cemetery	Hoads Road	Lot 7003 DP 1025418	Local	2760100
Bendick Murrell	St Andrews Anglican Church (former)	1 Little Street	Lot 2 DP 609307	Local	2760130
Bendick Murrell	Bendick Murrell S016 Grain Elevator	50 Wirrimah Road	Lot 1 DP 819402	Local	2760041
Berthong	Milong Flats round stable	1645 Berthong Road	Lot 11 DP1003395	Local	2760101
Boorowa	Boorowa Showground Grandstand	Ballyryan Road	Lot 72 DP2493	Local	5062782
Boorowa	Oriental Bank (former)	62-64 Brial Street	Lot A DP396416	Local	5062825
Boorowa	Queens Arms Hotel (former)	62-64 Brial Street	Lot 15 DP1080205	Local	5062816
Boorowa	Wentworth House	71 Brial Street	Lot 1 Section 16 DP758139	Local	5063025
Boorowa	Burrowa Steam Mill Store	49 Campbell Street	Lot 1 DP160566	Local	5062806
Boorowa	Boorowa General Cemetery	Cemetery Road	Lot 1 DP 1145885 Lot 1 DP 1145880 Lots 7302 & 7303 DP 1145629 Lot 1 DP 839374	Local	5062670
Boorowa	Boorowa Railway Yard	Court Street	Lot 1072 DP1170091	Local	5062690

Boorowa	Boorowa S008 Grain Elevator	Court Street	Lot 11 DP1001813	Local	5062693
Boorowa	Preston terrace	35-43 Court Street	Lots 11 & 12 Section 17 DP 758139	Local	5063031
Boorowa	St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church (original) (archeological site)	47 Court Street	Lot 6 DP838750	Local	5062699
Boorowa	Boer War Memorial	65 Court Street	Lot 1 Section 43 DP758139	Local	5062778
Boorowa	Boorowa Municipal Chambers (former)	65 Court Street	Lot 1 Section 43 DP758139	Local	5062780
Boorowa	Cottage	48 Dry Street	Lot 13 Section 31 DP758139	Local	TBA
Boorowa	Burrowa Steam Mill Bakery & Cottage	14 Farm Street	Lot 1 DP998208	Local	5062805
Boorowa	Boorowa Uniting Church	42 Farm Street	Lot 3 DP858066	Local	5062815
Boorowa	Boorowa Weir & Pumphouse	Off Geraldine Road	Lot 1 DP346321	Local	5062674
Boorowa	Mattavi Homestead	171 Heathfield Road	Lot 2 DP1099597	Local	5063028
Boorowa	Boorowa Council Chambers (former)	Market Street	Lot 1 Section 49 DP758139 11 DP1055372	Local	5063026
Boorowa	Boorowa War Memorial	Marsden Street	Lot 7007 DP1026424	Local	5062978
Boorowa	Boorowa Court House (former)	Marsden Street	Lot 21 DP821755	Local	5062779
Boorowa	Glenara	71-73 Marsden Street	Lot 1 DP536436	Local	5062975
Boorowa	Boorowa Post Office & residence	42 Marsden Street	Lot 1 DP1155402	Local	5062974
Boorowa	Model Store, The	19 Marsden Street	Lot C DP 162678	Local	5062983
Boorowa	Star Hotel (former)	67-69 Marsden Street	Lot B DP162893	Local	5062828
Boorowa	Louvain Shearers' Quarters	462 Murringo Road	Lot 61 DP754589	Local	TBA
Boorowa	Boorowa Mechanics Institute (former)	63-65 Pudman Street	Lot 2 DP134115	Local	5062671
Boorowa	Central Hotel (former)	78 Pudman Street	Lot 1 DP 779477	Local	5062675
Boorowa	Murphy Bros. House of Quality	82 Pudman Street	10 DP1135979	Local	5062680
Boorowa	St James' Presbyterian Church (former)	50-52 Queen Street	Lot B DP398085	Local	5062698
Boorowa	St John the Baptist Anglican Church	38 Queen Street	Lot D DP406556	Local	5062817
Boorowa	St Patrick's Presbytery	66 Queen Street	Lot 3 DP1112582	Local	5062798
Boorowa	St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church	69-71 Queen Street	Lot 2 DP90291	Local	5062797
Boorowa	Boorowa Water Treatment Works	Scott Street	Road Reserve	Local	5062673

Boorowa	Boorowa River Weir - Acraman's Bridge	Rugby Road	Road Reserve	Local	5062672
Boorowa	Boorowa River Bridge	Murringo Road	Road Reserve	Local	5062766
Boorowa	St Joseph's Convent (former)	23 Scott Street	Lot 2 DP805545	Local	5062793
Boorowa	St Joseph's School Building	19 Scott Street	Lot 1 DP856877	Local	5062796
Boorowa	St Joseph's Primary School Building & Campanile	19 Scott Street	Lot 1 DP856877	Local	5062794
Boorowa	Dairy, The (Dendavilleagh) (former)	26 Scott Street	Lot 13 Section 3 DP78139	Local	5063047
Boorowa	Patroni Residence	8 Stevenson Street	Lot B DP343003	Local	5063030
Boorowa	Boorowa Power House	8 Stevenson Street	Lot B DP343003	Local	5062814
Bribbaree	St Columba's Presbytery (former)	2 North Street	Lot 2 DP 872041	Local	2760133
Bribbaree	St Columba's Catholic Church	6 North Street	Lot 1 DP 872041	Local	2760131
Bribbaree	Railway Hotel	27 Railway Street	Lots 5&6 Section 1 DP 758162	Local	2760122
Bribbaree	Bribbaree War Memorial	28 Railway Street	Lots 130 & 142 DP 750632	Local	2760038
Bribbaree	Bribbaree Memorial Hall	15 Weedallion Street	Lot 10 Section 2 DP 758162	Local	2760061
Bribbaree	St Matthew's Anglican Church (former)	38 Weedallion Street	Lot 1 DP 771862	Local	2760135
Bribbaree	Bribbaree Presbyterian Church & Manse (former)	44 and 48 Weedallion Street	Lots 5&6 Section 6 DP 758162	Local	2760062
Bribbaree	Bribbaree Uniting Church (former)	56 Weedallion Street	Lot 8 Section 6 DP 758162	Local	2760064
Bribbaree	Bribbaree Recreation Ground	73 Weedallion Street	Lots 701 and 702 DP 96864	Local	2760063
Bulla Creek	Lower Coolegong Shearing Shed	Jerrybang Lane	Lot 3 DP 528908	Local	TBA
Bulla Creek	Quamby (Burrangong Station) Cemetery	675 Monteagle Stock Route West	Lot 1 DP1102865	Local	2760068
Crowther	Crowther War Memorial Wildman Park	3547 Olympic Highway	Lot 222 DP 754593	Local	2760037
Crowther	Crowther Creek Shearing Shed	147 Reids Road	Lot 122 DP 754576	Local	TBA
Crowther	Crowther Post Office (former)	147 Reids Road	Lot 122 DP 754576	Local	TBA
Crowther	Cooyong School House (former)	33 Wilkinsons Road	Lot 16 DP 787389	Local	TBA
Crowther	Crowther Creek Run Store	33 Wilkinsons Road	Lot 16 DP 787389	Local	TBA
Cunningar	Old Barwang Homestead & outbuildings	2090 Cunningar Road	Lot 56 DP 753607	Local	1720214
Currawong	St Mark's Anglican Church & cemetery	20 Tiverton Road	Lot 1 DP 957871	Local	1720259

Frogmore	Frogmore General Cemetery	Ballyhooley Road	Lots 124 & 125 DP754097	Local	5062677
Frogmore	Frogmore Uniting Church (former)	Frogmore Road	Lot 223 DP754097	Local	5062678
Frogmore	St John the Baptist Catholic Church and cemetery	Frogmore Road	Lot 1 DP905944	Local	5062686
Frogmore	Frogmore Courthouse (former)	993 Frogmore Road	Lot 2 DP229092	Local	5062784
Frogmore	Frogmore Copper Concentrator Site (archaeological site)	2802 Little Plains Road	Lot 2 DP532447	Local	5062808
Galong	Galong General Cemetery	Off Galong Road	Lot 171 DP 753614	Local	1720057
Galong	St Clement's Retreat	352 Kalangan Road	Lot 1 DP 606878	Local	1720282
Galong	Killick & Sons General Store and Produce shed	McMahon Street	Lot 32 & 33 DP5295	Local	1720137
Galong	Royal Hotel (former)	McMahon Street	Lots 1 & 2 Section 8 DP8235	Local	1720134
Galong	Galong Hotel (former)	Ryan Street	Lot 1 Section A DP8477	Local	1720134
Galong	Catholic Church Complex (former)	Ryan Street	Lot 1 DP 1093932; Lots 1 7 2 DP 556200; Lot 1 DP 952247; Lot 2 DP 1119039	Local	1720148
Harden	Newson Park and war memorial	Albury Street	Lot 660 DP 753624; Lot 738 DP 820554	Local	1720254
Harden	St Anthony's Catholic Church	Albury Street	Lot 1 DP1011158	Local	1720271
Harden	St Paul's Church Hall	Albury Street	Lots 1 & 2 Section 28 DP758737	Local	1720275
Harden	Pise cottage	122 Albury Street	Lot 1 DP 1093722	Local	1720238
Harden	Pise duplex	128-130 Albury Street	Lots 1 & 2 DP 625188	Local	1720237
Harden	Methodist parsonage (former)	136 Albury Street	Lot 6 Section 32 DP758737	Local	1720273
Harden	Methodist Church (former)	144 Albury St	Lot 8 Section 32 DP758737	Local	1720274
Harden	Murrumburrah Public School	199 Albury Street	Lots 5-7 DP 727527; Lot 1 Section 14 DP 758737; Lot 2 Section 27 DP 758737; Lot 740 DP 820592	Local	1720007
Harden	Harden Uniting Church & Hall	Binalong Street	Lots 4 & 5 Section 34 DP 758737	Local	1720270
Harden	Hillside homestead	126 Bouyeo Road	Lot 490 DP 753624	Local	1720298
Harden	Pise dwelling	98 Clarke Street	Lot 11 Section 15 DP758737		1720228
Harden	Derneveagh homestead & outbuildings	396 Currawong Road	Lot 1 DP1233447	Local	1720302

Harden	Pise dwelling	22 Derby Street	Lot 4 Section C DP 6919	Local	1720235
Harden	Harden Shire Council Chambers (former)	3 East Street	Lot 5 DP664226	Local	TBA
Harden	Trinity Centre	27 East Street	Lot 2 DP 101158	Local	1720164
Harden	Murrumburrah Lodge Federal No.193 (former)	Jugiong Road	Lot 10 DP78876	Local	1720268
Harden	Pise dwelling	7-9 Lucan Street	Lot 21 Section C DP6919		1720236
Harden	Railway viaduct	Main Southern Railway	Rail corridor	Local	1720171
Harden	Mechanics Institute Public Hall (former)	Neill Street	Lot C DP375926	Local	1720256
Harden	Harden Post Office and residence	32 Neill Street	Lot 7 Section 62 DP758737	Local	1720005
Harden	Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (former)	40 Neill Street	Lot 6 Section 62 DP758737	Local	1720006
Harden	Pise cottage	66 Scott Street	Lots 1 & 2 DP6800	Local	1720222
Harden	St Paul's Anglican Church	Swift Street	Lots 9 & 10 Section 56 DP 758737	Local	1720039
Harden	Murrumburrah Harden District Hospital & Nurses Quarters	Swift Street	Lot 22 DP 1225242	Local	1720013
Harden	St Paul's Rectory (former)	139 Swift Street	Lot 1 Section 56 DP758737		1720028
Harden	Schoolmaster's residence (former)	Ward Street	Lot 4 DP 727527	Local	1720041
Hovells Creek	St Josephs Catholic Church cemetery (former)	Frogmore Road	Lot 2 DP1041636	Local	5063034
Hovells Creek	St Josephs Catholic Church (former)	2761 Frogmore Road	Lot 1 DP1041636	Local	5063033
Hovells Creek	Old Graham	3021 Frogmore Road	Lot 992 DP819152	Local	5063023
Jugiong	Christ Church Anglican Church	Jugiong Road	Lot 12 Section 45 D P758547	Local	1720063
Jugiong	Jugiong police station & lockup	Jugiong Road	Lots 1 and 3 Section 46 DP 758547	Local	1720174
Jugiong	Jugiong Anglican Cemetery	Larmer Street	Lot 20 Section 7 DP758547	Local	1720177
Jugiong	Jugiong Catholic Cemetery	Riverside Drive	Lots 1-3 DP 117819; Lot 2 Section 18 DP758547	Local	1720249
Jugiong	St John the Evangelist Catholic Church	4 Riverside Drive	Lot 1 DP90472; Lot 201 DP 133798	Local	1720175
Jugiong	Old Butcher Shop	6 Riverside Drive	Lot 1 DP88515	Local	TBA
Jugiong	Sir George Hotel & stables	9 Riverside Drive	Lot 1 DP 1177936	Local	1720027

Jugiong	Jugiong Public School & (former) teacher's residence	Staplyton Street	Lot 1 Section 5 DP 758547	Local	1720176
Jugiong	Water Filtration Plant (Original only)	Waterworks Road	Lot 10 DP 862890	Local	TBA
Kingsvale	Prune dehydrator (former)	Kingsvale Road	Lot 247 DP 753632	Local	1720187
Kingsvale	Roseville stone stables & smithy	Kingsvale Road	Lot 2 DP 34534	Local	1720183
Kingsvale	Kingsvale Memorial Hall (former)	1001 Kingsvale Road	Lot 4 Section 2 DP758573	Local	1720186
Kingsvale	Kingsvale Anglican Church (former)	1003 Kingsvale Road	Lot 11 Section 2 DP 758573	Local	1720185
Kingsvale	Kingsvale School House (former)	1011 Kingsvale Road	Lot 2 Section 1 DP 758573	Local	1720184
Kingsvale	The Pines shearing shed	1479 Back Creek Road	Lot 2 DP 876541	Local	1720182
Kingsvale	Artfield Park homestead	170 Huntleigh Road	Lot 170 DP 753631	Local	1720123
Koorawatha	Koorawatha Post Office (former)	7 Boorowa Street	Lot 1 DP 91147	Local	2760146
Koorawatha	Koorawatha Regional Rooms	9 Boorowa Street	Lot 5 Section 12 DP 758580	Local	2760105
Koorawatha	Koorawatha War Memorial Park	15 Boorowa Street	Lots 1 and 2 Section 12 DP 758580	Local	2760107
Koorawatha	St Paul's Anglican Church (former)	40 Boorowa Street	Lot 6 Section 14 DP 758580	Local	2760043
Koorawatha	St Columba's Catholic Church (former)	11 Broad Street	Lot 21 DP 829801	Local	2760132
Koorawatha	Trengove Park Grandstand	14 Bumbaldry Street	Lots 139 and 284 DP754593	Local	2760142
Koorawatha	Koorawatha Police Station	Campbell Street	Lot 11 Section 7 DP 758580; Lot 702 DP 1024736	Local	2760093
Koorawatha	Koorawatha General Cemetery	Cemetery Lane	Lot 7012 DP 1024741	Local	2760039
Koorawatha	Koorawatha Public School	19 Crowther Street	Lot 2 DP 1219270	Local	2760103
Koorawatha	Koorawatha Convent School (former)	11 Hester Street	Lot 1 DP 922288	Local	2760085
Koorawatha	Presbytery, The	11 Hester Street	Lot 21 DP 829801	Local	2760097
Koorawatha	Koorawatha Falls	Koorawatha Nature Reserve	Lots 62, 63, 78 and 279 DP 754593; Lots 7005 and 7008 DP 1024743; Lot 64 DP 752926	Local	2760087
Koorawatha	Koorawatha railway weir	Koorawatha Nature Reserve	Lots 7005 and 7008 DP 1024743	Local	2760084
Koorawatha	Koorawatha Hotel	4340 Olympic Highway North	Lot A DP 389619	Local	2760089
Koorawatha	Koorawatha Memorial Hall	4334 Olympic Highway North	Lots 1&2 DP120823	Local	2760091

Koorawatha	Bank of NSW (former)	52 Prince Street	Lot 1 DP 957373; Lot 2 DP956080; Lot 1 DP 971927	Local	2760057
Koorawatha	Koorawatha railway water tank	Off Prince Street	Rail corridor	Local	2760104
Langs Creek	Langs Creek Cemetery	Lachlan Valley Way	Lots 272 and 273 DP754143	Local	5062976
Maimuru	Maimuru Tennis Club	470 Maimuru SS Road	Lots 162 and 204 DP 754575	Local	2760109
Maimuru	Quinn's Welcome Inn stables	758 Henry Lawson Way	Lot 1 DP1185752	Local	TBA
Memagong	Milong Homestead	1520 Milvale Road	Lots 58 and 148 DP 750611	Local	2760163
Memagong	Imperial Hotel, Elton Hills (former)	1520 Milvale Road	Lot 149 DP 750611	Local	2760083
Memagong	Chinese Single Jian Dwelling (archeological)	Olde Milong, 2454 Milvale Road	Lot 1 DP931976	Local	TBA
Milvale	Railway water tanks	Off Milvale Road	Lot 4012 DP 1205151	Local	2760113
Milvale	St Brendan's Catholic Church	1528 Milvale Road	Lot 144 DP 750601	Local	2760046
Milvale	War Memorial Church of St James	3453 Milvale Road	Lot 1 DP 399231	Local	2760044
Milvale	Milvale S041 Grain Elevator	35 Schillers Road	Lot 10 DP 1043555; Lot 1 DP 819848	Local	2760045
Monteagle	St Marks Anglican Church (former)	26 Jerrybang Lane	Lot 50 DP 754608	Local	2760042
Monteagle	Bulla/Monteagle General Cemetery	Sads Lane	Lot 7012 DP 1027942	Local	2760016
Monteagle	Tout Park Scenic Lookout	1780 Scenic Road	Lot 1 DP 345797	Local	2760145
Murringo	Calabash Cottage	332 Douglas Gap Road	Lot 4 DP 575416	Local	2760069
Murringo	Calabash Shearing Shed and Shearers' Quarters	332 Douglas Gap Road	Lot 1 DP 575416	local	TBA
Murringo	Willawong Homestead	660 Douglas Gap Road	Lot 45 DP754607	Local	2760151
Murringo	Willawong shearers' quarters	660 Douglas Gap Road	Lot 58 DP754607	Local	2760152
Murringo	Willawong Woolshed	660 Douglas Gap Road	Lot 58 DP754607	Local	2760153
Murringo	Sacred Heart Catholic Church (former)	1723 Geegullalong Road	Lot 1 DP567585	Local	2760018
Murringo	Sacred Heart Catholic School (former)	1709 Geegullalong Road	Lot 11 DP877024	Local	2760126
Murringo	Sacred Heart Convent (former)	1717 Geegullalong Road	Lot 10 DP877025	Local	2760125
Murringo	Murringo General Cemetery	Murringo Road	Lot 1 DP 1161112, Lot 7304 DP 1149678	Local	2760036
Murringo	Murringo Police Barracks (former)	2244 Murringo Road	Lot 363 DP754598	Local	2760115

Murringo	Grants Store (former)	2255 Murringo Road	Lot 1 DP1173198	Local	2760079
Murringo	Blacksmith shop (former)	2262 Murringo Road	Lot 5 Section 26 DP758734	Local	2760167
Murringo	Marengo Hotel (former)	2266 Murringo Road	Lot 3 DP864942	Local	2760112
Murringo	Marengo Station Homestead	2605 Murringo Road	Lot 2 DP 882910	Local	2760111
Murringo	Murringo Memorial Hall and Mechanics Institute	2272 Murringo Road	Lot 266 DP754598	Local	2760114
Murringo	Christ Church Anglican Church	2471 Murringo Road	Lots 1-4 Section 37 DP758734	Local	2760034
Murringo	Orizaba Homestead & stables	2706 Murringo Road	Lot 74 DP 754598	Local	2760117
Murringo	Orizaba Woolshed	2706 Murringo Road	Lot 73 DP 754599	Local	2760118
Murringo	Old Plough Inn	24 Murringo Gap Road	Lots 9 & 10 DP758734, Lot 81 DP997127	Local	2760120
Murringo	Murringo Post Office (original)	26 Murringo Gap Road	Lot 82 DP 1115993	Local	2760082
Murringo	Murringo Public School	91 Murringo Gap Road	Lots 2 & 3 Section 32 DP758734	Local	2760015
Murringo	East Milo Homestead	151 Waihemo Road	Lot 238 DP754598	Local	2760078
Murringo	Waihemo Homestead	810 Waihemo Road	Lot 2 DP754599	Local	2760148
Murringo	Waihemo shearers' quarters	810 Waihemo Road	Lot 44 DP754607	Local	2760149
Murringo	Murringo Police Barracks (former)	2244 Murringo Road	Lot 363 DP754598	Local	2760115
Murringo	Grants Store (former)	2255 Murringo Road	Lot 1 DP1173198	Local	2760079
Murrumburrah	Murrumburrah Municipal Council Chambers (former)	230 Albury Street	Lot 20 Section 35 DP758737	Local	1720045
Murrumburrah	Liliansfel'	259 Albury Street	Lots 4 and 5 Section 25 DP 758737	Local	1720265
Murrumburrah	Historical Society Museum	306 Albury Street	Lot 3 DP1242689	Local	1720155
Murrumburrah	Barnes Store complex	343-346 Albury Street	Lots 14-16 Section 39 DP758737	Local	1720042
Murrumburrah	Murrumburrah Courthouse (former)	374 Albury Street	Lot 1 Section 22 DP 758737	Local	1720012
Murrumburrah	Demondrille Shire Council Chambers (former)	Bathurst Street	Lot 11 Section 22 DP 758737	Local	1720162
Murrumburrah	Light Horse Memorial & Park	Bathurst Street	Lot 1 DP 1027823	Local	1720159
Murrumburrah	Public School (former)	116 Burley Griffin Way	Lot 351 DP 753624	Local	1720151
Murrumburrah	Harden Murrumburrah General Cemetery	Burley Griffin Way	Lot 1 DP 668458; Lot 1 DP 668462; Lots 723 & 724 DP753624, Lot 7008 DP	Local	1720194

			1021572; Lot 7013 DP 1021574; Lot 7022 DP 1021570; Lots 7325-7328 DP 1162286		
Murrumburrah	Our Lady of Mercy Presbytery	Clarke Street	Lot 19 Section 19 DP 758737; Lot 20 DP 91266; Lot 1 DP723558	Local	1720165
Murrumburrah	Fallon Family house (former)	57 Iris Street	Lot 1 DP1079736	Local	1720262
Murrumburrah	Inn (former)	190-192 Neill Street, Harden	Lots 15 & 16 Section 25 DP758737	Local	1720037
Murrumburrah	Allsopp's Mill (former) & residence	220 Neill Street	Lot 2 DP 1080535	Local	1720153
Murrumburrah	Harden-Murrumburrah Showground	North Street	Lot 570 DP 753624; Lot 1 DP 949152	Local	1720258
Murrumburrah	St Mary's Catholic Church	Vernon Street	Lot 6 Section 20 DP 758737	Local	1720031
Murrumburrah	St Mary's Convent (former)	Vernon Street	Lots 4 & 5 Section 1 DP 758737	Local	1720166
Murrumburrah	Rosemore store & stables	17 Vernon Street	Lot 6 DP 1058449	Local	1720036
Murrumburrah	Trinity Catholic School	Vernon Street	Lot 7 Section 20 DP 758737; Lot 2 DP 114853	Local	1720272
Murrumburrah	Whichcraft & Coffee Cottage	19 Vernon Street	Lot 5 Section 21 DP 758737	Local	1720167
Reids Flat	Reids Flat Public Hall	Albert Street	Lots 1 and 2 DP323649	Local	5062683
Reids Flat	Reids Flat Public School (former)	Albert Street	Lot 1 Section 9 DP758876	Local	5062981
Reids Flat	Reids Flat Showground	Britannia Street	Lot 241 DP754134	Local	5062684
Reids Flat	Reids Flat Union Church (former)	26-28 Britannia Street	Lot 7 Section 7 DP758876	Local	5062982
Reids Flat	Reids Flat General Cemetery	Reids Flat Road	Lot 7301 DP1147361	Local	5062682
Rugby	Rugby Homestead	Lugano Road	Lot 6 DP1045855	Local	5063035
Rugby	Rugby General Cemetery	Rugby Road	Lot 7300 DP1148016	Local	5062770
Rugby	St Aidan's Anglican Church (former)	3062 Rugby Road	Lot 166 DP754144	Local	5062685
Rugby	Rugby Public School (former)	3074 Rugby Road	Lot 164 DP754144	Local	5062773
Rugby	Rugby Memorial Gates	3081 Rugby Road	Lot 7001 DP1026331	Local	5062810
Rugby	Rugby Hall	3083 Rugby Road	Lot 169 DP754144	Local	5062771
Rugby	Rugby Police Station (former)	3090 Rugby Road	Lot 3 Section2 DP2025	Local	5062772
Rugby	Colonial Inn	3109 Rugby Road	Lot 5 Section 3 DP2025	Local	5062768
Rugby	Mewburn Grove Cemetery	3176 Rugby Road	Lot 25 DP754142	Local	5062809

Rugby	Rugby General Store (former)	3105 Rugby Road	Lot 4 Section 3 DP2025	Local	5062979
Rugby	St Virgil's Catholic Church	31 Good Street	Lot 159 DP754144	Local	5062813
Rye Park	Everton Homestead Group			Local	TBA
Rye Park	Rye Park General Cemetery	Cemetery Drive	Lot 7003 DP1026228	Local	5062775
Rye Park	St Matthews Anglican Church (former)	69 Kershaw Street	Lot 5 Section 6 DP1810	Local	5062834
Rye Park	Illyria Homestead	793 Rye Park Road	Lot 82 DP1064886	Local	5063036
Rye Park	Rye Park Uniting Church and cemetery (former)	Yass Street	Lot 26 DP668425	Local	5062776
Rye Park	Rye Park Soldiers Memorial Hall	16 Yass Street	Lot 1 DP304133	Local	5062922
Rye Park	St Josephs Catholic Church (fmr)	26-28 Yass Street	Lot 14 DP6190	Local	5062795
Rye Park	Rye Park Bush Nurse Cottage (former)	29 Yass Street	Lot 13 Section 2 DP1810	Local	5062921
Rye Park	Palmer Butchery (former)	51 Yass Street	Lot 2 DP321183	Local	5062919
Rye Park	Rye Park Recreation Ground	54-68 Yass Street	Lot 1 DP937799	Local	5062833
Rye Park	Rye Park Public School	78-86 Yass Street	Lot 322 DP40176	Local	5062832
Thuddungra	Thuddungara Memorial Hall	22 Blayneys Road	Lot 149 DP754594	Local	2760144
Thuddungra	St Patrick's Catholic Church (former)	2177 Bribbaree Road	Lot 1 DP 938762	Local	2760072
Thuddungra	Quamby Homestead	11 Quamby Road	Lot 5 DP 625030	Local	2760121
Thuddungra	St Luke's Anglican Church	14 Thuddungra Circuit	Lot 63 DP754603	Local	2760134
Wallah Wallah	Wallah Wallah Village Site (archaeological site)	off River Road	Lot 58 DP 754144	Local	5062688
Wirrimah	Wirrimah Community Hall & recreation ground	81 Horseferry Road	Lot 367 DP 754605	Local	2760154
Wirrimah	Wirrimah Prune Dehydrator (former)	105 Horseferry Road	Lot 457 DP 754605	Local	2760155
Wombat	Wombat General Cemetery	Cnr Bibbaringa & Carroona Roads	Road Reserve	Local	1720210
Wombat	St Matthews Anglican Church & Hall (former)	27 Hope Street	Lot 1 DP 614460	Local	1720205
Wombat	Soldier Memorial Hall	Rose Street	Lot 1 DP 316811	Local	1720204
Wombat	Sisters of the Sacred Heart Convent (former)	1 Rose Street	Lot 1 DP 718023	Local	1720201
Wombat	Wombat Public School	46 Rose Street	Lots 2 and 3 DP 404697	Local	1720198

Wombat	Wombat Hotel	95 Wombat Road	Lot 2 DP 1040193	Local	1720206
Wombat	St Colombanus Catholic Church (former)	124 Rose Street	Lot 12 Section 9 DP759105	Local	1720202
Young	City Bank (former)	91 Boorowa Street	Lot 2 DP607172	Local	2760001
Young	Bank of NSW (former)	130 Boorowa Street	Lots 1 & 2 DP860132	Local	2760164
Young	Commercial Hotel	167 Boorowa Street	Lot 7 Section 1 DP759144	Local	2760076
Young	Young Town Hall & Civic Offices	189-201 Boorowa Street	Lot 10 DP 1166763	Local	2760161
Young	Millard Centre	192 Boorowa Street	Lots 7 and 8 DP 657095	Local	2760002
Young	Silknit Building (former Small Arms Annex)	212 Boorowa Street	Lot 1 DP 111154	Local	2760048
Young	Strand Theatre (former)	241 Boorowa Street	Lot 2 DP 748427	Local	2760138
Young	Public School (former)	2 Campbell Street	Lot 3 DP40328	Local	2760006
Young	Roll Up Banner (moveable item)	2 Campbell Street	Lot 3 DP40328	Local	2760123
Young	Young Courth House (former)	9 Campbell Street	Lot 1 DP 799901	Local	2760003
Young	Young Gaol (former)	20 Caple Street	Lot 1 Section 49 DP 759144	Local	2760005
Young	Young Poultry Chilling Works (former)	19 Clarke Street	Lot B DP 103800	Local	2760051
Young	Church of St John The Evangelist	19 Cloete Street	Lots 9 & 10 Section 20 DP759144	Local	2760077
Young	Young General Cemetery	9 Cunich Street	Lot 1 DP 650679, Lot 1 DP 1121582, Lot 7302 DP 1146653	Local	2760049
Young	Quinn's Welcome Inn stables	758 Henry Lawson Way	Lot 1 DP1185752	Local	TBA
Young	Krebs Road gold diggings	Krebs Road	Lot 2323 DP754611	Local	2760108
Young	Tennis Club Rooms	5 Lachlan Street	Lots 1,3 & 4 DP 455259	Local	TBA
Young	Anderson Park War Memorial	Lovell Street	Lot 3 DP838152	Local	2760040
Young	Burrangong Shire Council Chambers (former)	26 Lovell Street	Lot 2 DP931661, Lot 3 DP660612	Local	2760066
Young	Empire Hotel	74 Lovell Street	Lot 1 DP1109432	Local	2760007
Young	Young Co-op Flour Mill	133 Lovell Street	Lot 1 DP 723903, Lot 1 DP 915844, Lot 2 579936, Lot 2 DP 909310, Lot A & B DP 909444, Lot 4 & 5 DP 907118, Lot 20 & 21 DP 136176	Local	2760004
Young	Lynch Street Bridge	Lynch Street	Road Reserve	Local	2760053

Young	NSW Government Offices (former AMP building)	25 Lynch Street	Lot 1 DP966841	Local	2760168
Young	St Paul's Presbyterian Church	26 Lynch Street	Lots 1, 2 & 3 DP 5354	Local	2760136
Young	Young Court House	74 Lynch Street	Lot 6 Section 20 DP759144	Local	2760165
Young	Young Post Office	66 Lynch Street	Lot 6A DP 90384	Local	2760047
Young	Young Uniting Church	82 Lynch Street	Lot 1 DP 903100	Local	2760116
Young	Young Hotel	89 Lynch Street	Lot 1 DP 900954	Local	2760009
Young	Temperance Hall	93 Main Street	Lot 1 DP1133090	Local	2760139
Young	Southern Cross Hall	96 Main Street	Lot A DP 385383	Local	2760129
Young	Old Courthouse	54 McLerie Street	Lot A DP354061	Local	2760011
Young	Bungalow, The	Moppity Road	Part Lot 3 DP40328	Local	2760143
Young	Young Showground Art Hall	4570 Murringo Road	Lot 1895 DP 754611	Local	2760098
Young	Young Showground Grandstand	4570 Murringo Road	Lot 1895 DP 754611	Local	2760102
Young	Young Showground Main Pavilion	4570 Murringo Road	Lot 1895 DP 754611	Local	2760110
Young	Young Showground Sheep Pavilion & Cattle Shed	4570 Murringo Road	Lot 1895 DP 754611	Local	2760028
Young	Young Showground Stan Lowe Pavilion	4570 Murringo Road	Lot 1895 DP 754611	Local	2760137
Young	Verity Prunes	43 Nasmyth Street	Lot L DP403257	Local	2760147
Young	Young Fruitgrowers' Cool Stores	154 Nasmyth Street	Lot1 DP341756, Lot1 DP668618	Local	2760159
Young	Phil Holmes Packing Shed (moveable item)	455 Olympic Highway North	Lot 2 DP 878117	Local	2760119
Young	Woodonga Uniting Church (former)	1123 Olympic Highway North	Lot 1 DP326274	Local	2760157
Young	Chinese Tribute Gardens	59 Pitstone Road	Lot 7009 DP1021369, Lot 708 DP1021369	Local	2760071
Young	Carrington Park & Band Rotunda	Ripon Street	Lot 1 DP901476	Local	2760014
Young	Chapel - St Mary's Church	9 Ripon Street	Lot 1 DP 1195788	Local	TBA
Young	St Josephs School (former)	9 Ripon Street	Lot 1 DP 1195788	Local	2760171
Young	St Marys Catholic Church	9 Ripon Street	Lot 1 DP 1195788	Local	2760170
Young	St Marys Presentation Convent (former)	9 Ripon Street	Lot 1 DP 1195788	Local	2760012

Young	St Marys War Memorial School (former)	9 Ripon Street	Lot 1 DP 1195788	Local	2760172
Young	St Patrick's School Hall (former)	9 Ripon Street	Lot 1 DP 1195789	Local	2760173
Young	Sarah Musgrave Bridge	Short Street	Road Reserve	Local	TBA
Young	Milkmans Creek Bridge	Temora Road	Road Reserve	Local	2760095
Young	Burrangong Lodge St John (former)	26 Zouch Street	Lot 5 DP 654488	Local	2760065
Young	St Marys War Memorial School (former)	9 Ripon Street	Lot 1 DP 1195788	Local	2760172
Young	St Patrick's School Hall (former)	9 Ripon Street	Lot 1 DP 1195789	Local	2760173
Young	Sarah Musgrave Bridge	Short Street	Road Reserve	Local	TBA
Young	Milkmans Creek Bridge	Temora Road	Road Reserve	Local	2760095
Young	Burrangong Lodge St John (former)	26 Zouch Street	Lot 5 DP 654488	Local	2760065

ITEMS PROPOSED TO BE REMOVED FROM EXISTING SCHEDULES

Item	Location	Description	Address	Reason
YOUNG LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN				
I11	Bribbaree	Cottage	23 West Street	Extensively modified. Significance compromised
I36	Maimuru	Clifton Bridge	Quamby-Thuddungra Road	Demolished
I45	Monteagle	Cottage	5 Rose Street	Extensively modified. Extremely poor condition.
I78	Young	Australian Hotel	222 Boorowa Street	Included as contributory item in Young Heritage Conservation Area.
I81	Young	Birches Store (former)	2 Chillingworks Road	Demolished following statement of heritage impact
I82	Young	Blackguard Gully gold diggings	Whiteman Avenue	Duplication of State listing.
I87	Young	Gateway to former Christian Brothers Monastery	Dundas Street	Significance not properly assessed.
I92	Young	Great Eastern Hotel	111 Boorowa Street	Included as contributory item in Young Heritage Conservation Area.
I112	Young	Hanlon Bridge	Thornhill Street	More representative items listed.
I116	Young	Young Prune Store	20 Lynch Street	Demolished. Incorrectly described
I117	Young	Strand Theatre (former)	241 Boorowa Street	Extensive internal modifications have reduced the significance of the interior.
I121	Young	Watson Bros Store (former)	225 Boorowa Street	Included as contributory item in Young Heritage Conservation Area.
I122	Young	Young Ambulance Station	36 Cloete Street	Included in Young Heritage Conservation Area.
I124	Young	Young Fire Station	32 Lynch Street	Included in Young Heritage Conservation Area.
I127	Young	Young Railway Station	Demondrille-Blayney Railway	Duplication of State listing.
I128	Young	Young School of Arts (former)	31 Lynch Street	Included as contributory item in Young Heritage Conservation Area.

Items proposed to be removed from schedules

Item	Location	Description	Address	Reason
HARDEN LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN				
I1	Demondrille	Demondrille Junction railway ruins and signal box.	Main Southern Railway reserve	Duplication of State listing. Very little of railway remains and in poor condition.
I3	Harden	Harden Railway Station and yard group	Main Southern Railway reserve	Duplication of State listing.
I4	Demondrille	Demondrille Creek Bridge	Burley Griffin Way	No significance originally identified. Review indicates no significance.
I5	Harden	Harden Fire Station	141 Albury Street	Building substantially altered. Duplicates Agency listing.
I7	Harden	Harden Railway Precinct	Whitton Lane	Duplication of State listing
I11	Demondrille	Pise cottage ruin	Back Demondrille Road	In extremely poor condition. Significance lost.
I12	Galong	Railway station and yard group	Main Southern Railway reserve	Duplication of State listing.
I15	Galong	Public School (former)	George Street	Included in Galong Heritage Conservation Area
I16	Galong	Uniting Church	High Street	Included in Galong Heritage Conservation Area
I19	Galong	Former post office	McMahon Street	Included in Galong Heritage Conservation Area
I20	Galong	Pise cottage and garage	McMahon Street	Included in Galong Heritage Conservation Area
I21	Galong	Residence	McMahon Street	Included in Galong Heritage Conservation Area
I22	Galong	Memorial Hall	McMahon Street	Included in Galong Heritage Conservation Area
I23	Galong	Former railway station	Orient Street	Poorly defined archaeological site.
I29	Berremangra	Reedy Creek Homestead	Old Hume Highway	Buildings in state of extensive disrepair. Significance diminished.
I33	Harden	Federation cottage	50 Clarke Street	Poor example of type. Superior example included.
I39	Harden	Vernacular cottage	55 Lucan Street	Significance not clearly identified.
I40	Cunninggar	Railway Water Supply (Blue Dam)	Burley Griffin Way	Evidence of dam largely gone. Earlier water supply example included in its place.

APPENDIX B

Items proposed to be removed from schedules

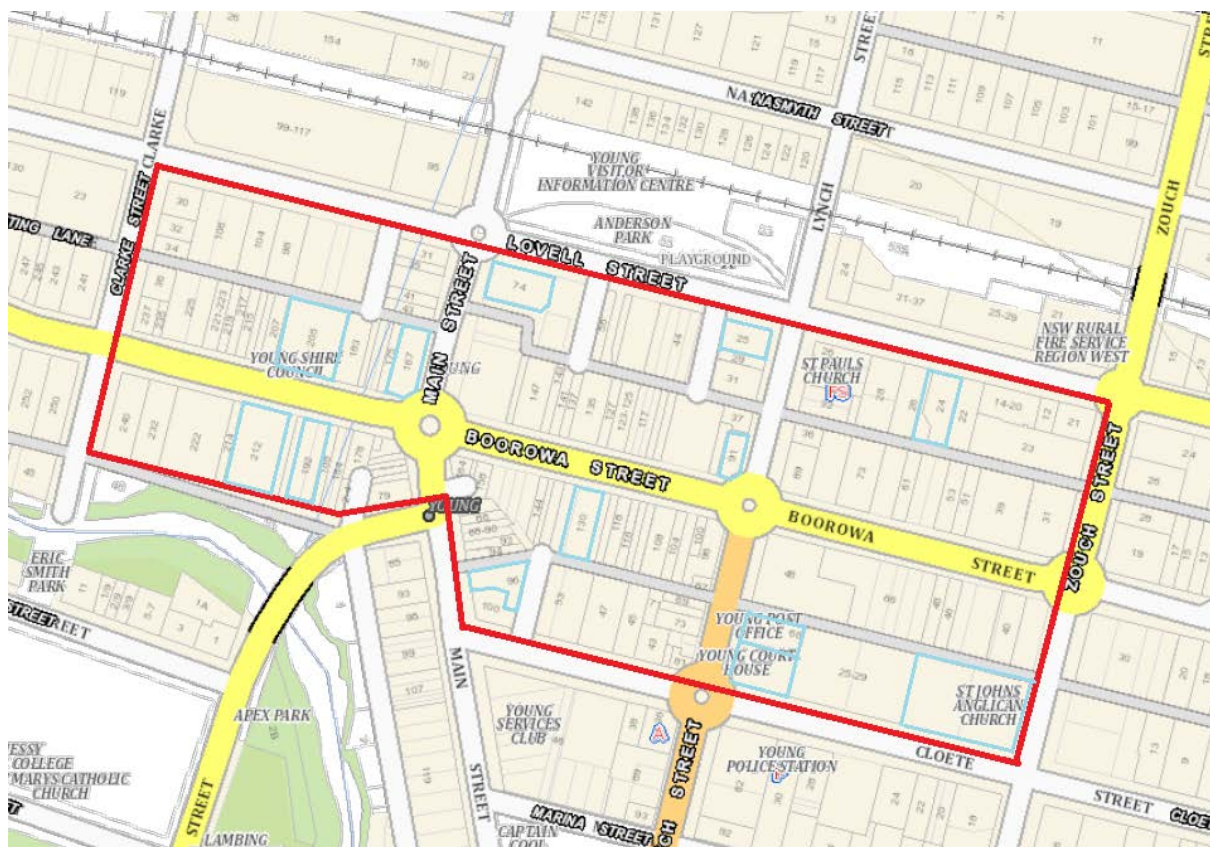
Item	Location	Description	Address	Reason
142	Harden	Rocky Ponds derailment site	Un-identified.	Location not identified. Poorly defined and no physical evidence.
143	Harden	The Old Bank building	27 Neill Street	Included in Harden Heritage Conservation Area
146	Harden	Nimby West homestead	Nimby Road	Inadequately described.
147	Harden	Pise Victorian cottage	15 North Street	Poor example of type. Superior example included.
148	Harden	Pise Victorian cottage	35 North Street	Poor example of type. Superior example included.
149	Harden	Pise Victorian cottage	84 North Street	Poor example of type. Superior example included.
150	Harden	Pise Federation cottage	26 Scott Street	Not optimal example of type. Superior example included.
153	Harden	Pise cottage	23 Swift Street	Poor example of type. Superior example included.
154	Harden	Weirview Homestead	Weirview Road	Inadequately described.
156	Harden	Pise homestead and machinery shed	Wombat Road	In poor condition. Significance not properly identified
157	Harden	Former Nubba School	Wombat Road	In poor condition. Significance largely lost.
162	Jugiong	Pise ruin	Riverside Drive	In extremely poor condition. Significance lost.
170	McMahons Reef	Timberly homestead and outbuildings	Timberley Road	Significance not clearly identified.
178	Murrumburrah	Former Bank building	319 Albury Street	Included in Murrumburrah Heritage Conservation Area
185	Murrumburrah	Vernacular timber slab cottage	Bathurst Street	Significance not clearly identified.
176	Murrumburrah	Federation residence	299 Albury Street	Included in Murrumburrah Heritage Conservation Area
179	Murrumburrah	Commercial Hotel	337-341 Albury Street	Included in Murrumburrah Heritage Conservation Area
190	Murrumburrah	Pise ruin	Lyons Street	Building in state of extensive disrepair. Significance diminished.

APPENDIX B**Items proposed to be removed from schedules**

Item	Location	Description	Address	Reason
I91	Murrumburrah	Railway footbridge	Main Southern Railway reserve	Poor example of type.
I114	Nubba	Myrella	Newington Road, Murrumburrah	Significance not clearly identified.
I103	Wombat	Sportsground, tennis club, club house and Rural Fire Service shed	Rose Street	Significance not clearly identified.
I105	Wombat	Cottage	Wombat Road	Significance not clearly identified. Poor condition.

YOUNG – PROPOSED HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA

LOCATION	BOUNDARIES	CHARACTERISTICS
Young – Boorowa Street	Boorowa Street, covering the business district between Lovell Street in the north, Cloete Street in the south, Zouch Street to the east and Clarke Street in the west.	The area has an overall consistency in building age, style and use. Most buildings date from the 1880s to the mid 20 th century, are (at least) two storeys high and have similar retail/commercial uses. Many architectural styles are represented in this precinct. Street planting and furniture adds a further unifying element.

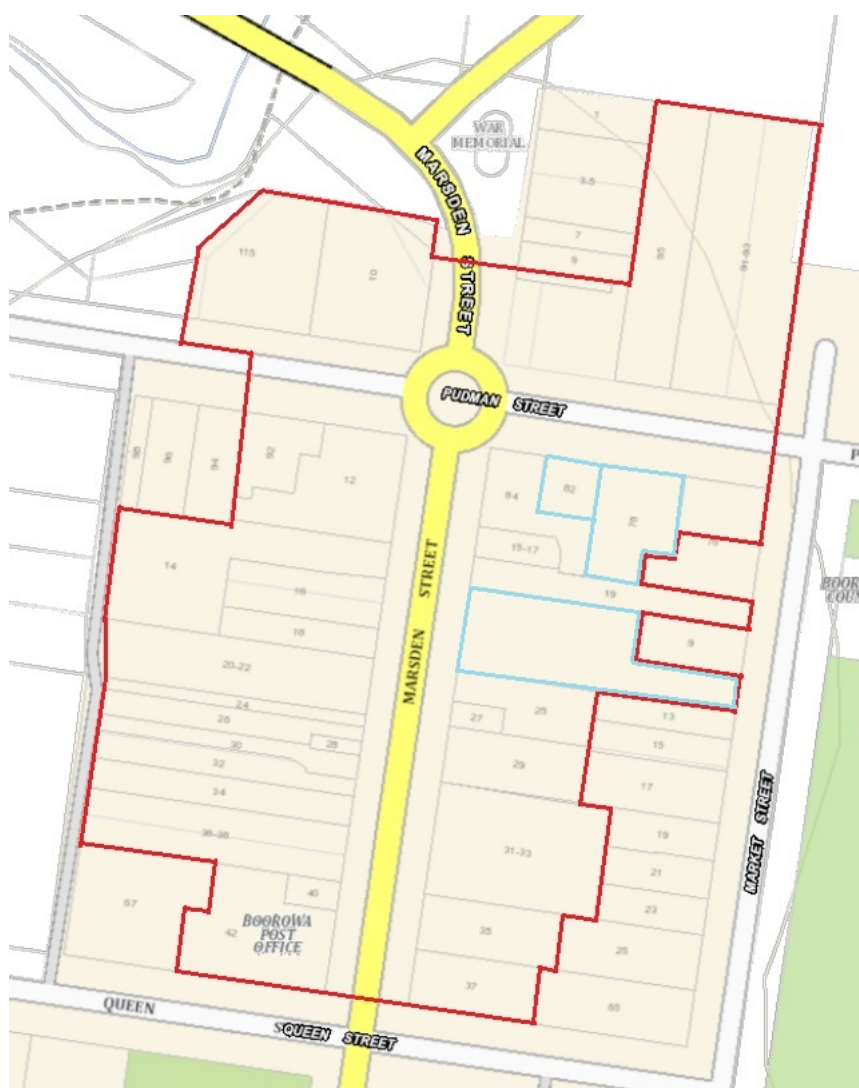


Plan indicating proposed Heritage Conservation Area in Young (outlined in red) with identified items to retain their heritage listing shown outlined in blue.

BOOROWA – PROPOSED HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA

MARSDEN STREET

LOCATION	BOUNDARIES	CHARACTERISTICS
Boorowa – Marsden Street	Marsden Street between the Boorowa War Memorial in the north and Queen Street in the south and along Pudman Street from Market Street in the east and the lane running parallel to, and between Scott and Marsden Streets.	This area is dominated by early to mid 20 th century, generally single storey, commercial buildings, many of which retain original frontages and shop windows. Consistent street tree planting and street furniture add to the overall cohesive and attractive appearance of the area.



Plan indicating proposed Heritage Conservation Area in Boorowa (outlined in red) with identified items to retain their heritage listing shown outlined in blue.

BOOROWA – PROPOSED HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA

BRIAL AND COURT STREETS

LOCATION	BOUNDARIES	CHARACTERISTICS
Boorowa – Brial and Court Streets	Covering the intersection of Brial and Court Streets and the section of Court Street to No's 57 and 54 Court Street to the south.	This area represents Boorowa's original commercial area. The buildings are generally older, with most dating from the late 19 th century. There is a stronger two storey element and a broadly more 'industrial' feel influenced by the presence of the railway terminus in Court Street.

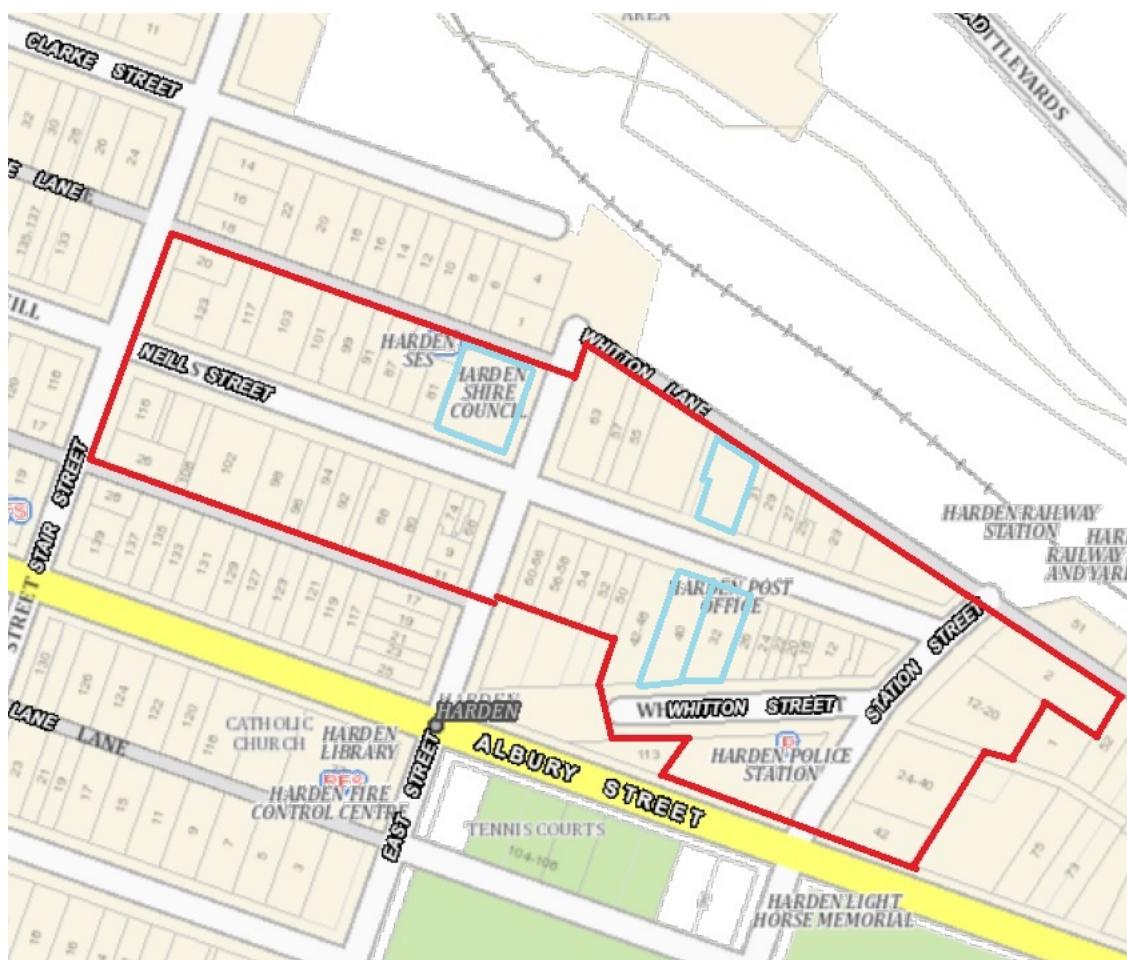


**Plan indicating proposed Heritage Conservation Area in
Court and Brial Streets Boorowa (outlined in red).**

HARDEN – PROPOSED HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA

NEILL AND STATION STREETS

LOCATION	BOUNDARIES	CHARACTERISTICS
Harden – Neill and Station Streets	An area covering Neil Street and Station Streets, from Stair Street in the west, Clarke Lane and Whitton lane in the north and the rear lot boundaries of the buildings facing Station Street in the east. The southern boundary is the laneway between Albury Street and Neil Street along to the western end of Whitton Street, turning down to Albury Street.	This is the main commercial, social and services area of Harden. Two storey buildings generally reflect its 1880s establishment period, while the single-storey retail buildings in the eastern area present some exceptional early 20 th century retail buildings. Many retain high levels of integrity. Consistent street tree planting and street furniture add to the overall attractive appearance of the area.



Heritage Conservation Areas

Plan indicating proposed Heritage Conservation Area in Harden (outlined in red) with identified items to retain their heritage listing shown outlined in blue.

MURRUMBURRAH – PROPOSED HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA

ALBURY STREET

LOCATION	BOUNDARIES	CHARACTERISTICS
Murrumburrah – Albury Street	Albury Street from West Street in the west to the eastern boundary of properties on the western side of Murrumbulla Creek. The northern boundary is the land between Albury Street and Neill Streets and Neill Street at the rear of the former mill. The southern boundary is the laneway that runs parallel to Albury Street.	This part of Murrumburrah is the business centre of the original town, and its buildings are generally of mid-late 19 th century design and of two storeys. A number of particularly fine early 20 th century buildings and the former mill structure create visual focus in the area. The integrity of many landmark buildings has been compromised by wholesale verandah demolition and remedying this should be a primary goal for the HCA.



Plan indicating proposed Heritage Conservation Area in Murrumburrah (outlined in red) with identified items to retain their heritage listing shown outlined in blue.

GALONG – PROPOSED HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA

LOCATION	BOUNDARIES	CHARACTERISTICS
Galong	Centred around McMahon Street but including parts of the broader village. The northern boundary is part of Linden Road and part of Hill Street leading to the western boundary which is the laneway between High and Harden Streets. At its southern end, it takes in the Royal Hotel and all of McMahon Street.	The whole of Galong village has experienced little development from the mid 20 th century and it reflects an almost completely intact 1920s/1930s village. The proposed HCA is the heart of that village and captures the village sense and feel, including the local shops, community hall and a church all built around the same time.



Plan indicating proposed Heritage Conservation Area in Boorowa (outlined in red) with identified items to retain their heritage listing shown outlined in blue.

APPENDIX C
Heritage Conservation Areas

**ITEMS PROPOSED TO RETAIN THEIR INDIVIDUAL HERITAGE LISTING
IN NOMINATED HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREAS**

ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION
YOUNG HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA		
I80	Bank of NSW (former)	Lots 1 and 2 DP860132 130 Boorowa Street, Young
I84	Burrangong Shire Council Chambers (former)	Lot 3 DP660612, Lot2 DP931661 26 Lovell Street, Young
I88	Church of St John the Evangelist	Lot 10 Section 20 DP759144 19 Cloete Street
I89	City Bank (former)	Lot 2 DP607172 91 Boorowa Street, Young
I90	Commercial Hotel	Lot 7 Section 1 DP759144 167 Boorowa Street, Young
I94	Empire Hotel	Lot 1 DP1109432 74 Lovell Street
I97	Millard Centre	Lots 7 and 8 DP657095 192 Boorowa Street, Young
I99	NSW Government Offices (former AMP Building)	Lot 1 DP966841 25 Lynch Street, Young
I101	Young Courthouse	Lot 6 Section 20 DP759144 74 Lynch Street, Young
I111	St Paul's Presbyterian Church	Lots 1, 2 & 3 DP 5354 26 Lynch Street, Young
I115	Young Post Office	Lot 6A DP 90384 66 Lynch Street, Young
I124	Young Fire Station	Lots 4 & 5 DP 5354 32 Lynch Street, Young
I126	Young Town Hall	Lots 10 & 11 DP 759144 189-201 Boorowa Street
I113	Silknit Building	Lot 1 DP111154 212 Boorowa Street
I114	Southern Cross Hall	Lot A DP385383 96 Main Street, Young

ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION
BOOROWA – BRIAL STREET HCA		
n/a	Wentworth House	Lot 1 Section 16 DP758139 71 Brial Street, Boorowa

ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION
BOOROWA – MARSDEN STREET HCA		
n/a	The Model Store	Lot 7 DP107814

APPENDIX C

Heritage Conservation Areas

		19 Marsden Street, Boorowa
n/a	Murphy Bros House of Quality	10 DP1135979
		80-82 Pudman Street, Boorowa
n/a	Central Hotel (former)	Lot 1 DP 779477
		78 Pudman Street, Boorowa

ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION
GALONG HCA		
n/a	Killick & Sons General Store (former)	Lot 32 & 33 DP5295 McMahon Street, Galong
n/a	Royal Hotel	Lots 1 & 2 Section 8 DP8235 McMahon Street, Galong

ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION
HARDEN HCA		
n/a	Harden Shire Council offices (former)	Lot 5 DP664226 3 East Street, Harden
I44	Harden Post Office	Lot 7 Section 62 DP758737 32 Neill Street, Harden
I43	The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (former)	Lot 6 Section 62 DP758737 40 Neill Street, Harden
n/a	Mechanics Institute Public Hall.	Lot C DP375926 Neill Street, Harden

ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION
MURRUMBURRAH HCA		
I92	Allsopp's mill (former) and residence	Lot 2 DP1080535 220 Neill Street, Harden
I71	Court House (former)	Lot 1 Section 22 DP758737 Albury Street, Murrumburrah
I84	Light Horse memorial and park	Lot 1 DP1027823 Bathurst Street, Murrumburrah
I81	Barnes' Store (former)	Lots 14-16 Section 39 DP758737 346 Albury Street, Murrumburrah
I73	Historical society museum	Lot 3 Section 38 DP758737

Heritage Conservation Areas

Albury Street Murrumburrah

Barwang

Currawong Homestead Group

Statement of Significance

The Currawong Group is an outstanding, intact and highly representative example of the lifestyle, activities, success and wealth of early and entrepreneurial squatters in the earliest days of settlement in the Hilltops area and the broader colony. James Roberts was likely squatting on the land from as early as 1828 (his presence was noted in Charles Sturt's diary on his exploration of the Murrumbidgee River in 1829) and Currawong (originally Currawang) would likely have seen the earliest contacts between indigenous and European peoples. Roberts accumulated extensive tracts of land and a village (that never eventuated) was planned around his land in 1848. An 1858 survey shows a house, hut and stables on the land. From the 1860s on, Roberts established and ran mail services throughout the district and by 1866 had established passenger coach services between Young and Yass, Boorowa and Yass and a twice-weekly service to Sydney. In 1861, he sheltered and fed a reported 1276 Chinese diggers fleeing from the Lambing Flats riots. A staunch defender of squatters' rights, Roberts was at the forefront of the struggle between squatters and selectors, eventually losing large areas of land before he gave in and took up freehold titles. Construction on the granite homestead and outbuildings started in 1874, however Roberts died in 1876 before its completion. Later additions and alterations were made to the homestead in the 1910s.

The Group comprises the Homestead, stockman's cottage, coach house & stables, post office (former), meat store, servants' quarters, woolshed, shearers' quarters, timber bridge, cricket pitch, inground water storage tanks, machinery outbuildings and a windmill electricity generation room. The Currawong Group is a highly intact and strongly representative example of squatting and early pastoral life in the region and broader colony and offer opportunities for further historical, archaeological and cultural research into early settlement activities and encounters with indigenous peoples. The extant buildings and structures reflect the domestic, pastoral and entrepreneurial activities of Roberts whose entrepreneurial activities shaped the development of the broader Hilltops area. The Currawong Group has local, and potential State, historical, historical association, aesthetic, technical, rarity and research significance and has high degrees of intactness and integrity.

Lowlynn Homestead

Statement of Significance

Built around 1920, 'Lowlynn' is a substantial and very fine example of the Arts and Crafts style of architecture. Lowlynn was the home of the Knight-Gregson family, the first of whom, Henry Knight-Gregson arrived in Australia in 1876 from 'Lowlynn' in Northumberland, England. Moving first around Victoria and Queensland, Henry Knight-Gregson worked for the Oriental Bank of NSW then the Bank of NSW, finally settling in Murrumburrah in 1878. It appears to be some time after 1907 that he bought the land on which 'Lowlynn' was built and lived there until his death in 1928. He and his family were heavily involved in (race) horse breeding and were prominent in the area and the broader region for their horse breeding and racing activities. A son, Henry Knight-Gregson was an alderman and deputy Shire President of the Murrumburrah Shire in the 1940s and the family remained owners of Lowlynn for an extended period. 'Lowlynn' reflects the wealth, interests and tastes of a businessman resident of the area and the opportunities presented by the area to men of substance. It has historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical significance and a high degree of integrity.

Beggan Beggan

Ardesier Homestead and outbuildings

Statement of Significance

'Ardesier' homestead and outbuildings were completed in 1900, and were built by the Ross family, well-known local pastoralists who also owned 'Garangula', 'Collingwood' and 'Inverloch' holdings. William Ross was a fairly early settler to the area, establishing a strong base of land holdings and becoming a prominent person in the area and beyond, donating a church to the Harden township in the late 1800s. His son, John Knox Ross (known as Knox Ross) and his family lived at Ardesier. Knox Ross was widely known as a stud-sheep breeder and a champion polo player who died in his 40s in 1934. The property has been in the ownership of the Ross family and its descendants for around 120 years.

The homestead is built in a simple but elegant style with Arts and Crafts style flourishes on the wrap-around verandah. Both it and the outbuildings are built of pise, and likely by the local pise specialists, the Fallon family of Harden. Ardesier reflects the less common use of pise in the construction of homes for the wealthy. Ardesier has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical significance and a high to moderate degree of integrity.

Bum Gum

Statement of Significance

Originally part of the Nimby (or Nimbi) holding further to the south, Bum Gum (formerly called 'Bon Oak') was purchased by the Fallon family in 1927. The Fallons were a local family of builders who appear to have been in the district from the 1860s on and who specialised in pise construction. They were responsible for building hundreds of buildings, both rural and urban, across the Harden-Murrumburrah district and beyond. The dwelling on 'Bum Gum' is understood to be the last built by them and the home in which they retired. It is not clear where the 'Bum Gum' name came from. Although the building has been added to and altered, it has local historical association, aesthetic and research/technical significance and a moderate degree of integrity.

Collingwood Blade Shearing Shed

Statement of Significance

The Collingwood blade shearing shed was possibly constructed in the 1880s to serve as a shearing facility for the Collingwood run and neighbouring properties. It was replaced in 1906 by a new shearing shed constructed to accommodate machine shearing. The blade shearing shed has direct associations with Edward Murphy who established the Collingwood run in the early 1870s. During his lifetime Edward Murphy was regarded as a progressive pastoralist who introduced many innovative practices into his management of the property. The shed is a simple rectangular design that reflects common practice for the erection of small shearing sheds in the late 19th century. It is representative of the development of Collingwood and of innovations in shearing practice that occurred in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The building has local historical, historical association and technical/research significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

Collingwood Machine Shearing Shed

Statement of Significance

The Collingwood shearing shed was constructed in 1906 to provide an improved shearing facility for the Collingwood run. When built it represented the epitome in shearing shed design and

infrastructure reflecting at least fifty years of learning and adaptation within the wool industry. It was also used to shear sheep for neighbouring stations. The shed replaced an earlier blade shed and is still in use. The shearing shed has direct associations with Edward Murphy who established the Collingwood run in the early 1870s. During his lifetime Edward Murphy was regarded as a progressive pastoralist who introduced many innovative practices into his management of the property. The shearing shed is a T-plan design that was built specifically to accommodate shearing using Wolseley patent shearing machines. The layout of the shed reflects design innovations that accommodated a more efficient workflow within shearing sheds. The large engine room and lowered wool room are significant elements of a much-improved shearing shed layout. Collingwood is one of two early 20th century T-plan sheds recorded in the Hilltops district. It is representative of the development of Collingwood and of innovations in shearing practice that occurred in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The place has local historical, historical association and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Cunningham Creek weir

Statement of Significance

The Cunningham Creek weir was built to supply water to the steam locomotives running on the Main Southern (Sydney-Melbourne) Railway. Built in 1912, the weir was built as part of the extension of the line to Cootamundra. The weir is some 16 metres high, is a single-arch concrete construction, with a wall thickness of around 1m. The reservoir it created in the Cunningham Creek was over 1.3 km long and 150 000m² in area at the dam's crest. The weir had a central overfall spillway was a central overfall, with a pumping system installed to carry water through wooden pipes to a further reservoir at the highest point of Harden township, from where trains could be serviced. Despite having a scouring system installed, the reservoir silted up very rapidly and was rendered useless by 1928. The reservoir created by the weir is now noted as a place where a wide range of native and exotic birds gather to breed.

The weir represents the engineering effort and infrastructure required to push the railways through the landscape and the signature importance of the rail to towns like Harden. It has local historical, representative and technical significance and a moderate degree of integrity.

Glen Ayr Homestead

Statement of Significance

Built in 1922, Glen Ayr was the home of John George Hufton, a noted landholder in the area. Hufton arrived in Australia from England in 1904, spending a number of years on farms in the Riverina area before settling on land at Beggan Beggan. In 1914 he married Janet Ross, daughter of W. Ross of Garangula and settled into a prominent place in local life. The Huftons were instrumental in establishing the Harden District Hospital, with garden parties being held at Glen Ayr at various times to raise funds for its operations. John Hufton also served as President of the hospital and was active in the Presbyterian church and local sporting, agricultural and pastoral organisations. A successful pastoralist, the 'Glen Ayr' homestead reflects Hufton's prosperity, being a substantial and likely costly building. Built of pise (and likely by the local Fallon family who were responsible for many pise structures in the district), the homestead has fine Arts and Crafts joinery and detailing on the verandah that wraps around the house. 'Glen Ayr' has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical significance and a high degree of integrity.

Bendick Murrell

Bendick Murrell General Cemetery

Statement of Significance

The Bendick Murrell General Cemetery site was dedicated in 1924 to serve the Bendick Murrell district. The site appears to have been in use since the 1870s. Bendick Murrell General Cemetery is an important element of the story of Young Shire. It contains the remains of and memorials to generations of residents of the district. It has local historical and social significance, representativeness and a moderate level of integrity.

Bendick Murrell Memorial Hall

Statement of Significance

Bendick Murrell Memorial Hall is representative of community halls built as memorials to those who served in World War I and World War II and is also representative of the endeavour of the people of Bendick Murrell who worked towards its construction. It also has associations with the work of many organisations in the Bendick Murrell district. It has local historical, historical association, social significance and representativeness. It has a moderate level of integrity.

Bendick Murrell S016 Grain Elevator

Statement of Significance

The Bendick Murrell grain elevator is a significant item in the landscape of Bendick Murrell. It is a visual icon of the importance of rail and grain handling in the story of the village and helps to define its character. The grain elevator has local historical, aesthetic and technical research significance. It also has a high level of integrity and representativeness.

St Andrew's Anglican Church (former)

Statement of Significance

St Andrew's Anglican Church, Bendick Murrell is an example of a Picturesque Gothic building constructed of coursed rubble. The church has been a focus of worship of the Bendick Murrell Anglican community for over 100 years. It is an important element of the early 20th century development of the village. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic, social significance and technical/research significance. The church is also considered to have local representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Berthong

Milong Flats Round Stable

Statement of Significance

The circular stable at Milong Flats is a stable and granary that was constructed in the early 20th century to support agricultural and pastoral activity on the large Milong run. It appears to have been used to stable draught horses used on the property. The circular stable illustrates the construction and modification of vernacular agricultural and pastoral buildings in the late 19th and early 20th century. It is a rare surviving circular stable and granary built using vernacular methods. It has local historical and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness, and a moderate degree of integrity.

Boorowa

Boer War Memorial

Statement of Significance

In 1901 the community of Boorowa erected a memorial to the first local resident to be killed in action in a foreign war. George Cooper of Goba Creek was killed in action in South Africa on 12 October 1900 and by October the following year the memorial on the corner of Pudman and Court Streets had been erected in his honour. The memorial to George Cooper is the first war memorial erected in the Boorowa District and reflects the community's desire to honour his memory. It is one of relatively few Boer War memorials erected in western New South Wales. It has local historical and social significance, rarity and a high degree of integrity.

Boorowa Council Chambers (former)

Statement of Significance

The Hilltops Council Chambers (formerly the Boorowa Council chambers) is the third building occupied by local government in the town of Boorowa and has been occupied by Council for almost 60 years. The Council Chambers are part of the substantial body of work of Young based architect Norman Lipman who maintained a very active architectural practice in the South West Slopes during the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s. The building is representative of the growth of local government in Boorowa and the urban growth of Boorowa in the 1950s. The complex has local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Boorowa Court House (former)

Statement of Significance

In recognition of the growing importance of Boorowa Regular Courts of Petty Sessions were held in the town from 1855 and in 1858 the district police headquarters and Crown Lands Office were moved there from Binalong. A grand courthouse was constructed in 1883-1884 to replace an earlier building constructed in 1860. The 1884 courthouse functioned in its designed role until its closure in 1988. The courthouse building is a grand local example of the Victorian Free Classical Style of architecture and arguably the grandest building in Boorowa. It is representative of the importance of Boorowa as a regional centre in the late 19th century and early 20th century. The building has local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Boorowa General Cemetery

Statement of Significance

Boorowa General Cemetery is an important element of the development of the Town of Boorowa. It has been in use since 1864 and contains the remains of many prominent local citizens. It is a substantially intact Victorian cemetery that contains many gravestones and memorials representing various phases of fashion in memorial design. Monuments in the cemetery represent the work of many monumental masons from around the region. The cemetery has the potential to provide information about trends in the design of memorials and gravestones in the 19th & 20th centuries. It is also considered to possess a high level of archaeological potential. The place has local historical, historical association, aesthetic, social and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Boorowa Mechanics Institute (former)

Statement of Significance

Since its construction in 1883 the Boorowa Mechanics Institute has served many purposes, functioning as an institute of learning, a council chambers, cinema and clothing factory. From the 1920s the building was the home of the Boorowa Branch of the CWA. The building is an expression of the wealth of Boorowa generated by the economic boom of the 1880s and of the confidence of residents in the future of the town. It is a modest example of the Victorian Free Classical Style of architecture and is representative of the development of the town of Boorowa and its cultural life in the late 19th century. The building has local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Boorowa Municipal Chambers (former)

Statement of Significance

The Boorowa Municipal Council Chambers was constructed between 1909 and 1910 to create a permanent home for the Council. Following its establishment in 1889 Council had held meetings in the Boorowa Mechanics Institute building. The Municipal Council Chambers functioned in this role until a new Council Chambers was constructed in Market Street in 1956. The building is representative of the development and operation of local government in Boorowa during the early to mid 20th century. The former chambers has local historical significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Boorowa Post Office and Residence

Statement of Significance

Postal services in Boorowa have been conducted from the present Post Office since 1876. The construction of a dedicated Post Office in Marsden Street in 1875 was one element of the shifting commercial dynamic that led to the consolidation of business activity in this precinct. The building is representative of the development of the commercial district of Boorowa from the 1870s onwards. It has local historical significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Boorowa Railway Yard

Statement of Significance

The construction of a branchline railway to Boorowa in the early 20th century enhanced the district communication links and helped to facilitate growth in agricultural and pastoral production. The railway yard occupied what had been public land and required relocation of the town's cricket ground. The location of the railway station in Court Street appears to have reinforced business activity in the block between Pudman and Brial Streets and in the area around the intersection of Pudman and Marsden Streets. The Boorowa Railway Corridor is representative of the forces that drove the development of the Boorowa district in the early 20th century. The precinct has local historical significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

Boorowa River Bridge

Statement of Significance

The Boorowa River Bridge was constructed to replace a timber bridge, which itself had been built to replace a bridge constructed in the early 1860s. The erection of each of these bridges is an indication of the importance of road transport between Boorowa and Young, which emerged when gold was discovered at Lambing Flat in 1861. The present bridge is also indicative of

improvements in the district's road that were undertaken after the Second World War. The bridge is an example of reinforced concrete construction employed in the mid 20th century and a pleasing example of the Modern style prominent in this period. It is representative of the improvements in road transport occurring after the Second World War. The bridge has local historical, aesthetic and technical/research significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Boorowa River Weir – Acramans Bridge

Statement of Significance

In 1902 a mass concrete weir was constructed on the Boorowa River northeast of the town to provide a reliable water supply for the growing town. This weir proved to be inadequate for the needs of the town and was replaced within 40 years. The pondage created by the weir was used by Chinese market gardeners to grow vegetables nearby. The weir is an interesting example of a early 20th century mass concrete design and construction and is representative of attempts to provide a secure water supply for Boorowa. The weir has local historical and technical/research significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Boorowa River Weir and Pumphouse

Statement of Significance

The construction of a new water supply scheme for the Town of Boorowa in 1939-1940 was a major breakthrough for a town that had relied on ad-hoc water supply solutions for almost 80 eighty years. The weir and pumphouse off Geraldine Street were key elements of this new scheme, ensuring potable water was available to the town. The facility is an interesting example of a 1930s design water treatment facility that continues in use after 75 years. The weir and pumphouse are representative of the improvement of water supply that occurred across New South Wales from the 1930s onwards. The place has local historical and technical/research significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Boorowa S008 Grain Elevator

Statement of Significance

Construction of the Boorowa S008 grain elevator in 1929 revolutionised the agricultural industry of the district by providing bulk storage and handling of grains. The structure stands as an icon of the growth in wheat production in the district before World War II. The Boorowa grain elevator is relatively intact and represents the presentation of these elevators as built. It is representative of the infrastructure of wheat growing which was developed in the region in the 1920s. The grain elevator has local historical and technical/research significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Boorowa Showground Grandstand

Statement of Significance

The Boorowa Showground grandstand appears to have been relocated from the former racecourse to the showground in 1932. It was possibly constructed at the racecourse some time around 1910. The building has associations with horse racing and agricultural shows in Boorowa for covering more than a century. The grandstand is of a classic design with hallmarks of the Edwardian era and is a landmark feature of the Boorowa Showground. The building has local historical and aesthetic significance, rarity, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Burrowa Steam Mill Bakery and Cottage

Statement of Significance

The Burrowa Steam Mill bakery and cottage are remnants of the flour mill originally constructed in 1851 and demolished in 1930. The steam mill was the earliest industrial enterprise in Boorowa and was linked to the development of agriculture in the district. The remaining structures are possibly the oldest buildings in the town of Boorowa. The surviving buildings on the Burrowa Steam Mill site have the potential to provide information on the use of stone rubble as a building material in the 1840s and 1850s. They also have the potential to provide information on the construction and operation of commercial bakeries in this period. The structures are rare surviving examples of 1850s construction in Boorowa, and are representative of the early development of the town of Boorowa and of agricultural production in the Boorowa district. They have local historical and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

Burrowa Steam Mill Store

Statement of Significance

The Burrowa Steam Mill store is a remnant of the flour mill originally constructed in 1851 and demolished in 1930. The steam mill was the earliest industrial enterprise in Boorowa and was linked to the development of agriculture in the district. The store is possibly the oldest building in the town of Boorowa. It also has associations with the Shamrock Inn which operated on the same property from 1877. The surviving buildings on the Burrowa Steam Mill site have the potential to provide information on the use of stone rubble as a building material in the 1840s and 1850s. The building is a rare surviving example of 1850s construction in Boorowa and is representative of the early development of the town of Boorowa and of agricultural production in the Boorowa district. It has local historical and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

Boorowa Uniting Church

Statement of Significance

The former Wesleyan Chapel was the third major denominational church built in Boorowa and its construction was a testament to the development of the town and surrounding districts. It continues to function as a place of gathering and worship. The church has direct associations with the Wesleyan and Methodist communities of Boorowa, and with the Uniting Church of Australia. The building has local historical, historical association and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Boorowa War Memorial

Statement of Significance

The Boorowa War Memorial was constructed in 1933 after much debate about the form a local memorial should take. The memorial was built to accommodate two practical purposes, a meeting room for the Returned Soldiers' League and a clock tower for the town. The end result was an unusual and prominent feature dominating the northern entrance to the town of Boorowa. The building has direct associations with the Returned Soldiers' League and its members. The memorial is an unusual structure designed by Sydney Architect R. Richardson. The design, apparently inspired by the Abbott's Kitchen at Glastonbury, is a reflection of the influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement on civic and domestic designed in the 1920s and 1930s. The building is the most obvious expression of Boorowa's reaction to the Great War and is a prominent landmark in Boorowa and has become symbolic of the town. It is also representative of the development of the town during the Inter War period. The war memorial has local

historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Boorowa Water Treatment Works

Statement of Significance

The construction of a new water supply scheme for the Town of Boorowa in 1939-1940 was a major breakthrough for a town that had relied on ad-hoc water supply solutions for almost 80 eighty years. The water treatment plant located at the western end of Pudman Street was a key element of this new scheme, ensuring potable water was available to the town. It has functioned in this role since it's construction in 1939. The original treatment works is an interesting example of Inter-War Georgian Revival Style applied to a small industrial building. The facility is an interesting example of a 1930s design water treatment facility that continues in use after 75 years. The building and its plant are representative of the improvement of water supply that occurred across New South Wales from the 1930s onwards. The place has local historical, aesthetic and technical/research significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Central Hotel (former)

Statement of Significance

Section 7 in Boorowa went to public sale in 1919 and Lot 10 was purchased by Patrick Hurley. The exact construction date of the Central Hotel is not clear, but it was operating from at least 1922 when Edward Coffey took over as licensee, having left the Galong Hotel at Galong. A substantial two-storey building with intact verandah, the Central hotel was a place where people gathered for a wide range of social, civic and sporting activities and remained in business until its closure in the later part of the 20th century. It has local historic, historical association, social and aesthetic significance and a high degree of integrity.

Cottage – 48 Dry Street, Boorowa

Statement of Significance

The vernacular adzed slab cottage located at 38 Dry Street is a fine, relatively intact example of this type of dwelling. It appears to have been constructed by Senior Sergeant of Police William Pryor in the 1880s, while he was serving in Boorowa. It is representative of the development of residential areas Boorowa during the boom of the 1880s. The place has local historical, aesthetic and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Dairy (former) (Dendavilleagh)

Statement of Significance

The former dairyman's residence in Scott, Boorowa consists of a collection of pavilions that reflect the growth and development of the town from its earliest years until the 1920s. Slab-walled sections of the building are considered to be the oldest surviving structures in Boorowa. The building reflects the early development of the town and the accommodation constructed by working people. The place has local historical and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Glenara

Statement of Significance

Glenara is an important element of Boorowa's 19th century landscape. The building was constructed in 1866 as a residence for flour miller Patrick Scott and his wife Martha, and has served as a bank manager's residence, birthing hospital and gallery. The building is a fine example of a Victorian Filigree Style villa and has direct associations with Patrick and Martha Scott, and with local business entrepreneur Frederick Fahey. It is representative of the development of Boorowa in the 1860s. Glenara has local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Louvain Shearers' Quarters

Statement of Significance

The Louvain shearers' quarters were possibly constructed in the 1890s or soon after the establishment of the 1902 Shearers' Agreement, which required pastoralists to provide a higher standard of accommodation for workers. The timber-framed, corrugated iron clad buildings of the quarters complex are representative of the style of such buildings constructed in this period. The place has local historical, aesthetic and technical/research significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

Mattavi Homestead

Statement of Significance

Mattavi was constructed in 1912-1913 for the Kearns brothers who were farming the property on which it is located. The building is a fine Edwardian Bungalow with many original features. The building has local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Model Store, The

Statement of Significance

The Model Store building was constructed in 1918-1919 by John Learmont who had traded in various locations in Boorowa since the 1880s. A general retail business was conducted here by the Learmont family until 1948 when it was purchased by Neil Stribley. During the 1960s the building hosted a self-service store and a newsagency was subsequently conducted here. The Model Store retains its original counters and shelving and is an important element of the historic retail infrastructure of Boorowa. The Model Store has the potential to provide information on the design and conduct of retail trading enterprises in the early 20th century. It is representative of the commercial development of Boorowa in the early 20th century. The Model Store has local historical and technical/research significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Murphy Bros. House of Quality

Statement of Significance

Murphy Bros House of Quality stands on a block that hosted retail trade by members of the Murphy family from 1880 until 1959. The present building, constructed in 1919 and 1928, is an element of the development that occurred in Boorowa between the First and Second World Wars. The House of Quality is a good example of Edwardian era retail design and the remnant advertising mural on the eastern end of the building is an excellent example of 1950s advertising art. The building has local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Oriental Bank (former)

Statement of Significance

The Oriental Bank Corporation was originally established in India and expanded its operations to the rest of Asia during the 1850s. It apparently expanded into the Australian colonies to capture trade from the growing Chinese population that had been lured there by the gold rushes of the 1850s and 1860s. The establishment of the bank in Brial Street Boorowa in the late 1870s suggests that there was a sizable local population of Chinese people in the district as well as regular traffic along the route between Goulburn and Young. The bank only traded in dedicated premises in Brial Street for five years but its existence in the town indicates the importance of the Chinese population at this time. The building is representative of the growth of Boorowa as a commercial centre after the gold rushes of the 1860s. It is also representative of the early importance of Brial Street as a major transport route and the influence this had on the early commercial development of the town. It is a rare example of a branch of the Oriental Bank recorded in New South Wales. The former bank has local historical and historical association significance, rarity, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Patroni Residence

Statement of Significance

The Patroni residences in Stevenson Street was constructed in 1924 as a residence for The Country Towns Electric Construction & Supply Company's Electrical Engineer A.A. Patroni. From his home Patroni could monitor the operation of the neighbouring power house. The Californian Bungalow style building has direct associations with A.A. Patroni, a leader in business and municipal development in the mid 20th century. The building is representative of the introduction of electricity to Boorowa in the early 20th century. It has local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Power House

Statement of Significance

The Country Towns Electric Construction & Supply Company constructed its power house in Stevenson Street in 1924 to supply electricity to Boorowa. Electrical Engineer A.A. Patroni took control of the operation and expanded the plant to include freezing and chilling facilities. The multi-functioned facility provided electricity to the town and also sold ice and fish. Rabbits and poultry were purchased for freezing and export. The former power house was an important element of the town of Boorowa from the 1920s until the 1940s when it was supplanted by electrical supply from Burrinjuck Power Station. The ice works and chilling plant appear to have operated until the early 1950s. The building has direct associations with A.A. Patroni, a leader in business and municipal development in the mid 20th century. It is the only facility of its type recorded in the Boorowa local government area and is relatively unique as it featured co-located electricity generation plant, freezing plant and chilling works. The building is representative of the introduction of electricity to Boorowa in the early 20th century. It has local historical and historical association significance, rarity, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

Preston Terrace

Statement of Significance

Successful retail butcher John Preston who had stores in Pudman, Marsden and Brial Streets in the 1890s constructed a number of small dwellings in Brial Street in the 1880s. These buildings are constructed in a style that is unusual in New South Wales and more commonly associated with the cooler climates of Victoria and Tasmania. The semi-detached dwelling located at 33 Brial

Street is the most intact of these buildings. It has local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

Queens Arms Hotel (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Queens Arms Hotel was constructed in 1857 as The Carpenters Arms and operated under various names until the 1920s. It was one element of the early commercial activity that occurred along Brial Street, which carried traffic from Goulburn to Boorowa and the districts beyond. The remaining building has the potential to provide information on methods of construction used in the 1850s. It is representative of the development of Boorowa in the 19th century. The building has local historical and technical/research significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

St James' Presbyterian Church (former)

Statement of Significance

The former St James Presbyterian Church was the principal place of worship for Boorowa's relatively small Presbyterian community for almost 100 years. It has associations with the Presbyterian community of Boorowa and also with the Stevenson family who assisted with its construction. The former church is a modest example of Victorian Gothic Revival design and is representative of the practise of Presbyterianism in the Boorowa district. It has local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

St John the Baptist Anglican Church

Statement of Significance

Anglican services were held in the Boorowa district from the 1830s and small church constructed at Langs Creek in 1845. Following destruction of this building in a storm services were held in homesteads and in public houses in Boorowa. The foundation stone of a new Anglican church was laid in 1861 and the church completed in 1863. This church and ongoing improvements are a manifestation of the ongoing importance of Anglicanism within the Boorowa district. The church continues as a place of gathering and worship and is a good local example of the Victorian Picturesque Gothic Style of architecture. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

St Joseph's Convent (former)

Statement of Significance

St Josephs Convent was constructed between 1882 and 1885 on land donated by J.N. Ryan to provide accommodation for members of the Irish based Sisters of Mercy working as teachers at St Josephs School. It functioned in this role until the departure of the order in 1987. Its location in Scott Street consolidated the development of a Roman Catholic precinct on the western side of Boorowa. The building has associations with the Roman Catholic community of Boorowa and also with the work of the Sisters of Mercy. St Josephs Convent is representative of the influence of Irish Roman Catholicism in the development of the Boorowa district and on the key role played by those of Irish descent. The convent has local historical and historical association significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

St Joseph's School Building

Statement of Significance

St Josephs Primary School was opened in 1918 to facilitate an expansion in the school population. Its location in Scott Street consolidated the development of a Roman Catholic precinct on the western side of Boorowa. The building has associations with the Roman Catholic community of Boorowa and also with the work of the Sisters of Mercy. St Josephs Primary School building is representative of the influence of Irish Roman Catholicism in the development of the Boorowa district and on the key role played by those of Irish descent. The building has local historical and historical association significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

St Joseph's Primary School Building and Campanile

Statement of Significance

The Victorian Picturesque Gothic Style St Josephs School was opened in 1888 on land donated by Dr Donovan. It replaced a slab-walled building constructed in the mid 1850s. The building represents over 130 years of continuous Catholic education in Boorowa. Its location in Scott Street consolidated the development of a Roman Catholic precinct on the western side of Boorowa. It has associations with the Roman Catholic community of Boorowa and also with the work of the Sisters of Mercy. The school building is representative of the influence of Irish Roman Catholicism in the development of the Boorowa district and on the key role played by those of Irish descent. It has local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church

Statement of Significance

St Patricks Roman Catholic Church is the second structure in Boorowa to carry this name, replacing an earlier church building constructed in Brial Street between 1855 and 1858. By the 1870s a larger building was needed to accommodate growing congregations and the original building had become structurally unstable. The building has associations with the Roman Catholic community of Boorowa and also with Dr Lanigan, Bishop of Goulburn, who laid the foundation stone. It is a Victorian Gothic Revival building of grand proportions, dominating the western end of Queen Street and the western end of the Boorowa township. The church continues to function as the central place of worship for Boorowa's Roman Catholic community, having fulfilled this role for over 130 years. It is representative of the influence of Irish Roman Catholicism in the development of the Boorowa district and on the key role played by those of Irish descent. St Patricks has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church (original)

Statement of Significance

St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church was constructed on land dedicated for this purpose between 1855 and 1858. Construction of the church was instigated by Dr Polding, Archbishop of Sydney, and is one representation of Polding's vision to establish Roman Catholic worship across the colony of New South Wales. The church served the community until the completion of a larger building in 1877. The building has associations with the Roman Catholic community of Boorowa and also with Dr Polding, Archbishop of Sydney, who had the vision to encourage its construction. The former church building is representative of the practise of Roman Catholicism in the Boorowa district. The site has local historical and historical association significance, and representativeness. It has little integrity.

St Patrick's Presbytery

Statement of Significance

St Patricks Presbytery was constructed in 1891 as a residence for priests serving the Roman Catholic community of Boorowa. Its location in Queen Street consolidated the development of a Roman Catholic precinct on the western side of Boorowa. The building has associations with the Roman Catholic community of Boorowa and also with the many priests who have occupied it since 1891. It is representative of the influence of Irish Roman Catholicism in the development of the Boorowa district and on the key role played by those of Irish descent. The Presbytery has local historical and historical association significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

Star Hotel (former)

Statement of Significance

David Stuart erected his Star Hotel in Marsden Street in 1867 and the place operated as a hotel until 1895 when it was converted into a boarding house. The former hotel is a striking Victorian Regency style building with emphatic hipped roof. The building is representative of the commercial development of Boorowa from the 1860s. It has local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Wentworth House

Statement of Significance

Originally constructed in 1866 as the Australian Hotel the building now known as Wentworth House was a significant element of the commercial precinct located on Brial Street. This precinct prospered during the gold rush era of the 1860s and fell into a gradual decline from the 1870s onwards. Wentworth House has operated as a hotel and retail establishment, and was at one time owned by the Returned Services League. Wentworth house has associations with various local entrepreneurs, including Allen Hancock, Isaac Stevenson and C.E. Weedon. It has local historical and historical association significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Bribbaree

Bribbaree Memorial Hall

Statement of Significance

Bribbaree Memorial Hall is representative of community halls built as memorials to those who served in World War I and World War II and is also representative of the endeavour of the people of Bribbaree who worked towards its construction. It also has associations with the work of many organisations in the Bribbaree district, including the Pastoral and Agricultural Society and C.W.A. It has local historical, historical association, social significance and representativeness. It has a high level of integrity.

Bribbaree Presbyterian Church and Manse (former)

Statement of Significance

Bribbaree Presbyterian Church and manse have associations with the practice of Presbyterianism and Lutheranism in the Bribbaree district. They also have associations with Miles Franklin Literary Award-winning novelist Roger MacDonald. The group is one element of the development of Bribbaree that took place during the 1920s. The group has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance. It also has local representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Bribbaree Recreation Ground

Statement of Significance

Bribbaree Recreation Ground is an element of the development of the village in the 20th century. It has been a gathering point for people of the district and also represents the community effort required for its establishment. The recreation ground has local historical and social significance. It is also considered to have local representativeness and a moderate level of integrity.

Bribbaree Uniting Church (former)

Statement of Significance

Bribbaree Uniting Church is a modest example of a Carpenter Gothic style church. The church is the focus of worship of the Uniting Church in Bribbaree, and an element of the mid 20th century development of the village. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance. The church is also considered to have local representativeness and a high level integrity.

Bribbaree War Memorial

Statement of Significance

The Bribbaree War Memorial has direct associations with the role of the Bribbaree district in the First World War. It is also representative of the development of the village of Bribbaree up to 1922. It records the names of men of the Bribbaree district who died in World War I and honours those who served in World War II, Korea, Malaya and Vietnam. The memorial is a pleasing example of a monument erected using local skills and resources. It possesses local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and integrity.

Railway Hotel

Statement of Significance

The Railway Hotel, Bribbaree is representative of hotels built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to serve the needs of villages developed along railway routes. It is located at the

commercial end of the village and has been a community gathering place since the 1930s. It has local historical, aesthetic and social significance, and representativeness. It has a high level of integrity.

St Columba's Catholic Church (former)

Statement of Significance

St Columba's Catholic Church, Bribbaree was the focus of worship of the Roman Catholic community of the Bribbaree district until services ceased being held there at the end of 2017. It is also an element of later 20th century development of the village. The church has local historical, historical association and social significance. It is also considered to have local representativeness and a high level of integrity.

St Columba's Presbytery (former)

Statement of Significance

St Columba's Catholic Presbytery, Bribbaree is a large example of an Edwardian Bungalow and is an element of the early development of Bribbaree. The former presbytery also has associations with the practice of Catholicism in the Bribbaree district. The former presbytery has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance. It also has local representativeness and a high level of integrity.

St Matthew's Anglican Church (former)

Statement of Significance

St Matthew's Anglican Church, Bribbaree is a modest example of an Inter-War Gothic style church and manse. The church was a focus of worship of the Anglican community of Bribbaree, and an element of the mid 20th century development of the village. It has local historical, historical association, and social significance and is also considered to have local representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Bulla Creek

Lower Coolegong Shearing Shed

Statement of Significance

The Lower Coolegong shearing shed has direct associations with John Maroney and the Maroney family who developed Lower Coolegong over a period of more than 150 years. The shed appears to have been constructed as a blade shed during the 1880s. In the 19th century John Maroney had invested intensive effort into breeding sturdy sheep capable of producing high quality wool of medium length and it is logical to assume that this shed was built to ensure good conditions for shearing. The shed was also used as a central shearing point for sheep on neighbouring properties. The shearing shed presents the basic design characteristics and aesthetics of an 1880s blade shed constructed for a medium sized pastoral run. It is representative of the development of the wool industry on the South West Slopes and of the alterations made to blade sheds to accommodate mechanized shearing. The shed has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical/research significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Quamby (Burrangong Station) Cemetery

Statement of Significance

Burrangong Station Cemetery is an important element of the early development of Young Shire. It has been in use since the 1860s and is the last resting place of early settler James White and Dennis Regan. It has local historical and historical association significance. The place is a substantially intact Victorian private cemetery that contains memorials of very high quality. It has local aesthetic, social and technical/research significance and is considered to possess a moderate level of archaeological potential. The cemetery has local rarity and representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Crowther

Cooyong School House (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Cooyong school house was apparently built in the 19th century to provide an office for John Pring, owner of the Crowther Creek Pastoral Run. In addition to running the station Pring was appointed as a Scab Inspector in 1864 and Trustee for the Cowra and Young Road in 1870. The building was converted into a school some time during the 20th century. The building has direct associations with John Pring, holder of the Crowther Creek run from the 1860s. The building is representative of the life of John Pring and his ownership of the Crowther Creek Run. It is also representative of the provision of education in the Crowther district during the early to mid 20th century. It has local historical and historical association, rarity, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Crowther Creek Run Store

Statement of Significance

The Crowther Creek Run was established by the 1840s and formally leased to James Horne Lewis in 1848. By 1861 the run was under the control of John Pring. In August that year Pring was severely beaten by bushrangers when he refused to give them rations from his station store. Given the materials and construction of the slab-walled building located on Cooyong it is likely that this building was the store in question. The building was constructed on the Crowther Creek Run in the 1850s or 1860s. It is an excellent example of a mid 19th century vernacular slab-walled structure which appears to be relatively intact. It is also a rare local example of a surviving mid 19th century building constructed with adzed slabs on an elevated frame. It is also roofed with what appears to be an early patent iron tile system. The structure has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Crowther Creek Shearing Shed

Statement of Significance

The Crowther Creek Shearing Shed appears to have been constructed during 1850s and retains many features of early to mid 19th century shearing sheds, including a tower to accommodate an early style of shearing press. The fabric of the building includes Morewood & Rogers patent galvanised tiles, which have been recorded almost exclusively on buildings constructed in the 1850s. The property and building have direct associations with John Pring, holder of the Crowther Creek run from the 1860s. It is also associated with the Reid family and in particular Albert David Reid MC, former member of the NSW Legislative Assembly and the Australian Senate. Albert was also a Councillor on Burrangong Shire Council.. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. It also has a high level of integrity.

Crowther Post Office (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Crowther Post Office appears to have been constructed during the early decades of settlement of the Crowther Creek district. It served as a post office from at least the 1870s and subsequently was used as a rural building on the Crowther run. The property on which the building is located has been owned by the Reid family for over century. It has particular associations with Albert David Reid MC, former member of the NSW Legislative Assembly and the

Australian Senate. Albert was also a Councillor on Burrangong Shire Council. The property and building also have associations with John Pring, holder of the Crowther Creek run from the 1860s. The old post office is an example a vernacular Georgian style mid 19th century building executed in coursed rubble with brick quoins and has the potential to provide information on the construction and management of buildings of this kind. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. It also has a moderate to high level of integrity.

War Memorial Wildman Park

Statement of Significance

The Crowther War Memorial has direct associations with the role of the Crowther district in the First and Second World Wars. It records the names of those who served in both wars. The World War I memorial is a pleasing example of a small monument erected during the 1920s. The World War II memorial carries the name of C. G. Anderson, the first person from Burrangong Shire to be awarded the Victoria Cross. The memorial possesses local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and integrity.

Cunninggar

Old Barwang Homestead and Outbuildings

Statement of Significance

The land on which Old Barwang sits came into the ownership of John Cameron Welman in 1858. Welman was born in Cheshire, England in 1810 and moved to Tasmania with his family when he was a child. In 1845 he is known to be at Yass, where he married his wife Amelia. Taking up grazing, he expanded his land holdings in 1862 (further purchase) and 1863 (a Crown grant for life only). He died in 1871 and was buried on the property, leaving a widow and children who carried on at Old Barwang. Amelia Welman died in 1904 and is buried alongside her husband.

An original homestead on the property is understood to have been destroyed by fire, with the current building being constructed in the 1920s in the Inter-War California Bungalow Style. (The dates of the other structures on the property are not known). Old Barwang homestead is a fine example of the architectural style. It represents the wealth and success of early graziers and pastoralists in the area and their willingness to display that through the building of substantial homes in contemporary styles. The pise stables reflect a prevailing building technique in the area while the shearing shed and shearer's quarters are representative of the use of vernacular styles and materials in their construction. Old Barwang has local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance and a high degree of integrity.

Currawong

St Mark's Anglican Church and Cemetery

Statement of Significance

St Marks's Anglican Church was built in 1917/18 on land donated by the Roberts family (of 'Currawong'); the Roberts' also bore the entire cost of its construction. Its foundation stone was laid in March 1918, with its formal consecration and dedication being carried out by the Bishop of Goulburn in May 1919. Although the first burial occurred in the cemetery in 1917 and it was operating as a church in 1918, it was not until April 1921 that WCH Roberts officially handed the land and church building over to the Church of England.

The church is a substantial granite building with a tiled roof and centrally placed spire, located on a hill that ensures its prominence in the landscape. Its location, design and substance reflect the wealth and prominence of its benefactors, the Roberts family who were the earliest squatters and settlers in the district. Its interior decorations, including the altar, were donated by other noted families. While the declared Village of Currawong never came into being, the church would have been the focus of community life after its construction and it was the scene of a large number of weddings as noted in local papers. It has local historic, historical association, social and aesthetic significance and a high degree of integrity.

Frogmore

Frogmore Courthouse (former)

Statement of Significance

Following agitation from the growing mining community of Frogmore a police patrol was stationed there in 1877 and a Court of Petty Sessions established in 1882. In 1908 land was purchased for the erection of a new courthouse and police station. This complex was completed in 1911 and over time it became a headquarters for police patrolling on the western side of the Lachlan River from Reids Flat to Rugby. The courthouse operated until 1966 when all functions were transferred to Boorowa. It is a modest example of the Federation Free Style of architecture and is representative of the importance of Frogmore within the district in the late 19th century and early 20th century. The place has local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

Frogmore General Cemetery

Statement of Significance

The Frogmore General Cemetery appears to have been in use since the 1870s. Its formal dedication in 1918 marks the development of what had been a haphazard mining settlement into a more robust village. The place contains the remains of numerous early settlers to the district. The cemetery is a Victorian era burial ground set on the western slope of a wooded ridge and the cemetery site includes native vegetation. The presence of Victorian era stone monuments within a native woodland setting gives the place a true sense of peace. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Frogmore Mining Company Copper Concentrator Site (archaeological)

Statement of Significance

The ruins of the Frogmore Copper Mining Company's concentrator plant are a relic of the copper boom that led to the development of the Village of Frogmore and made the place an important settlement in the 1870s and 1880s. The company's concentrator worked for three years from 1882 to 1885. They are also an artefact of a local enterprise established to exploit the mineral resources of the district. The ruins may have the potential to provide information on the establishment, construction and layout of copper ore concentrators in the 1880s. They are also representative of the development of copper mining and processing in the Frogmore district in the 1870s and 1880s. The ruins have local historical and technical/research significance, representativeness and little integrity.

Frogmore Uniting Church (former)

Statement of Significance

The Frogmore Methodist Church was constructed in 1909 just after the subdivision of a former Crown Reserve into village blocks. The building continues to function as a church, hosting the Methodist Church and Uniting Church over a period of more than a century. The building is a neat example of the Federation Carpenter Gothic style and is representative of the development of Frogmore after the subdivision of Crown Reserve blocks in the early 20th century. The building has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

St John the Baptist Catholic Church (former) and cemetery

Statement of Significance

St John the Baptist Catholic Church was constructed in 1925-1926 to replace a church built in the late 1870s. The site on which it is located contains a graveyard that appears to have been in use since the 1870s. The church is an early example of the use of concrete construction in the Boorowa district. The church and graveyard have associations with the Roman Catholic community of the Frogmore district covering almost a century and a half. The church is an example of the Interwar Gothic Revival style and the graveyard contains examples of memorial styles dating from the Victorian era to the late 20th century. The place has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Galong

Galong General Cemetery

Statement of Significance

Galong Cemetery was initially established as a private cemetery – possibly as early as the 1830s – on part of the holding of Edward (Ned) Ryan, a ticket-of-leave man and early squatter in the district. The cemetery contains the graves of Ned Ryan himself, his immediate and extended family members. Ned Ryan's son, John Nagle Ryan, who was a member of both the NSW Legislative Assembly and Council from 1859-1887 is one of the burials in the cemetery. John Ryan was responsible for construction of the substantial granite rock wall surrounding the cemetery, a costly and rather 'showy' investment by Ryan and a clear sign of his wealth and success. The stone wall also reflects the Ryans' Irish heritage. The Ryan family were strong Catholics, reflected both in the words on monuments in the cemetery and in the ownership of the cemetery passing to the Catholic church on the death of the last descendent of Ned Ryan in 1900.

With the death of the last Ryan (Ned's daughter, Anastasia) without direct heirs, the broader Ryan holding, including the cemetery, came into the ownership of a French order of Catholic brothers (after a protracted legal process). In 1917, the Ryan family homestead (known as 'Galong Castle') was enlarged and converted into St Clement's monastery under the ownership of the Catholic church. The cemetery was in the ownership of the Catholic church from the early 1900s until its transfer to local government management in the 1970s and contains the burials of a large number of priests and brothers of St Clement's monastery and nuns of the convent established in Galong village. The cemetery was always the only one in the Galong area and well before it came into public ownership, it was opened up for burials of the local community and members of known settler families from the district are well-represented in the cemetery.

A number of monuments – most notably those to Anastasia Barry Ryan and Laurence Barry Ryan – were designed and sculpted by Francis Philip (Frank) Rusconi (1874-1964), a noted monumental mason of the region. Rusconi was born in 1874 near Braidwood and in 1878, his Swiss, stonemason father took him back to Switzerland after Rusconi's mother died in 1878. After an apprenticeship in the marble trade in Italy, he worked in monumental stonemasonry in France, Italy and England. He returned to New South Wales in 1901, where he discovered and opened the Borenore marble quarries near Orange. In 1905, Rusconi settled at Gundagai and established a monumental-masonry business. His tombstones and funerary monuments were noted for their excellent quality in material and workmanship, with signed tombstones being located at Gundagai, Orange, Cudal and Galong cemeteries. Rusconi's other notable works include: the two war memorials at Gundagai; the marble altar in Tumut Catholic church; and the bronze sculpture of the 'Dog on the Tuckerbox', erected five miles (8 km) from Gundagai in 1933.

The cemetery broadly reflects the development of Galong from a single holding to a village, and is clear evidence of the wealth and success of the Ryan family in their pastoral activities in the area. It also represents the Galong community's strong and lasting links to the Irish heritage and Catholic beliefs of settlers in the area and is representative of the strong role the Catholic church played in the spiritual and educational life of the community. The cemetery has historical, historical association, social, aesthetic, technical and research significance and a high level of integrity.

St Clement's Retreat

Statement of Significance

St Clement's Retreat began its life as the homestead of Ned Ryan and his family, the earliest squatter in the Galong area and holder of around 100 000 acres extending to Cootamundra and Temora. Ryan was a ticket-of-leave squatter, having served his sentence working land at Goulburn, taking land from 1825 onwards. Those lands would likely have seen first interactions

between Indigenous and European peoples. Ryan was assigned convict labour to build his holding and in 1837 he became one of the first squatters to pay for an occupation licence and had 14-year leases on five runs at Galong, Boorowa and Wallendbeen. He chose to build his homestead on the Galong run in the 1840s. He added to the house in 1860, after purchasing an additional 640 acres of freehold land around the homestead. Galong station was some 41 000 acres when Ryan died in 1871.

Ryan's son, John Nagle served as a member of the NSW parliament but died without children and Galong passed to Ned's daughter, Anastasia, who was an extremely devout Catholic and had a chapel with a priest's room built at the site in 1889. At her death, she left the property to the Cistercian monks in Ireland who refused the offer and Galong Castle and 800 acres came into the French Redemptorist sect in 1917. It was then that Galong Castle became a Redemptorist monastery and boys boarding college, and was renamed after St Clement Hofbauer. It operated as a monastery and school until 1975 in which time some 2000 boys were educated. Substantial additions were made to the building to enable that use, creating a large and impressive structure that now operates as St Clement's retreat and conference centre. Many of the religious inhabitants of the monastery are buried in nearby Galong Cemetery.

St Clement's retreat represents the success and wealth that early squatters and settlers with entrepreneurial skills could achieve in a time of limited legal controls. It represents the spread of the colony and of European traditions and heritage onto the lands of Indigenous people, as well as the effect of colonial legislation as it was in the early days of the colony. The building is a clear statement of Ryan's wealth and success and its change of ownership and expansion under the Catholic church's operation is emblematic of the role and influence of the church in the social, educational and settlement history of the area. It offers clear opportunities to further research a wide range of NSW historical themes including indigenous, convict, pastoralism, religious, education, settlement and land tenure. St Clements has local, and likely State, historic, historical association, cultural, aesthetic, technical and research significance and a high degree of integrity.

Catholic Church complex (former)

Statement of Significance

Consisting of the former St Michael's Church, St Lawrence's College and St John's School, the collection of buildings is a clear statement of the presence, standing and influence of the Irish Catholic heritage and presence in the region. St Michael's Church (Lot 2 DP556200) was built in around 1903, appearing to be a legacy from the estate of Anastasia Ryan, sister of the original squatter Edward (Ned) Ryan, who died in 1900. Some 10 years later, Anastasia Ryan's estate also paid for the construction and establishment of a convent for the Sisters of Mercy (Lot 1 DP556200, Lot 1 DP952247 & Lot 2 DP119039) who ran the newly built local primary school (Lot 1 DP1093932 & Lot 1 DP962448) on the same site. In 1913, a boys' boarding school that could cater for up to 30 boys was included on the site; that facility was further expanded in 1917 to enable it to cater for around 90 boys. The success of both the local school and the boarding school saw the addition of a second school building with three additional classrooms, in 1925; the Sisters of Mercy remained in charge. The church and school remained in operation on the site until 1970, when the convent and school closed, the church was de-consecrated and the buildings converted for use as an aged care facility. That facility closed in the early part of the 21st century and the buildings are largely unused, with the school buildings beginning to fall into disrepair. The complex not only reflects the importance of the Catholic church to the community and wider region, it remains a reflection of the wealth and standing of the original Ryan family. The buildings are solid and substantial, each being costly and contemporary in design for the times. They played an important social, cultural, religious and educational role in the community and for children across the state who boarded there. They have local historical, historical association, social, aesthetic, research and representative significance and have a high degree of integrity.

Galong Hotel (former)

Statement of Significance

The Galong Hotel was built in around 1860 on land owned by the Ryan family. It operated as a hotel from the 1870s and was formally licenced in 1888. Some time around the turn of the century, the hotel was known as Coffey's Hotel, after the proprietor and licensee, Anthony Coffey. The hotel was the first and only public space in the village until the Royal Hotel was built in 1915 and as such, it was the centre of Galong's social and civic life, with meetings, wedding breakfasts and other events being held there. The Coffey's success at Galong allowed them to buy the Marengo Hotel at Murringo in 1912, however their fortunes changed when patronage at the Galong Hotel fell off after the opening of the Royal Hotel and the Galong closed in 1925. The hotel is the oldest building in the Galong village and reflects the earliest settlement days and the fortunes of the broader Galong village. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance and a high to moderate degree of integrity.

Killick & Sons General Store & Produce shed (former)

Statement of Significance

Galong village developed from land (portions 123 & 124, Parish of Galong) subdivided and sold by Mary Ann Friend over a period from the start of the 20th century. George Killick was an earlier purchaser of land in DP5295, buying lots in 1908, 1910, 1915, 1917 and in 1920, he purchased Lots 32-34 on which the General Store now stands. Killick came to the colony in 1871 from England with his wife and children, taking up a position as Manager of Allsopps Mill in Murrumburrah. In 1898 he changed focus and opened a general store in Galong, originally in Ryan Street. Killick's success and standing was such that he served at various times on the Murrumburrah Municipal Council, as local magistrate and as 'Receiver of Scalps' for the Pastures Protection Board. He was also a strong supporter of the Methodist church in the district. The shop and produce shed, both of which retain their original features, represent the growth of Galong village, the commercial spirit and the typical retail experience of the early 20th century and offer the opportunity for research into early 20th century retailing. The intactness of the buildings is rare. The building has local historical, historical association, representativeness, research and rarity value and a high degree of integrity.

Royal Hotel (former)

Statement of Significance

William Dwyer, a hotel keeper of Boorowa, bought the land on which the Royal Hotel stands in 1915 and it is likely it was he that built the existing building at that time. Dwyer did not operate the hotel himself, leasing it out to a series of licensed hotel keepers. The hotel had contractual supply arrangements with Reschs Brewery (from 1922) and Tooth and Co (from 1935). It made the papers in 1923 when a returned soldier, Thomas Clark, was found dead from strychnine poisoning on New Years day and an inquest was established at the hotel for a period. Tooth & Co. records & photos show the hotel retains its original form from 1815. The Hotel was the centre of the growing village's social life, with a range of events and meetings held there regularly. It continued operating until the early 2000s when it closed finally, its history reflecting the broader events in the village. The hotel has local historical, social and aesthetic significance and a very high degree of integrity.

Harden

Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (former)

Statement of Significance

The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney established its first branch in Murrumburrah in 1884, operating initially out of the Commercial Hotel. A few years later it moved to its own premises in Albury Street, operating there until the branch closed in 1973. A second branch of the bank opened in Neill Street, Harden in 1907, after it bought Lot 6 Section 6 from its rival, the Australian Joint Stock Bank that had not operated in Murrumburrah since around 1884. The bank building is a striking and substantial one built in a mix of contemporary architectural styles: Federation Queen Anne and Federation Free Style. It makes a clear statement of the arrival and presence of the bank, taking advantage of the expansion of the town around the railway station. It remained in operation as a bank (including as its successor organisation, the National Australia Bank) until around 2016 when it closed completely. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance and a high degree of integrity.

Derneveagh Homestead and Outbuildings

Statement of Significance

Consisting of the homestead, shearers' quarters, woolclasser's quarters, horse stables and meat house, 'Derneveagh' represents a relatively intact working pastoral property that has changed with time. An original land grant in the 1860s, the Stewart family originally constructed a timber cottage on the land before replacing it with a pise homestead and stables, built by the local family of pise builders, the Fallons. A third homestead was built in 1903 and remains in place, although its original verandahs have been removed. The remaining associated structures are representative of the style and construction of such buildings in the area but present a fairly complete set of buildings on a working farm. 'Derneveagh' has local historical, historical association and representative significance and a high to moderate degree of integrity.

Harden Shire Council Chambers (former)

Statement of Significance

Prior to its purchase by (then) Demondrille Shire Council in 1969, the land on which the Council chambers sit had been owned or leased by a series of hotel keepers from 1889 on. This may indicate a hotel was on the site or it may have been a residence in handy distance to any of the hotels in Harden township. It is not clear why the Council purchased the land in 1969, however when the merger of Demondrille Shire and Murrumburrah Municipal councils took place on 1 January 1975, it became the base for the newly formed Harden Shire Council. The building served as the focus of civic life for the Harden Shire until 2016 when Harden was amalgamated with Boorowa and Young Councils to become Hilltops Council. The building's civic functions, including Council meetings, were retained after the merger. The building reflects the civic, cultural and development phases of the town's history and the importance of local government in the lives of the town's residents. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and cultural significance and a high degree of integrity.

Hillside Homestead

Statement of Significance

Hillside is a pise homestead constructed for pastoralist Augustus Peterson in the 1880s or 1890s. It is typical and representative of simple dwellings that were built in Harden and Murrumburrah by local pise tradesmen – most likely the Fallon family. The first use of pise in the Harden area

dates from the mid 1860's and it was commonly used in both rural and town settings. In 1907 the property was purchased by Percival Smith and his wife Annie and ownership remains within the Smith family. The substantial dwelling is well maintained and in very good condition and its character has been recently improved by the removal of 1960s modifications and reconstruction its original form. The place has local historical and technical/research significance, representativeness and a moderate to high degree of integrity.

Murrumburrah Lodge Federal No.193 (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Murrumburrah Lodge Federal No. 193 was opened on 8 July 1890, meeting initially in Reid's Hall or the Mechanics Institute. It was not until 1903 that the purpose-built Masonic Hall was built in (then) Ward Street. It was designed by architect, Mr Laver, in a Romanesque style, and built by Messrs Sinclair and Darling. The date of the later additions is unclear. The Lodge membership grew in the early years of the 20th century (known to be 61 in 1912), including prominent businessmen such as the Barnes' (of Barnes' Store) and was active in the social and charitable activities of the town. The building has direct associations with the Lodge Federal No.193 and its former members, many of whom were influential figures in the development of Murrumburrah and Harden. It is a simple and elegant example of Federation Romanesque style architecture, and retains much of its Masonic fittings and decoration. The building has local historical, historical association and aesthetic and social significance. It possesses a high level of integrity.

Harden Mechanics Institute Public Hall

Statement of Significance

A Mechanics Institute was formed in Murrumburrah in 1879, with land dedicated for the purpose of a Mechanics Institute building in 1880. A first building on the site was in place not long after, however growth of membership and activities meant it soon outlived its usefulness. In 1909, a tender was let for the construction of a new building based on plans by the architect Ernest R Laver of Cootamundra. The building, a very fine example of Arts and Crafts architecture, opened in July 1909. The two-storey addition at the rear of the building was tendered in 1910. The Institute building served many purposes for the town: library, reading room, billiard room, lecture hall, professional skills classroom, Lodge meetings, political addresses, moving picture shows, amateur theatricals, balls, concerts and shows. It was transferred into Council ownership later in the 20th century.

It reflects the growth and prosperity of Murrumburrah township and the willingness of the town to invest in such a substantial building in a contemporary style. It has local historic, historical association, cultural, aesthetic and technical significance and a high degree of integrity.

Murrumburrah Methodist Church (former)

Statement of Significance

The Methodist church had a presence in Murrumburrah from around 1883, practising their faith in a small wooden church on the site of what was to become the Allsopp flour mill. When that building was destroyed in strong winds some years later, Methodist services were held in the Mechanics Institute or the Protestant church hall. Then in 1889, twelve local businessmen and residents (including Henry Allsopp) purchased Lot 8 Section 32 as Trustees for the Methodist Church. In 1890 a new church was on the site in the contemporary 'Gothick' style of the times. In 1905, the church was enlarged to its current size, providing seating for 250 people. The Methodist congregation were active in the broader religious, social and community life of the community, hosting and supporting concerts, fairs, games days and other events in support of the

local hospital, returned soldiers and other charitable activities. Declining congregation numbers saw the church finally close in the late 1970s and the building was sold to the Australian Boy Scouts Association of NSW, continuing its social and community focus. It has since been used as both residential and commercial premises.

The church represents the importance of religious institutions to the development of Harden and Murrumburrah's economic, social, community and spiritual life; some of its members were also highly respected and influential members of the community. It has local historical, historical association, cultural and aesthetic significance and a moderate degree of integrity.

Methodist parsonage (former)

Statement of Significance

While the Methodist church had a series of buildings in which it carried out its religious and community activities, its ministers did not have a permanent place to reside until 1910 when the church Trustees purchased Lot 6 Section 32 on Albury Street, two blocks up from the Methodist Church. A tender for the construction of a parsonage was released in 1912 and the house was completed in contemporary, Federation style of architecture in 1913 at a cost of £717, with funds for the house being raised by the local congregation. It remained as the minister's residence until the church closed in the 1970s when it was sold to other private owners.

The parsonage reflects the role and importance of the church and its ministers in the local community. It has local historic, cultural and aesthetic significance and a high degree of integrity.

Murrumburrah Public School

Statement of Significance

Completed and opened in 1884, the public school resulted from a process of the community petitioning the government for permanent education services as the towns of Murrumburrah and Harden grew. Earlier schools were in temporary premises and this site became the permanent home of public education through a land dedication in 1884; its petitioners and trustees were initially some of the most noted residents of the area. Its location reflects the changing focus of the town away from Murrumburrah after the coming of the railway. Built in the Victorian Romanesque style, it is a substantial and attractive building in a prominent location between Harden and Murrumburrah; it was built to accommodate 230 students. It has been providing education services for over 130 years and has expanded and adapted to address the changing fortunes of the towns. Like all schools, it has been the focus of community attention and input and remains a place of meeting and social activity and responsibility to present times. It has local historical, historical association, social and aesthetic significance and a high degree of integrity.

Murrumburrah-Harden District Hospital and Nurses Quarters

Statement of Significance

In 1920, a local group was established to lobby the government for a hospital for Harden-Murrumburrah. That successfully saw the NSW Government commit to £ for £ funding to a maximum of 1/3 of the costs. A local Hospital Committee and an allied fundraising committee were established to plan and raise funds for the hospital, however was slow. In 1924, the community had raised £4000 (via balls, concerts, sporting competitions and individual donations) of an estimated £8000 cost and additional community pressure saw the government agree to pay the remaining half. The hospital plans were drawn up by the Department of Works and the foundation stone was laid by the Minister for Health in September 1925. In May 1927, when the hospital was finished and opened (at a cost of £9000), a Miss Kilgour was appointed as the first Matron of the hospital and plans for a Nurses' Quarters were requisitioned. They were finished in 1928 and the hospital was fully operational, running under the management of a local board,

often presided over by local noted landholders and businessmen. Various alterations were made to the premises, with funds being raised by the community; the State government took over the management of the hospital in the mid 20th century.

The hospital represents the spirit and cohesiveness of the community who came together to build much-needed infrastructure for the growing towns. Local noted landholders such as the Ross and Hufton families donated generously to the cause and also served on management boards of the community run hospital. The original hospital building and nurses' quarters are attractive buildings typical of the style of the time but represent the progress and growth of the town. They have local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance and a high to moderate degree of integrity.

Newsom Park and War Memorial

Statement of Significance

Newsom Park is part of 110 acres set aside for public recreation purposes in the original Murrumburrah town plan of 1862. A Deed of Grant was given by the Governor in 1879 to five Trustees for the uses of a racecourse, a training ground for horses, a cricket ground and for any public amusement purposed declared by the Governor. In 1886, the land was proclaimed as "Murrumburrah Park" and horse race meetings were being held there by 1890 (coursing (or greyhound) racing was added a while later). In September of 1888, the first annual Murrumburrah Agricultural, Pastoral and Industrial Association Show was held at Murrumburrah Park (later to be moved to the showground in North Street). In 1901, a set of By-Laws for the operation of Murrumburrah Park indicate that a grandstand, race track, saddling paddock, weighing yard, judge's box and cricket field were located on the site and the Murrumburrah Turf Club was actively involved in staging race meetings.

By 1921 the site was resumed as Crown Land but was still managed by appointed Trustees. In 1922 the war memorial (fronting Station Street) was installed at a cost of £1000, to remember the 697 men of the district who served in WW1. The statue was designed and carved by Frank Rusconi of Gundagai (a sculptor responsible for monuments in Galong Cemetery and the original 'dog on the tuckerbox' at Gundagai). In 1935, the gates in front of the war memorial were erected to the memory of WCH Roberts (a landholder of note) and additional war memorials were added after WWII and much later, a memorial to the first Light Horse Brigade was installed. It was likely some time after 1944 when the park was renamed Newsom Park in honour of AJ Newsom, owner of 'Nimby West' who was held in high esteem for his many charitable works in the district.

Newsom Park represents the growth and change in the town over the years, and the community spirit that saw the land developed for the enjoyment of all residents. It is a social place and also a place of memory and presents attractively at the entry to the town. It has local historical, historical association, cultural and aesthetic significance and a moderate degree of integrity.

Pise duplex

Statement of Significance

The structure at 128-130 Albury Street is both typical and representative of simple, pise construction dwellings but also rare in its duplex construction. The first use of pise in the Harden area dates from the mid 1860's and it was commonly used in both rural and town settings; Harden was recorded in both 1921 and 1947 as one of the Shires having the largest number (over 100) of occupied pise buildings in New South Wales. Although located within the original town plan footprint of the 1870s, it is possible the duplex was not built until the 1920s – a time of expansion in Harden - when a mortgage was registered against the property and when half the original Lot 10 was sold to a new owner. The structure represents both the growth of the town

and the use of local industries and skills to support the town's growth. It has local aesthetic, representative and technical significance and a high to moderate degree of integrity.

Pise dwelling

Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 22 Derby Street is typical and representative of simple, Federation dwellings that were built in Harden and Murrumburrah by local pise tradesmen – most likely the Fallon family. The first use of pise in the Harden area dates from the mid 1860's and it was commonly used in both rural and town settings; Harden was recorded in both 1921 and 1947 as one of the Shires having the largest number (over 100) of occupied pise buildings in New South Wales. The expansion eras of Harden-Murrumburrah in the 1890's and early 20th century in particular, saw its use in dwellings across the town as it grew. This dwelling is typical of the use of pise for a dwelling of the early 20th century, and is in an area where the town expanded in the early part of the 20th century. It represents both the growth of the town and the use of local industries and skills to support the town's growth. It has local aesthetic, representative and technical significance and a high degree of integrity.

Pise dwelling

Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 9 Lucan Street is typical and representative of simple dwellings that were built in Harden and Murrumburrah by local pise tradesmen – most likely the Fallon family – in the early part of the 20th century when Harden township was expanding. The first use of pise in the Harden area dates from the mid 1860's and it was commonly used in both rural and town settings; Harden was recorded in both 1921 and 1947 as one of the Shires having the largest number (over 100) of occupied pise buildings in New South Wales. The expansion eras of Harden-Murrumburrah in the 1890's and early 20th century in particular, saw its use in dwellings across the town as it grew. The dwelling is a simple one with a wrap-around verandah that would have likely have signified a more substantial dwelling in the new part of town. It represents both the growth of the town and the use of local industries and skills to support the town's growth. It has local aesthetic, representative and technical significance and a high degree of integrity.

Pise dwelling

Statement of Significance

The Edwardian era house at 66 Scott Street Harden is representative of dwellings built in Harden and Murrumburrah by local pise tradesmen – most likely the Fallon family – in the early part of the 20th century when Harden township was expanding. The first use of pise in the Harden area dates from the mid 1860's and it was commonly used in both rural and town settings; Harden was recorded in both 1921 and 1947 as one of the Shires having the largest number (over 100) of occupied pise buildings in New South Wales. The expansion eras of Harden-Murrumburrah in the 1890's and early 20th century in particular, saw its use in dwellings across the town as it grew. 66 Scott Street is a substantial dwelling set high on a section of the town originally purchased by Emily Dillon. This area appears to have not been developed until the early 20th century. The building represents both the growth of the town and the use of local industries and skills to support the town's growth. It has local aesthetic, representative and technical significance and a high degree of integrity.

Pise dwelling

Statement of Significance

The pise cottage located at 122 Albury Street Harden is representative of dwellings built in Harden and Murrumburrah by local pise tradesmen – most likely the Fallon family – in the early part of the 20th century when Harden township was expanding. The first use of pise in the Harden area dates from the mid 1860's and it was commonly used in both rural and town settings; Harden was recorded in both 1921 and 1947 as one of the Shires having the largest number (over 100) of occupied pise buildings in New South Wales. The expansion eras of Harden-Murrumburrah in the 1890's and early 20th century in particular, saw its use in dwellings across the town as it grew. This cottage is located on one of three blocks that were created by the subdivision of what was originally a single town lot prior to 1922. The building represents both the growth of the town, subdivision of the original town plan and the use of local industries and skills to support the town's growth. It has local aesthetic, representative and technical significance and a high degree of integrity.

Pise dwelling

Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 98 Clarke Street is both typical and representative of simple, pise construction dwellings but different in the addition of a wrap-around bull-nosed verandah and a separated, but linked, weatherboard structure at the rear of the house. The same roof form on both structures indicates they are contemporaneous and it is possible that the linked building was a kitchen. The land was originally purchased in 1908 by John Edmund Walsh, a shearer; a farm labourer (John Miller) bought it in 1912 and it was not sold again until 1958. It is therefore likely the house was built some time between 1908 and 1912. A vernacular corrugated iron garage with a loft above would likely date from a slightly later time.

The first use of pise in the Harden area dates from the mid 1860's and it was commonly used in both rural and town settings; Harden was recorded in both 1921 and 1947 as one of the Shires having the largest number (over 100) of occupied pise buildings in New South Wales. The structure represents the varying styles of dwellings that pise construction was used for in the town. It also represents the growth of the town and the use of local industries and skills to support the town's growth. It has local aesthetic, representative and technical significance and a high to moderate degree of integrity.

Railway viaduct

Statement of Significance

The Main South Line reached Harden in 1877 and was extended to and through a Murrumburrah station in 1879. That extension required the crossing of Currawong Creek at a point north of Murrumburrah. An original viaduct, details of which are unclear, was replaced in 1918 with the simple and elegant, four-arched viaduct that is in place now. Some 57 metres in length (172 feet), the viaduct was built with bricks brought from Sydney by train. The viaduct represents a significant investment in the main line by the Government at a time when Harden-Murrumburrah were growing (both in the 1870s and early 20th century), and is a gesture of faith in the future of the town that would need to be serviced into the future. Its construction kept the movement of people and agricultural goods viable and firmed access to markets for local producers. It has local historical, aesthetic and technical significance and a high degree of integrity.

Harden Post Office and residence

Statement of Significance

The first post office on this site was made of 'old boards and an iron roof' according to local papers in 1891. It was replaced in 1892 with a weatherboard building that had a dwelling attached and parts of which are still visible at the rear of the brick portion. In 1925, plans for a new brick office and extensions to the dwelling were drawn up, but it is not clear that they were carried out until 1941 when the existing brick extension and façade appear to have been added in the Inter-war Romanesque style. The building hosted a telephone exchange from 1909 and still functions as a post office today. It is an important part of the story of communication in the 'new' town of Harden in the late 19th century and is a very fine local example of the Inter-War Romanesque Style of architecture and is a prominent feature of Neill Street. It has local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Schoolmaster's residence (former)

Statement of Significance

Built in the Victorian Italianate style, the schoolmaster's residence was built in 1883 and was originally on the same land as the school (dedicated for public school purposes in 1885). It was ready for occupation with the opening of the (then) Murrumburrah Public School in October of 1884. It is a substantial building and was noted at the time as a 'very pretty' teacher's residence comprising 4 rooms, kitchen, bathroom and pantry. Its size and design reflect the size and scale of the public school which was built to accommodate 230 children; the school master of a school that size would have been a noted figure in the town and would have required a dwelling to match. It was separated from the school and sold into private ownership in the later part of the 20th century. It has local historical, social and aesthetic significance and a high to moderate degree of integrity.

St Anthony's Catholic Church

Statement of Significance

Although St Mary's Church existed in Murrumburrah, the growth of Harden in the early part of the 20th century prompted the Catholic church to build a new church in Harden, on a prominent site on the main street, close to the centre of town. Community fundraising led by the local parish priest had reached an amount of around £6400 when the foundation stone for the new St Anthony's Church was laid by the Bishop of Goulburn in June 1934. The church, expected to cost some £10000 was designed by WP Connolly, an architect of Melbourne and Lipscombe and Price of Bowral were contracted to build it. Constructed of 'Bowral Brown Bricks' in the Romanesque style, the dominating feature of the structure is its approximately 33m tower; it was designed with a seating capacity of 600. The church was opened and blessed by the Bishop of Goulburn in January 1935 in a ceremony in which he exhorted the community to raise the remaining £3000 required to pay off the construction debts.

The church is a very fine and striking example of Inter-War Romanesque style architecture and shows real craftsmanship in the masonry and feature windows. It reflects a time when Harden was growing in size and when the Catholic church held prestige and influence in the community and was able to rely on the community to raise money for its ongoing role and purpose. Its location in a dominant position in the town is a clear statement of its influence within the community. It has local historic, aesthetic, technical and social significance and a very high degree of integrity.

St Paul's Anglican Church

Statement of Significance

Allotments 1, 9 and 10 in Section 56 of Murrumburrah town were dedicated to the Church of England for a church, parsonage and school on 6 May 1864. Until 1873, services were held irregularly by the vicar in Young who would travel to say services in the court house or other public space. In 1873, a decision was made to build a church and from that time a vicar was based in Murrumburrah, likely living in rented lodgings. St Paul's Church was completed in 1875 (although not consecrated until 1884), built and fitted out with donations from the community. The chancel was added in 1892/93. A growing population saw the parish expand to take in Wallendbeen, Binalong and Wombat. St Paul's Anglican Church, which has been in continuous use for almost 150 years, reflects the growth and settlement of Murrumburrah and the importance of religious practices to the community over that 150 years. It has local historical, aesthetic and social significance and a high degree of integrity.

St Paul's Church Hall

Statement of Significance

The land dedicated to the Church of England for its purposes with the original town plan had sufficient room to accommodate a parish hall, however St Paul's Hall was built some distance from the church and rectory in Swift Street. It was built on land (Allotment 2 Section 28) purchased by the Diocese of Canberra and Goulburn from Rose Anna Dillon in December 1915. The church hall was designed by WJ Monks, an architect in Wagga Wagga and was completed in 1916. It is a striking building showing elements of the Inter-War Gothic style of architecture, making it a contemporary and likely costly structure to be built in a central location to the growing town. It represents the ongoing and solid presence of the Church of England (now Anglican) church in the town and its importance to the people of the town that they would raise the funds for its construction and use. It has local historic, aesthetic and social significance and a high degree of integrity.

St Paul's Rectory (former)

Statement of Significance

The first Church of England priest to be based in Murrumburrah arrived in 1873 and would have lived in rented premises until the rectory (built beside St Paul's church) was completed in 1877. With the occupation of the rectory in 1877, Harden became a parish of its own and incorporated Currawong, Wombat and Binalong. The rectory is a large brick structure with an iron roof built in a contemporary style, that was expanded with a weatherboard addition in 1890. Apart from housing the resident vicar, part of the building was used for Sunday School and was therefore a central part of the lives of many residents of Murrumburrah. A new rectory was built on land to the east of the church in the 1980s, at which time the rectory was sold into private ownership. The former rectory reflects the growth and settlement of Murrumburrah from its earliest times and would have been a focus of religious practice, education and social life. It has local historic, aesthetic and social significance and a high degree of integrity.

Trinity Centre

Statement of Significance

The Trinity Centre was constructed in 1916-1917 as St Columba's Primary School and Church. The church functions of the building were transferred to the neighbouring St Anthony's Roman Catholic Church after its construction in 1934-1935. The place currently hosts a number of community facilities, including the public library and Harden-Murrumburrah Community Transport. It is a fine example of the Inter-War Georgian Revival Style designed by Melbourne

architect B. Moriarty. The building has local, historical, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Harden Uniting Church and Hall

Statement of Significance

The Uniting Church building was built and dedicated in 1915 as a Presbyterian Church. It was donated by William E Ross, owner of Garangula Station, and it was originally named the Ross Memorial Presbyterian Church in honour of William Ross' parents, the original owners of Garangula. The church building is a large and dominating one in the streetscape, built in the contemporary Gothick style of architecture and likely to have been a costly building to reflect the wealth and standing of the Ross family in the community and the church. It is not clear when the adjoining hall building was built, or by whom, however it has a similar look and style to it, suggesting a construction date not too long after the church. The buildings were both central to social and religious life of the local Presbyterian community and at one stage, there was an active Ross Memorial Presbyterian Church Tennis Club operating. Both buildings have local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance and a high degree of integrity.

Hovells Creek

‘Old Graham’

Statement of Significance

Old Graham was constructed around 1878 for storekeeper Edward Kerr and his wife Mary. In 1884, after the completion of extensions, the Kerrs began operating the place as the Glencoe Inn. Edward’s death in 1884 and Mary’s in 1885 led to the sale of the inn by 1886 and the building became a homestead until abandoned in the 1950s. It has now been restored. The building is a pleasing example of the Victorian Regency style and is representative of the coaching route that passed through Hovells Creek and Frogmore in the late 19th century. Old Graham has local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

St Joseph’s Catholic Church (former)

Statement of Significance

St Josephs Roman Catholic Church was constructed in 1878 to serve the spiritual needs of the predominantly Irish Roman Catholic community in the Hovells Creek district. It has associations with the migrant Irish community living in the Hovells Creek area in the late 19th century. It is a pleasing example of the Victorian Gothic style and is representative of the settlement of the Hovells Creek district in mid to late 19th century. The building has historical, historical association and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

St Joseph’s Catholic Church cemetery

Statement of Significance

St Josephs Romans Catholic Cemetery, Hovells Creek sits within a block of land dedicated in 1879. It contains the remains of many of the early Catholic settlers of the local area. It is a picturesque burial ground with a group of intact Victorian monuments executed in white marble. The cemetery has local historical, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Jugiong

Christ Church Anglican Church

Statement of Significance

The site of Christ Church, Jugiong was dedicated for a Church of England in 1873, and a church building constructed in the same year. By the mid 1890s this church had become inadequate to meet the needs of the population, and the original building was demolished to allow for erection of a larger structure. The site served as a place of meeting and worship since 1873. The building has direct associations with the community of Jugiong and district, and with a number of prominent families. These include the Osborns and Coggans. The church is a very restrained Victorian Gothic style structure, which unusually features a pebbledash render. This render was possibly applied to the reconstructed church in 1895 and possibly reflects an early adaptation of Arts and Crafts design features. The place is representative of the development of Jugiong in the late 19th century. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Jugiong Anglican cemetery

Statement of Significance

When the Town of Jugiong was surveyed in 1916 a General Cemetery was designated on high ground northwest of the village at the eastern end of the Temporary Common that had been Notified on 16 June 1879. It is uncertain whether any burials were undertaken in this cemetery, however Church of England burials had previously been accommodated in Lot 20 Section 7 Town of Jugiong in a Reserve (R17017) notified on 14 January 1893 as being for the Preservation of Graves. Adjoining Lots 1 and 2 Section 7 were in the ownership of the Church of England Property Trust, but were not developed for any church purpose.

The Church of England Cemetery is an important element of the early development of Jugiong village in use from the 1890s. It has associations with persons who played a role in the development of the village and wider district and has local historical and historical association significance. It is a substantially Victorian and early 20th century cemetery with gravestones and memorials representing contemporaneous phases of fashion in memorial design. The cemetery has local representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Jugiong Catholic Cemetery

Statement of Significance

The Catholic Cemetery in Jugiong appears to have had burials on it prior to its formal designation as a cemetery in 1917. The 1916 Town Plan notes that Lot 2 Section 18 included a Reserve for graves (R52532 notified 30 November 1917), a site for Roman Catholic Chapel, a site for Roman Catholic Residence and a site for Roman Catholic School. It does not appear that the chapel, residence or school were ever built (the Catholic church is at the eastern end of the village), however the site was used for burials, with a Trust for graves being Gazetted on 1 February 1918. The Catholic cemetery is an important element of the early development of Jugiong village, having been in use from the late 19th century until present times. It has associations with persons who played a role in the development of the village and wider district and has local historical and historical association significance. Its use until current times ensure it reflects the history of the village, including funerary practices. The cemetery has local representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Jugiong Police Station and Lock-up

Statement of Significance

A police service was operating in Jugiong from at least 1857, with a Watch House constructed in that year. Bushrangers Ben Hall and Johnny Gilbert were active in the area, holding up carriages along the main north-south road and a police presence was important to the area (a number of police based at Jugiong were killed or seriously injured). Later town plans show that Section 46 on the western edge of the village was given over to police purposes, including a large reserve for the grazing of horses. The existing police station and residence dates from 1872 and was built to a design by the Colonial Architect's Office (then headed by James Barnett). Floor plans from 1914 indicate that the Police station was also operating as a court house, with a court room and magistrate's room indicated, along with 2 bedrooms and a dining room for the police sergeant, an external kitchen and wash house. An attached lock-up with two cells, a forage shed and stables were also evident on the property in 1914. The police station is still operating in Jugiong, reflecting over 160 years of police presence and service in the community. The police station has local historical, historical association and social significance and a high to moderate degree of integrity.

Jugiong Public School and (former) teacher's residence

Statement of Significance

A Catholic school was operating in Jugiong from at least 1853, however government provision for a public school was not made until 1881, by way of a gazetted Reserve on its existing site. In 1882, tenders were sought for the construction of a public school building and teacher's residence. Construction commenced the same year and the new stone school was operational in early 1883, despite furniture not having been provided by the government. The school building underwent various alterations and additions to cater for population change in Jugiong, including an additional classroom being added in 1827. The school was run through a Parents and Citizens Association and has always maintained a strong level of community support and involvement in its operations. A school has been present and operational on the site, and a focus for the community's social and educational activities, for over 130 years. It has local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance and a high to moderate degree of integrity.

Jugiong Water filtration plan (original)

Statement of Significance

The South West Tablelands Water Supply Scheme commenced construction in 1929, under an Act of the NSW Parliament and funded by the (then) Department of Public Works. It was designed to lift, treat and distribute 4.8 million gallons of water per day from the Murrumbidgee River, delivering water to towns as distant as Young, Cootamundra, Junee, Temora and Narrandera. Built at a cost of some £1.7 million, the facility supported the growth and expansion of towns across the region and provided reliable water supplies to agricultural and other industries for the first time. The original treatment works were replaced by an updated system in the 1970s/80s but its beneficial impacts on towns and farms in the region was notable at its completion in 1936. It has local historical, technical and research significance and a high degree of integrity.

St John the Evangelist Catholic Church

Statement of Significance

Despite land at the eastern end of Jugiong (where the general cemetery is located) being formally dedicated for a Catholic chapel, presbytery and school as early as 1851, St John the Evangelist Catholic church was built at the western edge of Jugiong in 1858. There may have been some denominational issues at play, with Protestant denominations being dedicated land more

centrally in the surveyed village. Instead, the church was built on Allotment 1 Section 47, four acres of land on a high point in the village, owned by John Sheahan, an earlier settler in the area. Sheahan donated not only the land but paid for the construction of the church. A stone-built structure, the church became the focus of the catholic community of Jugiong and the wider district. Improvements were made to the church in 1876, funded by a series of social events held by the community to raise money for the church works. By 1927, serious structural problems with the church saw significant changes and repairs made to the church, including the large buttressing 'skirt' at the eastern end of the building, that gave the building its current appearance. The church continues to operate some 160 years after its construction. The church building represents the strong and ongoing role of the Catholic church in providing a religious, social and educational service for residents of Jugiong and the wider district. The donation of a large plot of land and the church in a central location by a single individual is testament to the importance of that role in the community. The church has historical, historical association, social and aesthetic significance and a high to moderate degree of integrity.

Old Butcher Shop

Statement of Significance

This stone rubble building was built in the 1840s for John and Bridget Sheahan, managers of the Jugiong Run. John later held a contract mail between Jugiong and Albury and the couple subsequently held the licence to the Jugiong Tavern. After this was destroyed by floods in 1852 they established the Sir George, which is located diagonally opposite. During the 1920s the cottage was converted into a butchery, which operated for many decades. It contains butchering paraphernalia, including cutting blocks, meat hanging racks and a complete 1920s refrigeration system. The building is an element of the ongoing development of Jugiong in the 19th and 20th centuries. The place has local historical, historical association and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a moderate to high degree of integrity.

Sir George Hotel and stables

Statement of Significance

John Philip Sheahan was issued a licence for a tavern at Jugiong Flats in 1845. His single-storey, granite stone and rubble building was the second inn, James Green having been granted a licence in 1839. It appears Sheahan also operated a mill from the premises, advertising "wheat purchased and flour sold or given in exchange for dairy produce". In 1852, Sheahan's tavern, then called the Sir George Tavern, was the place where 32 townsfolk initially sought refuge in the flood of 1852. Sheahan is reported to single-handedly rescued those people, making five return trips from the tavern in raging flood waters to take taking them to safe ground. Although the main building was not destroyed, Sheahan lost all his outbuildings, including the laundry, kitchen, coach house and one wing of the tavern. He rapidly rebuilt and in 1856 became the postmaster for Jugiong Flats and began operating the mail services for the area. He evidently built substantial wealth, enabling him to donate both land and building to the Catholic church in 1858. By 1870, there were three inns in Jugiong, with the Sir George having changed its name to the Jugiong Hotel. The Sheahans retained ownership of the tavern well into the 20th century, adding a second storey in around 1917. However the decline of Jugiong in the later part of the century saw the tavern close for a period before its reopening in around 2016.

The Sir George Hotel reflects the trajectory and events of Jugiong over its European history and represents the entrepreneurial spirit of early settlers in the area. For over 160 years it has played a social and economic role in the life and community of Jugiong and has served travellers on the main north-south route. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic, cultural and representative significance and a moderate degree of integrity.

Kingsvale

Anfield Park Homestead

Statement of Significance

This dwelling and the land on which it sits are representative of the Soldier Settlement scheme that established Kingsvale village after World War 1. As typical of one of the 39 soldier settlement allotments created in the Kingsvale area, it offers research potential to better understand the operation and impact of soldier settlements in the LGA. Anfield Park is typical of the approximately 40-acre farms provided by the government, on which simple weatherboard houses accommodated settler families who worked their land as orchards and created communities around them. Settler families underpinned the formal declaration of the Kingsvale village in 1924 and the provision of a railway siding at Kingsvale for movement of agricultural products. This place (house and land configuration) have local historical, social, representative and research values. It has a high degree of integrity.

Kingsvale Anglican Church (former)

Statement of Significance

The former (Church of England) church was built in 1937 and opened in 1938. It was built in response to the creation of the soldier settlement community at Kingsvale and served the religious and social needs of the small community. Like all such rural churches, it would have been built by the local community, with its simple Gothic design and small size reflecting the community it served; its location on the highest point in the village, however, likely reflects its importance to the community. The building has local historical, social and aesthetic values and has a moderate degree of integrity.

Kingsvale Memorial Hall (former)

Statement of Significance

Opened in April 1922, the former Memorial Hall was one of the earliest buildings erected in the soldier settlement of Kingsvale (established 1919) on land formally dedicated to that purpose. The building was planned, built and paid for entirely by the community, with a volunteer executive committee, volunteer labour and funding donations coming from local residents. It was intended as a memorial to those who fought in WW1 and also served the local community as a place to gather, socialise and remember. Its presence reflects the strength of the local community. It has local historical, social and representative value and a moderate to low degree of integrity.

Kingsvale Prune dehydrator (former)

Statement of Significance

The prune dehydrator was built by the NSW Government for the Kingsvale Soldier Settler Community in 1928 at a cost of £12500. The community itself was required to pay back the government over a longer period, with a levy on each farmer to the value of between a farthing and a halfpenny per pound of prunes sold, depending on the size of each crop. Each soldier settler farm was also mortgaged to the value of £300 to guarantee the costs of construction of the facility. During WWII, the Women's Land Army was brought in to run the dehydrator with the workers being billeted in the local community hall. The facility representative the way soldier settlement schemes were created, run and expected to pay for themselves and the level of community coordination they engendered and required for their successes. It also provides an opportunity for archaeological and other research into the history and operation of soldier

settlements across the State. It has local historical, social, representative, technical and research significance and a moderate degree of integrity.

Kingsvale School House (former)

Statement of Significance

The former public school house was constructed in 1930 on land that was dedicated for public school purposes with the 1924 declaration of Kingsvale village. An earlier school (on a separate site) had served Kingsvale but with the growth from soldier settlers, local residents petitioned the government for the new school. The small building, built in the contemporary government architectural style, was used by the community both as a school and as a meeting and gathering place. The date of its closure is not clear however evidence indicates it served the community until at least the late 1940s. It represents the development and growth of Kingsvale village and its community and the social spirit of the that community in ensuring appropriate services were provided to its children. It has local historical and social significance and a moderate degree of integrity.

Roseville Stone Stables and Smithy

Statement of Significance

These buildings are likely remnants of a broader land holding - Kings Vale - taken up by Henry King in the 1860s and built some short time after for use as stables and general agricultural purposes including smithing. The homestead on the site likely post-dates these buildings to a time after 1903 when King purchased Portion 280 on which the buildings stand. Part of the site was compulsorily acquired for the creation of Kingsvale village in 1919 and probably became known as 'Roseville' when it was purchased by a Henry Coddington in 1928. The site and buildings therefore reflect early European settlement and agricultural land use of the area, vernacular building techniques of the late 19th century and the later development of Kingsvale as a village. They have local historical, historical association, aesthetic and rarity value and have a moderate degree of integrity.

'The Pines' Shearing Shed

Statement of Significance

This shed retains an almost perfectly intact bark roof, which was long ago covered by corrugated iron. It is very rare to find a bark roof in such condition. It has local historical, historical association and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Koorawatha

Bank of NSW (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Bank of New South Wales Koorawatha is an element of the development of the village in the early 20th century. It is also an early example of the Inter-war Georgian Revival Style. It has local historical and aesthetic significance, and representativeness. It has a high level of integrity.

St Joseph's Convent School (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Koorawatha Convent School is as an element of the development of the village in the early 20th century and has associations with the work of the Sisters of St Joseph. It is a modest example of a late Victorian Picturesque Gothic building and a rare example of a school building converted into a piggery. The former school has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance. It also possesses local rarity, representativeness and a moderate level of integrity.

Koorawatha General Cemetery

Statement of Significance

Koorawatha General Cemetery is an important element of the early development of the Village of Koorawatha and surrounding district. It has been in use since at least the 1860s and has numerous associations with persons who played a role in the development of the district. It has local historical and historical association significance. The place is a substantially intact Victorian cemetery that contains many gravestones and memorials representing various phases of fashion in memorial design. It also contains remnant Grassy Box Woodland and has local aesthetic significance. The cemetery is also an important element of the story of Young Shire. It contains the remains of, and memorials to, generations of residents of the district. For this reason it has local social significance. It has the potential to provide information about trends in the design of memorials and gravestones in the 19th and 20th centuries, and is considered to possess a high level of archaeological potential. It has local technical/research significance. The cemetery has local rarity and representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Koorawatha Falls

Statement of Significance

Koorawatha Falls is a significant natural feature that has served as a recreational area for the people of Koorawatha and district for well over 100 years. The falls have local historical, aesthetic and social significance, and representativeness. They also have a high degree of integrity.

Koorawatha Hotel

Statement of Significance

The Koorawatha Hotel was constructed in 1889 as the Railway Hotel and operated under this name until about 2005. The hotel has direct associations with Greek entrepreneur and philanthropist Nicholas Laurantis, and was the childhood home of retail entrepreneur Jerry Harvey. The Koorawatha Memorial Hall is a late 19th century Filigree style hotel building with intact verandahs and balconies. It occupies a landmark position on the corner of Boorowa and

Railway Streets and is the largest building in Koorawatha. The hotel has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance. It has a moderate level of integrity.

Koorawatha Memorial Hall

Statement of Significance

Koorawatha Memorial Hall, and the site on which it stands, has functioned as a place of community gathering, entertainment and celebration for over 100 years. The hall has functioned as a dance venue, cinema and assembly room and is an important element of the story of the village. It has local historical, historical association, social significance and Representativeness. It has a moderate level of integrity.

Koorawatha Police Station

Statement of Significance

The Koorawatha Police Station is an element of the development of the village in the late 19th century. The complex of buildings is an intact example of a late Victorian government residence with attached police office, cells and exercise yard. The complex has local historical and aesthetic significance. It also possesses local rarity, representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Koorawatha Post Office (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Koorawatha Post Office was constructed in 1912 to serve the growing postal and telegraphic needs of the locality following the construction of the Koorawatha to Grenfell branch line railway. The building hosted a telephone exchange from 1914 and functioned as a post office until 1984. It is an important part of the story of communication in the Koorawatha district and is representative of the development of Koorawatha during the early 20th century. It is a rare local example of Federation Free Style architecture and a prominent feature of Boorowa Street. It has local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Presbytery (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Koorawatha Catholic Presbytery is an element of the development of the village in the late 19th century. The house also served as a residence for the Sisters of St Joseph when they conducted a school in Koorawatha. The building is representative of gentlemen's residences built in the late 19th century and is also representative of the Roman Catholic community of Koorawatha. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic, social and technical/research significance. It is also considered to have local representativeness and a moderate level of integrity.

Koorawatha Public School

Statement of Significance

Koorawatha Public School is a school building of standard design that has been an important part of the fabric of the community of Koorawatha since 1887. The school has local historical, aesthetic and social significance and technical/research significance. It also has local representativeness and a moderate level of integrity.

Koorawatha Railway Water Tank

Statement of Significance

The Koorawatha railway water tank is part of a system developed for providing water to steam locomotives in the early 20th century. This system included the Koorawatha railway weir and associated supply pipes. It is also one of the few identifiable features of the railway infrastructure developed at Koorawatha in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It has local historical and technical/research significance, local representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Koorawatha Railway Weir

Statement of Significance

The Koorawatha (Bang Bang Creek) railway weir is a significant feature of the railway infrastructure developed at Koorawatha. The weir is part of a system developed for providing water to steam locomotives in the early 20th century. This system included the Koorawatha railway water tank and associated supply pipes. It was also a favoured swimming place and recreational facility. The weir has local historical, social and technical/research significance, representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Koorawatha Regional Rooms

Statement of Significance

The Koorawatha Regional Rooms is representative of Schools of Arts and literary institutes built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and is also representative of the endeavour of the people of Koorawatha who worked towards its construction. The building has served as a venue for many of Koorawatha's social and cultural associations. It has also provided facilities for a library, women's health centre and playgroups. The building has local historical, historical association and social significance. It is also considered to have local representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Koorawatha War Memorial Park

Statement of Significance

Koorawatha War Memorial Park was developed in the late 1940s to serve as a memorial for those who served in World War I and World War II. It was developed to contain community tennis courts and picnic facilities. The park has continued to be developed by community endeavour. It has local historical and social significance, representativeness and a moderate level of integrity.

St Columba's Catholic Church (former)

Statement of Significance

St Columba's Catholic Church, Koorawatha is an impressive example of an Inter-War Gothic style church. The church is a focus of worship of the Roman Catholic community of Koorawatha, and an element of the mid-20th century development of the village. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic, social significance and technical/research significance. The church is also considered to have local representativeness and a high level of integrity.

St Paul's Anglican Church (former)

Statement of Significance

St Paul's Anglican Church, Koorawatha is a pleasing example of a late Victorian Picturesque Gothic building constructed of coursed stone. The church is a focus of worship of the Koorawatha Anglican community, and an element of the late 19th century development of the village. It has

local historical, historical association, aesthetic, social significance and technical/research significance. The church is also considered to have local representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Trengove Park Grandstand

Statement of Significance

Trengove Park Grandstand is an element of the development of the village in the early 20th century. The grandstand was part of the facilities developed for horse racing in Koorawatha and is part of the village's showground infrastructure. It has associations with the Trengove family and with horse racing organisations. It also has an association with Australian and Empire boxing champion Ron Richards. The grandstand is a relatively rare example of a Federation era Carpenter Style grandstand. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, rarity and representativeness. It has a moderate level of integrity.

Langs Creek

Lang's Creek Cemetery

Statement of Significance

Langs Creek Cemetery is an important marker of early settlement in the Boorowa district and is the burial place of many early settlers who adhered to the doctrines and practice of the Church of England. It was being used as a burial place from at least the 1830s. The early importance of the place is reinforced by the fact that it sits within land granted for the purpose by Governor George Gipps in 1845 at the urging of William Broughton, Archbishop of Australia. The dedication of a nearby block and construction of a church at the same time indicates the importance of the place to Anglican settlers in the district. Among others it contains the remains of members of the Hassall and Hume families who were prominent settlers of the area south of Boorowa. It is a substantially intact Victorian cemetery that contains many gravestones and memorials representing various phases of fashion in memorial design. Monuments in the cemetery represent the work of many monumental masons from around the region. It is a rare regional example of a pioneer cemetery dedicated to one denomination and is of particular importance to family historians and to members of the Anglican community of the region. The cemetery has local historical, historical association, aesthetic, social and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness, and a high degree of integrity.

Maimuru

Maimuru Tennis Club

Statement of Significance

Maimuru Tennis Club has local historical significance as an element of the Maimuru Soldier Settlement Scheme. The Tennis Club building was originally constructed as a Methodist Church in the late 1930s. The tennis club precinct has functioned as a place of community gathering, entertainment and celebration for over 80 years. The place has local historical, historical association and social significance, and representativeness. It has a moderate level of integrity.

Quinn's Welcome Inn (former) Stables

Statement of Significance

Quinn's Welcome Inn was established at McHenry's Creek on the road between Young and Grenfell in the 1870s and operated by Thomas and Alice Quinn. It was an important element of the road links between Young, Grenfell, Thuddungra and The Levels. It operated in the last two decades of the 19th century until destroyed by fire in 1900. The inn's former stables is the only surviving element of this establishment. The stables are a sound example of a stone rubble structure built to accommodate horses and horse drawn vehicles. It is typical of such structures built around the Hilltops region in the mid 19th century. The building also contains a storage cellar and grain store. The place has local historical, historical association and technical/research significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Memagong

Chinese Single Jian Dwelling

Statement of Significance

The Chinese single-jian dwelling located on Olde Milong is an important artefact of the Chinese presence in the Young district following the gold rush of the 1860s. The building and a similar nearby structure were evidently constructed as dwellings for Chinese workers engaged local rural properties. These ruins have the potential to provide information on the siting and construction of Chinese rural dwellings in the region in the late 19th century. They also have the potential to link the Tubbul district to Chinese occupation sites recorded in other places in Australia and around the Pacific Rim. The Chinese single-jian ruins are an extremely rare example of this type of dwelling recorded in New South Wales. They are representative of the role of Chinese workers in developing rural properties in the late 19th century. The ruins have local historical significance and state significance in relation to their technical/research potential, rarity and representativeness. They have a moderate degree of integrity.

Imperial Hotel, Elton Hills (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Imperial Hotel, Elton Hills is an element of the development of the district in the late 19th century and is a rare relatively intact Victorian Italianate hotel building. It has local historical and aesthetic association significance, rarity and representativeness. It has a moderate level of integrity.

Milong Homestead

Statement of Significance

Milong Homestead was constructed on the large and prosperous Milong run in two stages in 1903 and 1908. The original section was built in English Cottage style and the extension in Federation Arts and Crafts style. The homestead complex has local historical, aesthetic and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. It has a high degree of integrity.

Milvale

Milvale Railway Water Tank

Statement of Significance

The Milvale railway water tank is part of a system developed for providing water to steam locomotives in the early 20th century. It is also one of the few identifiable features of the railway infrastructure developed at Milvale in this period. It has local historical and technical/research significance, local representativeness and a high level of integrity.

St Brendan's Catholic Church (former)

Statement of Significance

St Brendan's Catholic Church, Milvale has local significance as a centre of worship for Roman Catholics in the district. It was also constructed to serve as a community hall and retains this function and is a physical representation of the development of the Village of Milvale between 1916 and 1922. The church is also an example of the Inter-War Arts and Crafts style. St Brendan's has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance. It also has local representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Milvale S041 Grain Elevator

Statement of Significance

The Milvale S041 grain elevator is a significant item in the landscape of Milvale and district. It is a visual representation of the developments that led to the transformation of the western sections of Young Shire in the 1920s. It was one of the first modern concrete silos constructed in the Young Shire in the 1920s and is closely associated with the expansion of agricultural activity in the Young Shire. The grain elevator has local historical, aesthetic and technical research significance. It also has a high level of integrity and representativeness.

War Memorial Church of St James, Hampstead

Statement of Significance

The War Memorial Church of St James, Hampstead is a rare rural example of a Post-War Ecclesiastical style building and reflects the work of local architect Norman Lipman. It is also associated with the practice of Anglicanism in the Milvale district. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic, social significance and technical/research significance. The church is also considered to have local rarity, representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Monteagle

Bulla/ Monteagle General Cemetery

Statement of Significance

Monteagle General Cemetery is an important element of the early development of the Village of Monteagle and surrounding district. It has been in use since at least the 1880s and has numerous associations with persons who played a role in the development of the district. It has local historical and historical association significance. The place is a substantially intact Victorian cemetery that contains many gravestones and memorials representing various phases of fashion in memorial design. It also contains remnant Grassy Box Woodland and has local aesthetic significance. The cemetery is also an important element of the story of Young Shire. It contains the remains of, and memorials to, generations of residents of the district. For this reason it has local social significance. It has the potential to provide information about trends in the design of memorials and gravestones in the 19th and 20th centuries, and is considered to possess a high level of archaeological potential. It has local technical/research significance. The cemetery has local rarity and representativeness and a high level of integrity.

St Mark's Anglican Church (former)

Statement of Significance

St Mark's Anglican Church, Monteagle is a beautiful example of a late Victorian Picturesque Gothic building constructed coursed stone. Its Norman style bell tower gives it particular aesthetic significance. The church has been a focus of worship of the Monteagle Anglican community for over 100 years and has also been used by Methodists to conduct Sunday Schools. It is an important element of the late 19th century development of the village. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic, social significance and technical/research significance. The church is also considered to have local representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Tout Park Scenic Lookout

Statement of Significance

Tout Park is one feature of the Monteagle-Wirrimah Scenic Road that was developed during the Great Depression. It is as an element of the development of the district's roads and also a reminder of the employment schemes implemented during the depression. The park was dedicated to the memory of former Burrangong Shire Council Mayor Robert Henry Tout. The park and lookout are set on a prominent vantage point on Crowther Range and have extensive views from Monteagle to Koorawatha. The park has local historical and aesthetic significance, and representativeness. It has a high level of integrity.

Murringo

Blacksmith Shop (former)

Statement of Significance

The former blacksmith shop and residence are an element of the modest development that took place in Murringo after the Lambing Flat gold rushes. The buildings are fine examples of Victorian vernacular design and have the potential to provide information on the construction of vernacular buildings in the 1870s. The former blacksmith shop and residence are rare examples of a rural Victorian smithing business and dwelling. The buildings have local historical, aesthetic and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. They also have a high degree of integrity.

Calabash Cottage

Statement of Significance

The Calabash Homestead and outbuildings were constructed by Robert Parkman in 1910 using stone recovered from the grand 1890s Calabash Homestead that had been destroyed by fire in 1900. The homestead complex has direct associations with Robert Parkman, pastoralist and Councillor of Burrangong Shire. It is representative of the development of the pastoral industry in the Young district during the early 20th century and is also representative of efforts to recover from the disastrous bushfire of 1900. The complex has local historical and historical association significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Calabash Shearing Shed and Shearer's Quarters

Statement of Significance

The Calabash shearing shed is a very good example of a shed built to host machine shearing in the early 20th century. The shed demonstrates the technical innovation that occurred in woolshed design and construction in the late 19th century. The building was also one element of the rebuilding of The Calabash after the disastrous bushfires of 1900. The shearing shed has direct associations with Robert Parkman, pastoralist and Councillor of Burrangong Shire. The shed is an interesting example of early 20th century shearing shed design. It is also one of few woolsheds recorded with the William Sandford brand of corrugated iron. The shearing shed is representative of the development of the pastoral industry in the Young district during the early 20th century. It is also representative of efforts to recover from the disastrous bushfire of 1900. The shearers quarters were constructed soon after the establishment of the 1902 Shearers' Agreement, which required pastoralists to provide a higher standard of accommodation for workers. The timber-framed, corrugated iron clad buildings of the quarters complex area representative of the style of such buildings constructed in this period.

Christ Church Anglican Church

Statement of Significance

Christ Church Murringo is a good example of a mid-Victorian Picturesque Gothic building constructed coursed rubble. The church is a focus of worship of the Murringo Anglican community, and an element of the mid 19th century development of the village. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic, social significance and technical/research significance. The church is also considered to have local representativeness and a high level of integrity.

East Milo Homestead

Statement of Significance

East Milo Homestead was constructed in the 1950s to meet the needs of a growing family. It reflects the growth of rural areas that occurred after World War II. It was designed by architect Robin Boyd and is a very pleasing example of post-war bungalow in almost original condition. The building has local historical, historical association and aesthetic, and representativeness. It has a high level of integrity.

Murringo General Cemetery

Statement of Significance

Murringo General Cemetery is an important element of the early development of the Village of Murringo and surrounding district. It has been in use since at least the 1850s and has numerous associations with persons who played a role in the development of the district. It has local historical and historical association significance. The place is a substantially intact Victorian cemetery that contains many gravestones and memorials representing various phases of fashion in memorial design. It has local aesthetic significance. It is also an important element of the story of Young Shire. It contains the remains of, and memorials to, generations of residents of the district. For this reason it has local social significance. It has the potential to provide information about trends in the design of memorials and gravestones in the 19th and 20th centuries, and is considered to possess a high level of archaeological potential. It has local technical/research significance. The cemetery has local rarity and representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Grants Store (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Grant's Store is an element of the village of Murringo constructed in the late 19th century. It has local historical significance and a moderate level of integrity.

Post Office (original) – Taubman & Webb Trading Post

Statement of Significance

The Taubman Webb Trading Post was constructed in 1860 in English Bond face brickwork and has served as a police station, post office and telegraph station, and as a private residence. It is a rare local example of the Victorian Georgian style and is representative of small shops built in the region in the mid 19th century. The building has a high level of integrity and has the potential to provide information on the construction of commercial buildings in the mid 19th century. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical/research significance, representativeness and rarity. It has a high level of integrity.

Marengo Hotel (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Marengo Hotel has been an element of the village of Murringo since 1862. It is representative of inns built in the region in the mid 19th century to service the needs of travelers. The building has a moderate level of integrity and has the potential to provide information on the construction of public houses in the mid 19th century. The former inn has local historical, historical association and technical/research significance, and representativeness.

Marengo Station Homestead

Statement of Significance

Marengo Homestead and outbuildings represent the substantial remains of one of the district's earliest pastoral runs. The property was taken up in 1827 and the original sections of the homestead date from 1860. The homestead has associations with a number of prominent local families, including the Malones who operated the property during the 1920s. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic, social and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. It has a moderate level of integrity.

Murringo Memorial Hall and Mechanics Institute (former)

Statement of Significance

Murringo Memorial Hall and Mechanics Institute are representative of community halls built by small communities to enhance their cultural life and as memorials to those who served in World War I. They are also representative of the endeavour of the people of Murringo and district over a period of 28 to have the halls constructed. The buildings have associations with the work of many organisations in the Murringo district, including the Pride of Marengo Grand United Order of Oddfellows. The halls have local historical, historical association, social significance and representativeness. They have a high level of integrity.

Murringo Police Barracks (former)

Statement of Significance

Murringo Police Barracks is an element of the development of the village in the late 19th century. The complex includes a late Victorian police residence and police station. The buildings have associations with a number of Murringo families including the Pattersons and Batkins. The original buildings have local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance. It also possesses local rarity, representativeness and a moderate level integrity.

Murringo Public School

Statement of Significance

Murringo Public School is the oldest school in the Young district, having been in continuous operation since 1860. The school is also operating in a school building constructed for this purpose in 1869. The school residence is a pleasing example of Victorian Colonial style architecture and the original school building is a Victorian Picturesque Gothic structure. Murringo Public School has served the community of Murringo on the same site since 1860 and continues to be an important element of the social infrastructure of Murringo. The 1869 school room and school residence have the potential to provide information on the construction of stone buildings in the mid 19th century. The school buildings have local historical, aesthetic, social and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

Old Plough Inn

Statement of Significance

The Plough Inn has been an element of the village of Murringo since 1860. It is a rare local example of a Victorian Georgian style inn and is representative of inns built in the region in the mid 19th century to service the needs of travelers. The building has a high level of integrity and has the potential to provide information on the construction of public houses in the mid 19th century. The former inn has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical/research significance, representativeness and rarity. It has a high level of integrity.

Orizaba Homestead and Stables

Statement of Significance

Orizaba Homestead and stables were constructed in the early 20th century following subdivision of the Calabash run. The property has been owned and operated by the Parkman family since its establishment. The homestead is a very pleasing example of a large Federation Bungalow and the buildings on the property have the ability to demonstrate the function of a homestead complex in the early 20th century. The homestead complex has local historical, historical association, aesthetic, technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. It has a high level of integrity.

Orizaba Woolshed

Statement of Significance

Orizaba Woolshed is an element of the development of the area that occurred during the early 20th century and has direct associations with the Parkman family. It illustrates the ongoing modifications applied to woolsheds to accommodate increasing mechanization of sheep shearing and associated changes in work practices. The woolshed has local historical, historical association and technical/research significance, representativeness and a moderate level of integrity.

Sacred Heart Catholic Church (former)

Statement of Significance

Sacred Heart Catholic Church Murringo is a good example of a Mid Victorian Picturesque Gothic building constructed in ashlar masonry. The church is a focus of worship of the Murringo Roman Catholic community, and an element of the mid 19th century development of the village. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic, social significance and technical/research significance. The church is also considered to have local representativeness and a high level integrity.

Sacred Heart Catholic School (former)

Statement of Significance

Sacred Heart Catholic School, Murringo is an element of the development of the village of Murringo in the early 20th century. It is also an important element of the built heritage of Young Shire connected to Catholic Education. The school is a restrained example of Inter-War Arts and Crafts style school building that illustrates the design principles applied to school buildings in this era by the Catholic Church. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic, social significance and representativeness. It also has a moderate level integrity.

Sacred Heart Convent (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Sacred Heart Convent, Murringo is an element of the development of the village in the early 20th century. It also reflects the development of Catholic education in the district. The building has associations with the work of the Sisters of Mercy in the Murringo district. It is an almost unmodified example of a Federation Gothic building constructed in ashlar masonry. The building has local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Waihemo Homestead

Statement of Significance

Waihemo Homestead and outbuildings were constructed from the mid 19th century onwards. The slab-walled cottage behind the homestead possibly dates from the 1860s. The small slab-walled cottage on the property has the ability to demonstrate the construction of vernacular dwellings in the mid to late 19th century. The group has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. It has a high level of integrity.

Waihemo Shearers' Quarters

Statement of Significance

Waihemo Shearers Quarters are an element of the pastoral development of the Murringo area during the boom years of the early 20th century. They also illustrate the elements and layout of shearers' quarters of the early 20th century and are representative of early 20th century shearers' accommodation in the district. They have local historical and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Willawong Homestead

Statement of Significance

Willawong Homestead and outbuildings were a creation of the break-up of the large Marengo run in the 1860s. Original sections of the homestead date from the 1860s. The property has associations with a number of prominent local families, including the Parkmans and Davidsons. It also has associations with the work of the Red Cross. The buildings on the property have the ability to demonstrate the function of a homestead complex in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The relatively intact suite of buildings, include a cool room, cellar and early wind-powered electricity generating and supply system. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. It has a high level of integrity.

Willawong Shearers' Quarters

Statement of Significance

Willawong Shearers Quarters are an element of the pastoral development of the Murringo and Douglas Gap area during the boom years of the 1920s. They also illustrate the elements and layout of shearers' quarters of the early 20th century and are representative of early 20th century shearers' accommodation in the district. They have local historical and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Willawong Woolshed

Statement of Significance

Willawong Woolshed is an element of the development of the area that occurred during the second half of the 19th century. It is also representative of 19th century woolsheds in the district and illustrates the modifications applied to woolsheds in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to accommodate increasing mechanization of sheep shearing. It has local historical and technical/research, representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Murrumburrah

Allsopp's Flour Mill (former) and Residence

Statement of Significance

In 1865, Miles Murphy erected a flour mill on part of the mill site and by 1871 was processing 20 tons of flour per week from the nearby district. Thomas Allsopp arrived in the colony in 1864 and made his way to Burrowa where he worked in the flour mill there. By 1878, he had £2200 to buy the mill from Murphy and began expanding its operations. He installed new machinery that took weekly production from 20 to 100 tons/week and by 1888 Allsopp had expanded onto adjoining land and was taking wheat from as far away as Gundagai, Cowra, Cootamundra, Junee and Coolamon. In 1896, he installed steam-driven, steel rollers installed in the mill and a rail spur line was installed after the arrival of the railway in the late 1870s. By 1905, the residence was built at the rear of the site. A major fire in 1919 destroyed much of the mill and Thomas Allsopp himself died. The family continued with the mill, opening it again in 1922 as the Silver Spray Flour Mill and with a double silo (66000 bushell capacity; £50 000 cost). An additional 4 silos were erected in 1937, with the Allsopps running it until 1949 when it was sold to Bunges. It continued operating until the 1970s when it closed.

Allsopp's success enabled him to invest in substantial land holdings, including Oxten Park where he lived for a period, and to gain high levels of respect and authority in the town. He was elected the first Mayor of Murrumburrah Municipal Council in 1891 and served for several years as Mayor and Alderman. The mill represents commercial spirit and enterprise at a time when the town was growing and expanding, the successful adoption of new technologies and also a successful secondary industry based on the strength of agricultural production in the district. The former mill has local historical, historical association, aesthetic, technological and research significance and a moderate degree of integrity.

Barnes Store Complex

Statement of Significance

John Barnes purchased Lots 15 and 16, Section 39 in 1858 and in 1860, opened a general store on the land (originally with a posted awning along its length). Not long after, he opened a general store in Cootamundra. In 1863 while travelling between his two stores, he was shot and killed by bushrangers and the properties went to his brothers, Thomas and George. The Murrumburrah store expanded in 1868 to add a hay and chaff business and again in 1882, a new building was added for drapery and grocery goods (the original building housed boots, crockery and ironmongery). T&G Barnes Stores expanded not only in Murrumburrah, but became a network of stores across the southern region, while the Barnes' themselves were persons of substance and standing in the town. They ran the store in Murrumburrah until the 1950s when it was bought by George Sewell & Sons, who shifted the business to Station Street in Harden. The building is an early and representative example, of the substance and importance of general stores in growing country towns. Barnes' store became the commercial focus of Murrumburrah, servicing local and broader regional needs. The buildings are substantial and of contemporary style, making a clear statement about the owners and their position in the community and economy of the town. They have local historical, historical association, aesthetic, representative and research significance and a high to moderate degree of integrity.

Murrumburrah Courthouse (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Murrumburrah Court House built in 1880 was the second such building to be constructed in Murrumburrah and was built during a period of rapid population increase that

accompanied the opening of land for selection and the construction of the Main Southern Railway through the district. The building is a standard government design in the Victorian Romanesque style and is almost identical to smaller court houses constructed in the region in the same period. It has local historical, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Demondrille Shire Council Chambers (former)

Statement of Significance

Demondrille Shire Council was proclaimed on 6 June, 1906 after petitioning from local residents to separate from the Murrumburrah Municipal Council (formed 1890). The first election of the Council was held across three Ridings (A, B and C) with six Councillors elected. John Bourke, a long-standing businessman in the town, was later elected first Shire President. The Council met in a range of public places until the Council chambers were built in 1933. The chambers were built between June and September 1933 by builders Spence and McKinney of Murrumburrah, with the first Council meeting being held in the new offices in October 1933. The chambers became part of the depot of the new Harden Shire Council when Murrumburrah Municipal and Demondrille Shire Councils were merged in 1975.

Taunton - Fallon Family Residence (former)

Statement of Significance

The Fallon family constructed pise buildings in the Harden- Murrumburrah district and across New South Wales from the late 19th century until at least the 1940s. The pise building located at the top of Iris Street was constructed by the Fallons in the late 19th century and served as the family home for many decades. The large suburban block on which it is located contained a small dairy and also served as a source of earth for building projects. The first use of pise in the Harden area dates from the mid 1860's and it was commonly used in both rural and town settings; Harden was recorded in both 1921 and 1947 as one of the Shires having the largest number (over 100) of occupied pise buildings in New South Wales. The building is a sound Victorian era pise dwelling with some internal rammed earth floors and a rammed earth verandah floor. It has local historical, historical association and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a high degree of integrity

Harden-Murrumburrah General Cemetery

Statement of Significance

Murrumburrah General Cemetery was dedicated in 1870 to serve the growing town of Murrumburrah, although burials were recorded on this site from the 1860s. Expansion of the district following the construction of the Main Southern Railway led to extensions of the cemetery in the 1880s. The cemetery continues to serve the Harden-Murrumburrah district. The cemetery is the last resting place of many important citizens of Harden-Murrumburrah. It also contains numerous monuments reflecting the lives of these persons. The cemetery layout and monuments located within it reflect the ongoing influence of Victorian era cemetery design and aesthetics as well as ongoing changes in memorial design and cemetery practice. The cemetery is the principal burial ground for the district and is also a place of memory for the community of Harden-Murrumburrah. The place reflects changes in burial practice, cemetery layout and memorial design that have occurred in the last 150 years. The place is representative of Victorian burial practice, traditions regarding Chinese burial and ongoing changes in cemetery design and use. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic, social, technical/research and representative significance and a high degree of integrity.

Harden-Murrumburrah Showground

Statement of Significance

The land parcels occupied by the showground have been in continuous use for agricultural, sport and community activities since their dedication for Public Recreation ('Central Park') in 1886 and a Showground in 1889. The Trustees of the Showground have staged an annual show, with few interruptions, since 1888, reflecting the production and fortunes of the town and local area. Its pavillion, show ring, stalls and booths were erected in 1909 to support the agricultural show activities. The showground has been a place of social and cultural activity, from inter-town sporting activities to hosting evacuated families of serving soliders in WW2 and is still plays a similar cultural role in the community. It has local historical, social and aesthetic significance and a high to moderate degree of integrity.

Historical Society Museum

Statement of Significance

Following the construction of the Mechanics Institute Building in Neill Street in 1880, a sense of rivalry compelled a number of Murrumburrah's leading businessmen, including Messrs Bourke and Allsopp, to purchase Lot 3 in Section 38. They established a company with a kitty of £5000 to build a Mechanics Institute for the residents of the 'original' township. Their plans, in a very fine example of the Federation Free Style of architecture, came to fruition in 1912, with a Grand Ball on 21 August to mark the opening of the building. It served the same purposes as the Mechanics Institute in Neill Street and was the site of civic meetings, lectures, classes, dances and balls, moving picture shows, a library and reading room. Its membership suffered during WW1 and never recovered, while the growth in public library services lessened its relevance. The building fell into disuse in the 1950s and 60s until the local Historical Society began renting the premises in the early 1970s and established the existing museum there. The (then) Harden Shire Council purchased the building in 1980. The building reflects the historical development of the township, which after the railway's arrival in the late 1870s, always had an element of rivalry between the settled areas. It also reflects the wealth, success and influence of local businessmen of the town and the residents' enthusiasm for cultural and educational pursuits in a growing town. It has local historical, historical association, cultural and aesthetic significance and a high degree of integrity.

Inn (former)

Statement of Significance

In 1856, an inn was opened by John English near where teams crossed Murrumburrah Creek (and reported to be still standing in 1937). In 1873, English was still licensed to operate the 'Murrumburrah Hotel', but by 1879, the property had been bought by Thomas Allsopp, around the same time he moved to Murrumburrah from Boorowa and purchased the mill on Albury Street. The land was later sold to George Killick, a miller who managed the mill for Thomas Allsopp for a substantial period of time until becoming a general store owner and operator in Galong. The lower storeys of the building are of random rubble, while the attic storey is of brick, suggesting an early extension of attic rooms to support its use as an inn. The basement that extends over the full building footprint is likely the original inn cellar. The building may date from the 1850s, making it the oldest building in Harden-Murrumburrah township and reflecting the earliest days of European settlement in the area. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic, research, rarity and representative value and a high degree of integrity.

Light Horse Memorial and Park

Statement of Significance

Incorporating a statue of the founder of the Light Horse Brigade, James Mackay, a diorama of the 1917 Battle of Beersheba and a statue of the horse 'Bill the Bastard', the memorial honours the establishment of the first Light Horse Brigade and their actions in the Boer and First World Wars. The founder of the Light Horse Brigade, James Mackay, was a resident of nearby Wallendbeen, and after WW1 represented the local area in the NSW Parliament as the Member for Boorowa. The first brigade was made up of young men from the Harden-Murrumburrah area and on their enlistment journey to Sydney, they marched along Albury Street in August 1914 on their way to the train station in Harden. The memorial has local historical and association significance and a high degree of integrity.

Liliansfel

Statement of Significance

In 1885, an E. Haughey (likely Ellen Haughey) was advertising cordials being made in a factory 'near the bridge' in Murrumburrah – likely the building at the rear of 259 Albury Street (Lot 4). Phillip and Ellen Haughey purchased Lot 4 on which the cordial factory stood in 1902 and built the house ('Liliansfel') at the front of the property in 1903. They continued to make cordials from the factory at the rear of the land until 1926, when Charles Sutton, another cordial manufacturer in Murrumburrah, purchased the land and business from the Haugheys. Cordial production appears to have continued on the premises until the 1950s when the land was sold to owners that were not cordial makers.

The structures on the land represent typical trades and businesses carried out in domestic premises in rural towns across the region and state. The success of such businesses in Murrumburrah is reflected in the large and contemporarily-styled house built by the Haugheys, and the purchase of the premises by a rival cordial maker. The structures draw significance from each other and have local historic, historical association, aesthetic and representative significance and although deteriorating, a high degree of integrity.

Murrumburrah Municipal Council Chambers (former)

Statement of Significance

Following a petition by 107 ratepayers in 1889, the Municipal District of Murrumburrah was declared on 28 February 1890 and was divided into Harden, Murrumburrah and Demondrille wards. Each of the wards elected three aldermen at the first election on 12 May 1890 and Thomas Allsop was elected the first Mayor. The early meetings of the Council were held at the Criterion Hotel until the Council chambers were finalised in April 1893. The building was designed by A. Macintosh and was built by Franklin and Findlay of Goulburn. The building operated as the Council's offices until the Murrumburrah Municipal Council was merged with the Demondrille Shire Council in August 1974 to create the Harden Shire. After that time, the building was sold into private ownership and is now a residence.

Built in the contemporary Romanesque style, the reflects the growth of the Murrumburrah and Harden townships and population and their progress over time. It was the seat of local government, and of local civic life for some 80 years, with many members of the community serving on, and working for it over that time. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and cultural significance and a high degree of integrity.

Public School (former)

Statement of Significance

Although Catholics had permanent schooling arrangements in Murrumburrah from 1863 (and Methodists from 1870), public education was more patchy in its organisation. A public school (location unclear) opened in 1862, closed in 1863 and re-opened and re-closed in 1864. In 1867 it moved and re-opened but again closed, re-opening in 1877. Finally in 1880, a school and teacher's residence were built on Portion 151 in 1880 as the first permanent public school in Murrumburrah. Possibly because of its inconvenient location, a new school was opened in 1884 on its current site on Albury Street, and the school on this site closed again. It remained vacant until Joseph Murphy bought it in 1909, after which time it has continuously been used as a residence. The building is representative of the struggles small rural towns had in establishing public education, the government often being reluctant to bear the costs. The building follows a fairly typical format with the teacher's residence attached to a single hall-like room where classes took place. It also represents the development of Murrumburrah in the shift in focus of the town from its western to eastern end after the coming of the railway in the late 1870s. It has local historical, representative and social significance and a moderate degree of integrity.

St Mary's Catholic Church

Statement of Significance

The foundation stone for St Mary's Church was laid in September 1868, making the church the oldest public building and oldest church in Murrumburrah. Its size, striking Gothic design and dominating presence on the highest point in the town reflects the strong presence of the local Catholic community who funded the building for the practice of their faith. The local noted family of James Murray donated 1000 pounds alone to build the church belfry. The church building became the central structure of a complex of buildings, including the school, presbytery and convent, that has continued its religious, social and educational activities in the community for over 150 years. The church has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance and a high degree of integrity.

Our Lady of Mercy Presbytery (former)

Statement of Significance

The former presbytery that served the priests of Our Lady of Mercy Catholic Parish was completed in 1912, but incorporated the 1870s stone structure that had been first school building, then presbytery. Architect designed in contemporary style and costing 1000 pounds, the building could accommodate three priests to serve the needs of the broader parish. The local Catholic community raised the funds for the construction of the presbytery and played a continuing funding and support role in its operation and maintenance. The presbytery served as the administrative centre of Our Lady of Mercy Parish until the parish was dissolved in the late 20th century and the Catholic facilities came under the Cootamundra parish. The building has local historical, social and aesthetic significance and a high to moderate degree of integrity.

'Rosemore'

Statement of Significance

This brick house, understood to be the first brick dwelling in Murrumburrah, was built by John Bernard Dillon and his wife Rose Ann, in 1881. The Dillons arrived in NSW in the 1860s from Ireland. Making their way to Murrumburrah they built, owned and ran the Commercial Hotel, amongst other business dealings. They eventually leased, and then sold, the hotel. John Dillon served as alderman and was active in the business community of the town. The house, when built, was on 1 acre of land and was described as having eight rooms, with a detached maid's

room, kitchen, laundry, pantry and outhouse, and a stables. John Dillon died in 1884, while Rose Ann survived him until 1919 and 'Rosemore' was sold into other ownership in 1920. The house represents the wealth, property and status that migrants with some entrepreneurial and business skills could achieve in growing rural towns. It is a substantial and likely costly building that clearly proclaimed the success of the Dillons in their endeavours. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and representative significance and a high to moderate degree of integrity.

St Mary's Convent (former)

Statement of Significance

Nuns of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy (an Irish Order founded in Dublin in 1841) moved to Murrumburrah in 1884, living and teaching in the 1878 school building on the nearby site of St Mary's Church. In 1891, the growing local Catholic community decided to build a purpose-built convent for the Sisters and Mr John Bourke, a noted local resident and sometime Mayor, donated two parcels of land for the building. The Victorian/Federation Free Gothic style building was completed and consecrated in 1892 and provided accommodation for six sisters, along with reception and community rooms that could be used for education and other purposes; additions and alterations were made to the building in 1902 and 1933 to support the convent's activities. The Sisters of Mercy remained occupants of the convent for almost 100 years, it finally closing in 1983 and being sold into private ownership. The former convent represents the strength of presence and commitment of the local Catholic community in ensuring a faith-based education for their children. It also represents the ongoing generosity of the community in supporting and providing for the activities of the church, including through the construction of the convent. The convent has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance and a high degree of integrity.

Trinity Catholic School

Statement of Significance

Constructed in 1877, the substantial and costly stone school building was a clear statement of the presence of the Catholic Church and its works in the Murrumburrah settlement and also a statement of the importance the local community placed on a catholic education in a period when secular schools only were funded by the government. Built using funds raised by the local Catholic community, the school was a focus of the church's operations in the town, later expanding to include a girls' school attached to a convent. The local Catholic community worked continuously to raise funds for the school's operations, organising bazaars, dances and other social activities. In the early-mid 20th century it expanded to include primary and higher education, before becoming again a primary school in more recent times. It has been providing education services to the local community for over 140 years and represents the presence and operation of the Catholic church in the town as well as the fortunes of the town itself, scaling its operations to meet the needs of the community. It has local historical, aesthetic and social significance and a high degree of integrity.

Whichcraft & Coffee Cottage

Statement of Significance

This building was constructed by its owner, Mr John Bourke, in 1902. Having moved to the area from Ireland as a child in the 1850s, Bourke held a wide range of posts and jobs, including mail driver, butcher, poundkeeper, auctioneer and commission agent that enabled him to build a substantial fortune. His wealth enabled construction of the dwelling and supported his role as Alderman, Mayor, Justice of the Peace, President of the shire council, patron of the School of Arts

and investor in land. The dwelling, a substantial and quality building designed in the contemporary style by a Sydney-based architect, reflects the wealth and progression that was possible in the period through the growth and development of the area. It is a visually attractive building in a prominent location in the town, reflecting Bourke's position and wealth. It has local historical association and aesthetic significance and a high degree of integrity.

A simple structure in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style, the building reflects the growth of the towns and their progress over time. It was the seat of local government, and of local civic life for some 40 years and continues to have a role in local government operations. Many members of the local community served on, or worked for the Council over that time. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and cultural significance and a high degree of integrity.

Reids Flat

Reids Flat General Cemetery

Statement of Significance

The Reid's Flat General Cemetery has possibly been in use since the 1880s. The declaration of a reserve on the site in 1890 and its formal dedication as a cemetery in 1899 are consistent with the establishment and development of the Village of Numby (Reid's Flat). The cemetery continues to be used and has significance to the population of the local area. It has local historical, historical association and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Reids Flat Public Hall

Statement of Significance

The Reid's Flat Public Hall was constructed in 1925 and quickly became the social hub of the district. Over decades it has been used for private functions and for fundraising activities, including activities of the local Red Cross. During World War II it was a gathering place for comforts being made for troops on active service. The hall has local historical and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Reids Flat Public School (former)

Statement of Significance

The site of the former Reids Flat Public School was dedicated for this purpose in 1893-1894 and the school was operating on this site by 1908. A new school building was constructed in 1926 and this was replaced in 1932. An additional demountable building was relocated to the site from Canowindra in 1968. The former school is representative of the development of Reid's Flat in the early 20th century. The place has local historical significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Reids Flat Recreation Reserve (Showground)

Statement of Significance

The Reid's Flat Recreation Reserve was dedicated in 1890 and expanded in the late 1920s. It is an early element of the village of Reid's Flat and its expansion reflects the growth of the village. The place continues to be used as a recreation ground and has significance to the population of the local area. It has local historical and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Reids Flat Union Church (former)

Statement of Significance

The Reid's Flat Union Church was constructed in 1907 by protestant members of the local population. It has served as a venue for protestant church services for more than 100 years and continues in this role. It is representative of the development of Reid's Flat in the early 20th century. The building has local historical and social significance, rarity, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Rugby

Colonial Inn (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Colonial Inn is an artefact of the 19th century development of the Village of Rugby on the road between the Lachlan River and Boorowa. The fabric of the building suggests that it was constructed in the mid to late 19th century. The former inn is a rare surviving example of a 19th century building constructed on an adzed timber frame with pit sawn boards used as wall cladding. It has local historical and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Rugby General Cemetery

Statement of Significance

Rugby General Cemetery is an interesting artefact of the apparently chaotic forces that drove the development of a village at Rugby on the road between Crookwell and Boorowa. It was dedicated in 1898 within a reserve for travelling stock that had been gazetted in 1887. The cemetery continues in use as a burial ground and is a place of memory for people living in the Rugby district. It has local historical and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Rugby General Store (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Rugby General Store building was constructed in the 1920s and served as both a store and community hall. It is an important element of Rugby Village and has direct associations with Frank Mewburn. It is representative of the development of Rugby in the early 20th century. The building has local historical and historical association significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Mewburn Grove Cemetery

Statement of Significance

The Mewburn family were instrumental in the development of the Village of Rugby on Five Mile Creek from the mid 1880s. The Mewburn Grove family cemetery contains the remains of family members, including John Mewburn who facilitated the subdivision of a private village named Rugby in 1885. The Mewburn Grove cemetery has direct associations with John and Sarah Mewburn and with members of the Good family who were pioneers of the Five Mile Creek district and the Village of Rugby. The place has local historical and historical association significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Rugby Memorial Gates

Statement of Significance

The Rugby Memorial Gates were erected by the community of Rugby to commemorate district residents who died in two world wars. Their construction coincides with a period in which the population of rural localities was at its peak and reflects a high point in the story of the Village of Rugby. The gates stand as a memorial to district residents in two world wars and are the site of Anzac commemorations. They are representative of works undertaken to remember the fallen of two world wars.

Rugby Police Station (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Rugby Police Station was constructed for this purpose by Claude Mewburn in 1922 and leased to the government. It was purchased by the government in 1926 and served as a police station until 1945. It was subsequently refurbished as a residence for teachers at Rugby Public School. The building is an interesting example of the Edwardian style of residential design. It is representative of the development of Rugby in the early 20th century. It is also representative of the role of the Mewburn family in developing the village. The former police station has local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Rugby Public School (former)

Statement of Significance

A public school was established at Brewers Flat north of the site of Rugby Village in 1887, following agitation by local selector families. Following relocation to Five Mile Creek its name was changed and the school was eventually moved to a site within the Village of Rugby. It has operated on its present site since 1914. The Rugby Public School continues to be a community hub within the Rugby district and is representative of the patchy development of education facilities experienced within selector communities in the late 19th century. The present school has local historical and social significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

Rugby Hall

Statement of Significance

Rugby Hall was constructed between 1933 and 1935 to serve as a recreation and entertainment facility. It was constructed to a very high standard and was extended in 1956 when a supper room was added to the eastern side. The hall continues to be a community hub within the Rugby district and is also a place used for maintaining community memory. The original hall is a very pleasing example of the Inter-War Arts and Crafts Style. The adjoining supper room reflects the contrasting post modernist style that became popular after World War II. The hall is representative of efforts by the Rugby community in the mid 20th century to create a community space. The building has local historical, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Rugby Homestead

Statement of Significance

Rugby Homestead was constructed as Lugano Homestead for Harry Savage, owner of the Lugano selection. The property was subsequently purchased by Fred Kelly who lived there with his mother Eliza, one of the pioneer settlers of the district. The homestead is a handsome Edwardian Bungalow set in a garden designed by legendary landscape architect Paul Sorensen. The homestead has local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

St Aidan's Anglican Church

Statement of Significance

St Aidan's Anglican Church was constructed in the early 1920s with fundraising being led by Caroline Mewburn. The building has served as a place of worship for local Anglicans since that time. It is a simple example of the arts and crafts style executed in ashlar masonry and has associations with Caroline and Thomas Mewburn. The church is also representative of the

APPENDIX D

Statements of Significance

development of the village of Rugby in the early 20th century. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

St Virgil's Catholic Church (former)

Statement of Significance

Roman Catholic services were held in the Brewers Flat (Rugby) Public School in the 1890s and in 1903 land was acquired in the Village of Rugby to construct a church. St Virgil's was completed in 1907 and held regular services until the 1980s. It has associations with the Roman Catholic community of the Rugby district and is representative of the development of the Village of Rugby in the early 20th century. It has local historical and historical association significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

Rye Park

Bush Nursing Cottage (former)

Statement of Significance

From the early 20th century Bush Nursing Cottages provided essential front line health services to rural communities. A Bush Nursing Association was formed in Rye Park in 1913 and a nursing service established that year. In 1917 a cottage was acquired by the Association and this was extended in the 1920s. The service operated from these premises until the late 1930s. It served as the primary health facility for the village of Rye Park from 1917 until the late 1930s and is remembered in this role by the current community. The place is one of few former Bush Nursing cottages recorded across New South Wales and is representative of the development of Rye Park in the early 20th century. It has local historical and social significance, rarity, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

Everton Homestead Group

Statement of Significance

The Everton homestead complex was developed by convict labour in the early 19th century. It has direct associations with the Hume family, having been purchased by Hamilton Hume, nephew of explorer Hamilton Hume not long after its construction. It remains in the ownership of Hume family descendents. The homestead, a sound example of Victorian Regency Style and is complemented by vernacular outbuildings and a spectacular brick dovecote capped by a wind vane crafted to represent a Ngunnawal man hunting kangaroo. The place has historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical research significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Rye Park General Cemetery

Statement of Significance

Rye Park General Cemetery was carved out of a Temporary Common and Forest Reserve located east of the developing village of Rye Park. It represents a pattern of adaption of Crown Land portions to host general cemeteries that was typical of the development of private villages within the Boorowa LGA. The cemetery is a place of memory for people living in the Rye Park district and continues in use as a burial ground. It has local historical and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Illyria Homestead

Statement of Significance

Illyria Homestead was constructed in stone for the Hardiman family who took p their run in the Rye Park district in the 1860s. Once described as being more in keeping with homes located on Sydney Harbour, the house, constructed in the 1890s and is a stunning example of late Victorian design. The building has local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

Palmer Butchery (former)

Statement of Significance

The Palmer Butchery was constructed in 1929 for Samuel Palmer who had been conducting a retail butchery in the village since the early years of the 20th century. The building, constructed in the modern material fibrolite with a fashionable brick façade, is indicative of the high levels of

commercial confidence that prevailed before the Wall Street Crash, which occurred in 1929. The building has local historical significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

Rye Park Memorial Hall

Statement of Significance

The Rye Park Memorial Hall was constructed in two stages as a memorial to the men of the Rye Park district who served in World War I and the men and women of the district who served in World War II. The building has played a central role in community activity since its construction. The hall has direct associations with a number of Rye Park's former citizens and has indirect associations with community celebrations and events. It is also a memorial to the men of the district who served in World War I and the men and women of the district who served in World War II. The building has local historical, historical association and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Rye Park Public School

Statement of Significance

The original Rye Park Public School was constructed in 1884 after some years of agitation from the community of the growing village and surrounds. It hosted educational activities until at least the 1960s until replaced by a new school complex. It was subsequently converted into a residence and guest house. The original school building is representative of the development of Rye Park from the 19th century. The place has local historical association, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

Rye Park Recreation Ground

Statement of Significance

The Rye Park Recreation Ground was dedicated in 1911 on land located next to the Methodist Church. This space was developed as a multi-function sportsground with tennis courts, and as a venue for local shows. It is representative of the development of Rye Park from the 19th century and into the 20th century. The recreation ground has local historical significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Rye Park Uniting Church and cemetery (former)

Statement of Significance

The Rye Park Uniting Church appears to have been the catalyst for the development of the village of Rye Park. A chapel was constructed on the present church site in 1866 and services have been held on this since then. The church site also contains Rye Park's first burial ground. The place has associations with the Methodist (Wesleyan) and Uniting Church community of Rye Park and also has direct associations with early settler Alfred Bembrick. The two chapel buildings are both modest gothic revival structures representing the variations of interpretation of this style occurring in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Rye Park Uniting Church is the only place of worship still functioning in Rye Park. It also functions as a volunteer-operated post office, providing a valuable service to the village. The church and burial ground are representative of the development of Rye Park from the mid 19th century. The group has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

St Joseph's Catholic Church (former)

Statement of Significance

The former St Josephs Roman Catholic Church is the result of years of fundraising by the Catholic community of Rye Park. The building served as a place of worship for almost 100 years before being sold and converted into a residence. Its construction seems to coincide with a high point in the history of the Village of Rye Park. The place has associations with the Roman Catholic community of Rye Park and is an interesting example of the Gothic Revival Style interpreted in the early 20th century. It features design elements influenced by the Arts and Crafts Movement. The church is representative of the development of Rye Park in the early 20th century. It has local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

St Matthew's Anglican Church (former)

Statement of Significance

The site and building are a significant part of the townscape of Rye Park and recall its early days as a farming and mining settlement, with an immigrant population drawn from all parts of Britain and Ireland. Each community built its own church (Methodist/Uniting, Catholic and Anglican) with different forms of worship, but all in the same style of simplified Gothic, in the same material (brick) and to the same scale. Each of the buildings contributes to the overall aesthetics of the present-day village. As an ecclesiastical building the church would in the past have had considerable local significance, which today survives in the memory of local families. The church is also representative of the development of Rye Park from the early 20th century. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Thuddungra

Thuddungra Memorial Hall

Statement of Significance

Thuddungra Memorial Hall has local historical significance as an element of the development of the locality in the mid 20th century. It is representative of community halls built as memorials to those who served in World War II and is also representative of the endeavour of the people of Thuddungra who worked towards its construction. It has local historical, historical association, social significance and representativeness. It has a high level of integrity.

Quamby Homestead

Statement of Significance

Quamby Homestead is an element of the development of the district that occurred in the 1860s after the Lambing Flat gold rush and the introduction of the Robinson Land Acts. It also served as a changing station on one of the district's early coaching routes. The complex has direct associations with district pioneer Sarah Musgrave and is a relatively intact example of a Victorian homestead with separate kitchen block and pise stables. The pise stables have the potential to provide information on the construction of pise buildings in the mid 19th century. The homestead complex has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. The complex has a moderate degree of integrity.

St Luke's Anglican Church (former)

Statement of Significance

St Luke's Anglican Church, Thuddungra is a modest example of an Inter-War Gothic style church and manse. The church was a focus of worship of the Anglican community of Thuddungra, and an element of 20th century development of the locality. The church grounds also contain a number of memorials. The building has local historical, historical association, and social significance and is also considered to have local representativeness and a high level of integrity.

St Patrick's Catholic Church (former)

Statement of Significance

The Roman Catholic Church of St Patrick, Thuddungra was the focus of worship of the Roman Catholic community of the Thuddungra district from 1894 and an element of the development of the locality. It is a pleasing example of a Victorian Carpenter Gothic style building. The church has local historical, historical association, aesthetic, social and technical/research significance. It is also considered to have local representativeness and a high level integrity.

Wallah Wallah

Wallah Wallah Village site (archaeological)
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Statement of Significance

Wallah Wallah Village developed from the 1830s as accommodation for workers employed on Andrew Gibson's Narrawa Run. During the early 1860s it became a transit place for miners travelling to the Lambing Flat Gold Rush from Goulburn. After a brief period of prosperity the village drifted into decline. The place has the potential to provide information regarding early settlement in the country between Boorowa and the Crookwell River. It is also representative of early settlement within County King and of places impacted by the brief alluvial gold rushes of the 1860s. The village site has local historical and technical/research significance, representativeness and a low to moderate degree of integrity.

Wirrimah

Wirrimah Community Hall (former) and Recreation Ground

Statement of Significance

Wirrimah Hall and recreation ground have local historical significance as elements of Wirrimah Soldier Settlement Scheme. The hall has particular associations with the development of the scheme, having served for at least 10 years as the government supply store for Wirrimah Soldier Settlers. The place has local historical and social significance, rarity and representativeness. It has a moderate level of integrity.

Wirrimah Prune Dehydrator (former)

Statement of Significance

The Wirrimah Prune Dehydrator was designed as a complete fruit processing system constructed in 1929 to support the prune growing industry in the Wirrimah Soldier Settlement. It is also an element of the Wirrimah Soldier Settlement Scheme and was an important part of the economic infrastructure of Wirrimah for almost 70 years. The place has local historical, social and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. It has a moderate degree of integrity.

Wombat

Wombat General Cemetery

Statement of Significance

The Wombat Cemetery was gazetted in 1877, however appears to have been used as a burial ground from 1881. (Given earlier settlement and gold mining activities in the area, there may be burials not immediately evident). Burials continue to take place at the site to present times. The cemetery has direct associations with some local families, including those who held land nearby. It is a place of memory for local families. It contains late Victorian and Edwardian era monuments, many of which reflect vernacular skills and may have been crafted by local stonemasons. It is representative of vernacular rural burial places developed in the 19th century. Given the presence of a strong Chinese community in the area during gold mining periods and the lack of evident Chinese burials, the site offers research potential to understand how the deaths of the Chinese community were managed. The place has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness, and a high to moderate degree of integrity.

St Columbanus Church (former)

Statement of Significance

St Columbanus' Church was officially blessed and opened by the Archbishop of Goulburn in July 1875 on land that was formally gazetted for a Catholic church and presbytery in February of 1873. Built in a simple, contemporary Gothick style, the Church operated until recent times. St Columbanus church provided both religious and educational services to the Wombat community, including through the girls' boarding school and convent on the opposite side of Rose Street. Typical of all churches in rural communities, St Columbanus was built and operated with ongoing funding from the community, requiring people of the village to organise a range of social and community events to raise money for the church. The building represents the social, religious and community importance of the presence of the Catholic church in the village. It has local historical, social and aesthetic significance and a high to moderate degree of integrity.

Sisters of the Sacred Heart Convent (former)

Statement of Significance

Constructed in 1909 and opened in January 1910, the convent was built for the Sisters of the Order of the Sacred Heart (who established the hospital in Young) as a boarding, and later day-school, for the Catholic community of the area. Its construction, expansion and ongoing operations until 1958 when it closed, relied heavily on community fundraising which it did through a wide range of organised social activities. Opened at a time when religious schools were excluded from government funding, its presence represents the Catholic Church's expansion into rural communities to provide what it saw as appropriate Christian education. Although altered over the years it retains a high level of aesthetic appeal in its design and in the streetscape. The former convent building has local historical, social and aesthetic significance and a moderate degree of integrity.

Wombat Public School

Statement of Significance

Wombat public school has been in continuous operation since 1870, after the local community rallied together to gain government support for the operation of a school in the village. Beyond providing educational services to the village and surrounding communities, it has been, and

remains, a focus of local social and community activities of Wombat. The public school has local historical, social and cultural significance and a moderate degree of integrity.

St Matthew's Church and Hall

Statement of Significance

The foundation stone for St Matthews Church - built in the contemporary Gothic style - was laid on 17 July 1873 on land officially dedicated to the Church of England in February 1874. From its construction, the church has been a place of social, religious and community importance, with services being held in the building to present times. The cost of the church and its operation was borne by the community and it also became a place where people would gather for concerts, lectures and other social events to raise money for the ongoing presence of the church in Wombat. The church also became a place of memory when the oak altar was donated by the Ashton family in honour of their son who was killed in action in the first world war. The building represents the social, religious and community importance of the presence of the Anglican church in the village. It has local historical, social and aesthetic significance and a high to moderate degree of integrity.

Soldier Memorial Hall

Statement of Significance

Built in 1923, the Soldiers' Memorial Hall in Wombat represents the desire of the local community to remember the approximately 60 men from Wombat and surrounds who fought and/or died in World War 1. It was built by local people on a volunteer basis and on land donated by a member of the community (Mr Minehan). The 1200 pounds construction was also funded by the community who donated or raised the money through organised social activities. Wombat and adjoining Kingsvale were soldier settler areas and the honouring of those who fought would have had additional meaning for many such locals. The hall has been, and continues to be, the focus of community social and civic activity and remains a place of memory. It has local historical, social and historical association significance and a high to moderate degree of integrity.

Wombat Hotel

Statement of Significance

Originally the site of Myer Solomon's general store, a hotel - likely starting as the Australian Arms hotel - has been on this site since the 1870s. A substantial building, it represents the investments and commercial activities that were made possible by gold mining and increased travel to the area at the time. As it does now, the hotel would always have played a social role in village life, providing a place for relaxation, entertainment and accommodation. It is an attractive building in a prominent site in the village and remains the focus of village social life. The hotel has historical, social and aesthetic value and a moderate degree of integrity.

Young

Anderson Park War Memorial

Statement of Significance

Anderson Park and the Anderson Park War Memorial recognise people of the district who served in the Second World War. They also recognise the service and achievements of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Anderson VC. The park and obelisk have state historical association significance and state representativeness.

The Anderson Park Memorial has direct associations with the role of the Young district in the Second World War. It is also representative of the development of the Town of Young during the mid 20th century and occupies a prominent position in front of the Young Railway Station. The obelisk is a fine example of Art Deco design. The memorial has local historical, aesthetic and social significance and a high level of integrity.

Bank of NSW (former)

Statement of Significance

The current Westpac Bank was originally constructed by the Bank of New South Wales as its first dedicated bank building in Young. The building has hosted banking activities for most of its more than 100 years of existence. Is representative of the development of Young in the late 19th century. The building has local historical significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

Bungalow, The

Statement of Significance

The Bungalow was constructed by former Young Mayor, businessman and civic benefactor George Spencer Whiteman as his retirement home. It is a very pleasing example of a Federation bungalow set within a mature garden that features many original design elements. The building has local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance. It possesses a high level of integrity.

Burrangong Lodge St John (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Burrangong Lodge St John was founded in 1862 and the hall in Zouch Street constructed in 1888. The Lodge operated from this building for over 110 years. The building has direct associations with the Burrangong Lodge St John and its former members, many of whom were influential figures in the development of Young. It was also visited by NSW Governor Lord Carrington. It is a prominent example of Victorian Free Classical style architecture. It also retains most of its Masonic interior fittings. The building has local historical, historical association and aesthetic, social and technical/research significance. It possesses a high level of integrity.

Burrangong Shire Council Chambers (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Burrangong Shire Council Chambers is part of the story of local government in Young Shire and is also an important element of the built landscape of Young. The building has associations with the work of Burrangong Shire Council and its Councillors, and also associations

with the successful law firm of Gordon Garling and Moffitt. It has local historical and historical association significance, rarity and representativeness. It has a high degree of integrity.

Carrington Park and Band Rotunda

Statement of Significance

Carrington Park, established from the 1880s onwards, covers part of the former Camp Hill government camp that was attacked by rioting miners in July 1861. It is therefore part of the story of the Lambing Flat Riots and The Riot Act was read in this place. Other parts of the government camp continued to host places of justice and punishment until the 20th century. The park contains a relatively intact 19th century rotunda and a memorial to the White family, early convict settlers in the district. The place has historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, rarity and representativeness

Chapel – St Mary’s Church

Statement of Significance

The 19th century Victorian Gothic style chapel located beside St Mary's Catholic Church is an important element of the significant group of Roman Catholic buildings located between Ripon and Dundas Streets in Young. The chapel was constructed to meet the needs of Presentation Nuns living in the adjacent convent. It reflects the vigour of the local Roman Catholic community. The building has associations with the Roman Catholic Community in Young. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, rarity and representativeness. It also has a high degree of integrity.

Chinese Tribute Gardens

Statement of Significance

The Chinaman’s Dam Reserve was developed in recognition of the contribution of the Chinese community to the settlement of Young in the 1860s and the ongoing contribution of the Chinese people to Australia as a Nation. The site was developed as a water supply for alluvial mining in Young and was later used for Chinese market gardening. It also served as an important part of the railway infrastructure of the district from 1885 to 1936. The Gardens also have associations with the work of the Rotary Club of Young and the Chinese community of Young. The place has historical, historical association, social and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a high degree of integrity

Church of St John the Evangelist

Statement of Significance

The Church of St John the Evangelist and its story represent many of the most significant phases of the development of Young and its surrounding districts. It is an imposing church building in Picturesque Gothic Style set in well maintained grounds. The building has associations with the practice of Anglicanism in Young that date back to the mid 1860s. It also has associations with a number of Young’s former prominent citizens, including G.S. Whiteman. The church has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, and local representativeness. It has a high level integrity.

Commercial Bank of NSW (former)

Statement of Significance

The former City Bank branch in Young was the first branch erected by this banking organisation. The former bank building is a modest example of the Victorian Second Empire style. The interior fittings of the former City Bank building are an early example of modular office design. The building has possible state historical and technical/research significance, local aesthetic significance, a state level of rarity and local representativeness. It has a high degree of integrity.

Commercial Hotel

Statement of Significance

The Commercial Hotel is an outstanding Inter-War Mediterranean Style hotel and a landmark within the Young commercial streetscape. The hotel site has hosted licenced premises since early 1861. The continuous operation of public houses on this site since this time provides the site and its current building with local historical significance. The building and site have local historical, aesthetic and social significance, rarity and representativeness. The building possesses a high level of integrity.

Young Court House

Statement of Significance

The present Young Court House is the fourth building to serve this purpose in Young and has served its purpose for over 80 years. It is the second court house to occupy the site on the corner of Lynch and Cloete Streets. Young Court House is a pleasing example of the Inter-War Georgian Revival style. The building has local historical and aesthetic significance, and representativeness. It has a high degree of integrity.

Young Courthouse (former)

Statement of Significance

Young's former courthouse is a fine example of a judicial building designed in the Victorian Classical style of architecture. Further, with its central, double height court room flanked by single storey office wings, the building displays the main characteristics of general courthouse design during a number of decades of the nineteenth century. The structure reflects the imposing nature of courthouses constructed during the Victorian era. The courthouse was built during the period of Young's consolidation following the town's initial history as a leading goldfield. Also, the building is associated with the hectic period of Public Works Department construction activity during the 1870s and 1880s when courthouses were often impressive structures built sometimes without adequate regard for the communities concerned. The building possesses aesthetic qualities and is an important part of the townscape, having a prominent facade and being located opposite the town's main public park.

Krebs Road Gold Diggings

Statement of Significance

The Krebs Lane Gold Diggings are a remaining element of the extensive alluvial workings that were the result of the 1860s gold rushes and subsequent hydraulic sluicing activity. The site represents the various phases of alluvial gold mining that were undertaken in Young. The site has local historical and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. It also has a high level of integrity.

Empire Hotel

Statement of Significance

The Empire Hotel constructed in the 1880s is a relatively rare intact example of a late Victorian Hotel with a high level of integrity in its original external fabric. Located close to the historic centre of Young it was important commercially, socially and visually. It is associated with many owners and publicans but in particular with Mr. Jim Morris, owner and publican of the hotel in the 1960s. It is also associated with the many travelers to the region being well positioned in relation to the railway station- the principal point of entry for travelers in the late Victorian era. The Empire Hotel has strong aesthetic significance due in part to its highly visible location at the corner of Main and Lovell Streets and because of its consistence and good detailing including highly decorative and unusual face brick parapet featuring brick coursework and dentils, together with the two storied timber and cast iron filigree verandah. The land it is built on, is associated with the earliest period of development of the town. It has the potential to yield information about commercial growth in a country town, and specifically about the type of accommodation and facilities offered to travelers in the Victorian and Federation eras. The place has local historical, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Young General Cemetery

Statement of Significance

Young General Cemetery is an important element of the early development of the Town of Young and surrounding district. It has been in use since 1861 and has numerous associations with persons who played a role in the development of the district. It has local historical and historical association significance. The place is a substantially intact Victorian cemetery that contains many gravestones and memorials representing various phases of fashion in memorial design. It has local aesthetic significance. It is also an important element of the story of Young Shire. It contains the remains of, and memorials to, generations of residents of the district. For this reason it has local social significance. It has the potential to provide information about trends in the design of memorials and gravestones in the 19th and 20th centuries, and is considered to possess a high level of archaeological potential. It has local technical/research significance. The cemetery has local rarity and representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Lynch Street Bridge

Statement of Significance

The Lynch Street bridge is one of many such structures that have provided vehicle and pedestrian access across Burrangong Creek. The bridge has carried the main road linking the northern and southern sides of the town since 1955 and replaced two previous timber structures. The bridge is a pleasing example of the Moderne style prominent in the mid 20th century. The bridge has local historical, aesthetic and technical/research significance, and representativeness. It has a high level of integrity.

Milkmans Creek Bridge

Statement of Significance

The Milkmans Creek bridge is a rare surviving example of vernacular 19th century transport infrastructure in the Young district. The bridge carried the Temora Road over Milkmans Creek from the mid 1860s until the mid 20th century. It has local historical, aesthetic and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. It has a high level of integrity.

NSW Government Offices (former AMP Building)

Statement of Significance

The former AMP building is an expression of the prosperity of Young in the 1920s. It is also an element of the ongoing expansion of the business district of the town that occurred in the early to mid 20th century. The building is a fine example of the Inter-War Georgian Revival style. This style provided an expression of prosperity and stability. It is a landmark feature of Lovell Street. The former insurance company building has local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Millard Centre

Statement of Significance

The Millard Centre is the most visible element of the built legacy of the Millard family and the company W.S. Millard & Sons. It is also one of the principal elements of the commercial development of Young that occurred in the early 20th century. The building has direct associations with the Millard family and with the firm W.S. Millard & Sons. It is a landmark building constructed in a style reminiscent of Federation Warehouse style design and is iconic of the development of retail trade in Young. It is also a rare surviving example of a multi-storey department store complex constructed in a regional centre. The Millard Centre has state historical significance and rarity, and local historical association, aesthetic and social significance, and representativeness. It also has a high degree of integrity.

Old Courthouse

Statement of Significance

The former courthouse located at 54 McLerie Street is apparently the second courthouse built in Young and was originally constructed in 1874. It is a rare surviving example of an early timber courthouse and is also a good example of a mid-Victorian vernacular style building. It is also representative of the character of Young in the 1870s. It has state significance in relation to rarity and local historical, aesthetic and technical/research significance, and representativeness. It has a moderate level of integrity.

Phil Holmes Packing Shed

Statement of Significance

The opening of the railway line from Harden in 1885 led to the establishment of a large and prosperous stone fruit industry around Young. During the next decades a number of large fruit packing sheds were built around the district. The Phil Holmes Fruit Packing Shed, constructed in concrete and stone, appears to have been constructed in the early 20th century. It possesses local historical, aesthetic and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness.

Young Post Office

Statement of Significance

The Young Post Office has served this role since its construction in 1878. The building is an important element of the late 19th century development of Young. The Post Office is representative of the development of Young since the 1860s. It has local historical significance and representativeness. The building has a moderate degree of integrity.

Young Public School (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Young Primary School, built in 1884, has a long association with education in the Young community. It also is associated with the increase in government involvement in the provision of public education in New South Wales at the expense of support for denominational schools in the late nineteenth century. With its asymmetry, bell tower and bracketed eaves the building reflects well the characteristics of a school built in the Victorian Italianate style. The south facade with its distinctive bell tower is a streetscape element of importance. The complex's aesthetic qualities are enhanced by the mature garden at the headmaster's residence.

Roll Up Banner

Statement of Significance

The Roll-Up Banner was carried by protesting miners in the series of disturbances that took place on the Burrangong Gold Fields in 1861. These events are claimed to be one of the contributing factors that led to the restriction of Chinese immigration into New South Wales in the late 19th century. The banner has associations with the McCarthy family and their descendents, and with the Miners Protective League that was established on the Burrangong Gold Field in February 1862. It is a potent symbol of Young's turbulent beginnings and is held in high regard by the local population. It is also a symbol of the populist movements of the late 19th century that led to the establishment of the White Australia Policy in the 20th century. The banner is representative of Chartist marching banners made in the 19th century. It has state (or national) historical, aesthetic, and social significance, rarity and representativeness. It also has local historical association significance.

Sarah Musgrave Bridge

Statement of Significance

The Burrangong Creek bridge is one of many such structures that have provided vehicle and pedestrian access across Burrangong Creek. The bridge has carried the main road linking the northern and southern sides of the town since 1932. It is a pleasing example of the Art Deco style prominent in the 1930s and 1940s and is an example of reinforced concrete construction employed in the mid 20th century. The bridge has local historical, aesthetic and technical/research significance, and representativeness. It has a high level of integrity.

St Joseph's School (former)

Statement of Significance

St Joseph's School (kindergarten) was constructed in 1934 to expand the capacity of the Catholic education establishment in Young. It continues to support Catholic education. The building has direct associations with Reverend Monsignor Hennessy who is remembered as a builder and great public benefactor. The former St Joseph's School is a pleasing example of the Inter-Mediterranean style. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, rarity and representativeness. It also has a high degree of integrity.

St Mary's Catholic Church

Statement of Significance

St Mary's Catholic Church has been an important element of the landscape of Young since 1876. The ongoing extension and modification of the church reflect the growth of the town of Young and its district and the vigour of the local Roman Catholic community. The building has direct associations with Reverend Monsignor Hennessy who is remembered as a builder and great public benefactor. It also has associations with the Roman Catholic Community in Young. St Mary's Catholic Church is one of the great landmarks of Young. Its spire is one of the highest structures in the town and provides a visual focus from many points in the landscape. The building is also a fine example of the Victorian Gothic style. The church has been the centre of Roman Catholic worship in Young for over 130 years. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, rarity and representativeness. It also has a high degree of integrity.

St Mary's Presentation Convent (former)

Statement of Significance

The former St Mary's Presentation Convent Chapel was built for the Presentation Nuns who taught Catholic children in Young from 1886. The building has associations with Catholic education and worship in Young. It has direct associations with Reverend Monsignor Hennessy who is remembered as a builder and great public benefactor. It also has associations with the Presentation Sisters who were responsible for Catholic education for many years. Only two other Presentation Sisters convents have been given statutory listing in New South Wales. The building has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, and representativeness. It has a high degree of integrity.

St Mary's War Memorial School (former)

Statement of Significance

St Mary's War Memorial School was constructed in 1955 to meet the growing needs of Catholic education in Young. The building is part of the body of work of local architect Neville Lipman. It also has associations with Catholic education in Young. St Mary's War Memorial School is a pleasing example of post-war modernist design and is representative of the development and post-war growth of Catholic education in Young. It has local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance, rarity and representativeness. St Mary's War Memorial School has a high degree of integrity.

St Patrick's School Hall (former)

Statement of Significance

St Patrick's School Hall is an important element of the complex of Roman Catholic buildings located between Ripon and Dundas Streets, Young. It was constructed in 1894 and named for the Patron Saint of the Hibernian Australian Catholic Benefeit Society who used it for meetings. It has direct associations with Reverend Monsignor Hennessy who is remembered as a builder and great public benefactor, and with the Roman Catholic community of the Young district. It is a good example of the Victorian Gothic style, and has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, and representativeness. It also has a high degree of integrity.

St Paul's Presbyterian Church

Statement of Significance

St Paul's Presbyterian Church is a Gothic Revival style building constructed using local materials. It has associations with the practice of Presbyterianism in Young and is an element of the development of Young in the 1920s. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and

social significance. The church is also considered to have local representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Silknit Building (former Small Arms Annex)

Statement of Significance

The Silknit Building was constructed in 1942 to house a decentralized small arms factory under the control of the Ministry of Munitions. In 1944 it was converted to textile and clothing manufacture and continued to operate in this role well after World War II. It is a physical expression of Young's role in World War II and is a rare local example of the Inter-War Functionalist style applied to a manufacturing facility. The building has local historical and aesthetic significance. It possesses a moderate level of integrity.

Southern Cross Hall

Statement of Significance

The former Southern Cross Hall is part of the legacy of built heritage left to the town of Young by long-serving Catholic cleric the Reverend Monsignor Hennessy. The building is directly associated with his service to the town, and with the development and practice of Roman Catholicism in Young. It is one element of the development of Young in the early to mid 20th century and is also a testament to the strength of the Roman Catholic community in the town. The building has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, and representativeness. It possesses a high level of integrity.

Strand Theatre (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Strand Theatre is one element of the post World War I development of Young. It is also the only remaining building in Young constructed as a cinema and is a prominent feature of the streetscape of western Boorowa Street. The building is also a fine example of an Arts and Crafts Style cinema. The building has local historical and aesthetic significance, rarity and representativeness. It possesses a moderate level of integrity.

Temperance Hall (former)

Statement of Significance

The Sons and Daughters of Temperance Society constructed the Temperance Hall in 1884. It is an element of the early development of Young and its social institutions. The building has local historical and historical association significance, rarity and representativeness.

Verity Prunes

Statement of Significance

The Verity Prunes complex is an important element of the stone fruit industry in the Young district and an element of the district's food processing industries. It is a complete fruit processing system capable of providing information on commercial prune processing operations. The place has local historical, social and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. It has a high degree of integrity.

Woodonga Uniting Church (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Woodonga Uniting Church is an elegant and almost unmodified example of an early 20th century Gothic country church. It also contains elements of the original Monteagle Church of England and represents the fine stonemasonry of Bill Simpson. It has associations with the practice of Methodism in the Monteagle and Woodonga districts. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic, social significance and technical/research significance. The church is also considered to have local representativeness and a high level of integrity.

Young Co-op Flour Mill

Statement of Significance

Young Roller Flour Mill is the last remaining co-operative flour mill in New South Wales. It is an important element of the agricultural, commercial and industrial infrastructure of Young and has been so since 1890. It has direct associations with its founders, directors and shareholders, many of whom were leading figures in the development of commerce and agriculture in Young. The mill contains early roller milling technology and has the potential to provide information on the construction and operation of small roller flour mills. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic, social and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. It also has a high degree of integrity.

Young Fruitgrowers' Cold Stores

Statement of Significance

The Young Fruitgrowers' Cool Store is the principal facility developed by the Young Fruitgrowers Cool Stores Rural Co-operative Society Limited for the storage and distribution of stone fruits. The facility also hosted the Young Branch of the NSW Egg Marketing Board. The place also has associations with the Young Fruitgrowers Cool Stores Rural Co-operative Society Limited and some potential to provide information on the construction of industrial buildings in the mid 20th century. It has local historical, historical association, social and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. It has a moderate level integrity.

Young Gaol (former)

Statement of Significance

The remaining gaol sections, and in particular the arched gateway dating from 1876, form a striking element in the streetscape, facing Young's principal public park. The group has importance as an example of a gaol entranceway and residence dating from the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Young Hotel

Statement of Significance

Businesses with the name Young Hotel have operated in Young since the gold rush days of the 1860s. The present building was possibly constructed in the 1880s and was modified to meet changing hotel trends from the 1930s through to the 1980s. The place had local historical and social significance and is representative of hotels that have operated in one form or another from the gold rushes until the present day.

Young Poultry Chilling Works (former)

Statement of Significance

The former Young poultry chilling works building is an example of the processing enterprises established to handle the agricultural and pastoral production of the Young district in the mid 20th century. This centralized processing facility is one indicator of the large number of small pastoral and agricultural ventures that were established in the district after the First and Second World Wars. The building is an excellent local example of the Functionalist style of architecture and is representative of the body of work of local architect N.L. Lipman. The building has local historical and aesthetic significance. It possesses local significance in relation to representativeness and a moderate level of integrity.

Young Showground Art Hall

Statement of Significance

The Art Hall at Young Showground is one of the oldest structures on the site and is representative of the endeavours of the Young Pastoral and Agricultural Association. It is also a Federation era building with some Dutch and Flemish influences. It has local historical, aesthetic and social significance, rarity and representativeness. The building also has a high level of integrity.

Young Showground Grandstand

Statement of Significance

The Young Showground Grandstand, or John Forsythe Pavilion, is part of the infrastructure of Young Showground and is representative of the endeavours of the Young Pastoral and Agricultural Association. It has local social significance, rarity and representativeness. The grandstand also has a high level of integrity.

Young Showground Main Pavilion

Statement of Significance

The Main Pavilion at Young Showground is one of the oldest structures on the site. Extensions to the building reflect the ongoing development of the showground. It is a Federation era building, which has had a number of reasonably sympathetic additions and is representative of the endeavours of the Young Pastoral and Agricultural Association. The pavilion has local historical, aesthetic and social significance, rarity and representativeness. The building also has a moderate level of integrity.

Young Showground Sheep Pavilion and Cattle Shed

Statement of Significance

The Sheep Pavilion and Cattle Shed at Young Showground were constructed in the 1930s. They are representative of the endeavours of the Young Pastoral and Agricultural Association. The buildings have local social significance, rarity and representativeness. The building also has a moderate level of integrity.

Young Showground Stan Lowe Pavilion

Statement of Significance

The Stan Lowe Pavilion at Young Showground is one of the oldest structures on the site. It is a Federation era building and is representative of the endeavours of the Young Pastoral and Agricultural Association. It has local historical, aesthetic and social significance, rarity and representativeness. The building also has a moderate level of integrity.

Young Tennis Club Rooms

Statement of Significance

The Young Tennis Club Rooms have hosted tennis organisations in Young since 1915. They represent an important element of Young's sporting life that was very popular in the twentieth century and continues to attract participants. The building has direct associations with the Burrangong Lawn Tennis Club; Burrangong Lawn Tennis Club, Young Limited and Young Tennis Club. It is the only known example of the body of work of local architect Stanley Williams. The building is representative of tennis pavilions and club rooms erected across New South Wales in the 20th century. The building has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a moderate to high degree of integrity.

Young Town Hall & Civic Offices

Statement of Significance

Young Town Hall, including the 1870s Mechanics Institute, is one of the most important buildings in the town of Young. Now the main office of Hilltops Council, it has associations with local government in Young dating from 1888. The site also hosted the first electricity generating plant in the British Empire to supply electricity for both street and domestic lighting. The building was extended in the 1920s to accommodate Council offices. The extension incorporated a memorial to those who served in World War I. The building has state historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. It also has local social significance.

Young Uniting Church

Statement of Significance

Young Uniting Church is a landmark Federation Free Style building, which has associations with the practice of Methodism and the rituals of the Uniting Church in Young and district. Together with its War Memorial Youth Centre it is an element of the 20th century development of Young. The church and memorial youth centre have local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, and local Representativeness. Both buildings have a high level of integrity.
