

**Proposed Industrial Rezoning,
21 Wallamore Road (Lot 2 DP1234850) &
55 Dampier Street (Lot 3 DP1234850),
Taminda,
Tamworth Regional Council LGA, NSW**
Statement of Heritage Impact

Prepared for Elton Consulting on behalf of Tamworth Industrial Pty Ltd

March 2019

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Document Status

Version No.	Purpose of Document	Orig	Review	Review Date	Approval for Issue	Date Issued
1.0	Internal Edits	MW	NS	22/10/2018	LS	11/12/2018
1.1	Client Review	NS	JF	12/12/2018	LS	20/12/2018
2.0	Final Report	NS	LS	20/12/2018	LS	20/12/2018
2.1	Amendments to Figure 1 to Figure 5, and Section 1.1	NS	LS	1/03/2019	LS	1/03/2019

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1 INTRODUCTION

Kayandel Archaeological Services (KAS) has been commissioned by Elton Consulting on behalf of Tamworth-Industrial Pty Ltd (the Proponent) to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) for the proposed industrial rezoning of the properties 21 Wallamore Road (Lot 2 DP1234850) and 55 Dampier Street (Lot 3 DP1234850), Taminda, NSW.

This SoHI was undertaken as a desktop study, with consideration of the plans prepared by Eltons Consulting (dated 22/10/2018) and of the appropriate Local Government Legislation.

This report has been developed to satisfy the requirements of the Heritage Office Guidelines (HO & DUAP, 2002), the Heritage Office Manual (NSW Heritage Office, 1996) and the Burra Charter (ICOMOS, 1999) and demonstrates the suitability of the development on the site.

1.1 Location of the Subject Area

The Subject Area is located within the Tamworth Regional Council (TRC) Local Government Area (LGA) in the Parish of Murroon, and County of Parry (refer to Figure 1).

The Subject Area consists of the 21 Wallamore Road (Lot 2 DP1234850) & 55 Dampier Street (Lot 3 DP1234850), Taminda (refer to Figure 2). The Subject Area covers approximately 11.35ha.

1.2 Proposed Works

Lot 3 DP1234850 is currently zoned as RU4 (Primary Production Small Lots) under the TRC Local Environment Plan 2010 (LEP).

The Proponent has proposed that the Subject Area is rezoned to IN1 (General Industrial).

1.3 Study Limitations

This report is based on a review of available Historic archaeological assessments (sourced from the Heritage Branch library, grey literature and KAS' report library). It is possible that further Historic archaeological assessments or the emergence of new analysis of the Historic archaeological landscape within the Tamworth area may support different interpretations of the evidence in this report.

This report is based exclusively upon desktop assessment.

The 'Statement of Significance' (Section 4.3) made in this report is a combination of both facts and interpretation of those facts in accordance with a standard set of assessment criteria. It is possible that another professional may interpret the Historic archaeological landscape within the Tamworth area and physical evidence in a different way.

A summary of the statutory requirements regarding heritage is provided in Section 2. This is made based on our experience of working with the NSW Aboriginal heritage and European heritage systems and does not purport to be legal advice. It should be noted that legislation, regulations, and guidelines change over time and users of this report should satisfy themselves that the statutory requirements have not changed since the report was written.

1.4 Authorship

This study has been carried out by Kayandel Archaeological Services (KAS). Background research was undertaken by Meggan Walker. Natalie Stiles completed the mapping. This report was drafted by Meggan Walker; and reviewed by Natalie Stiles and Lance Syme.

Person	Qualification	Experience	Tasks
Lance Syme	BArts (Arch/Paleo), Grad. Dip (Heritage Cons.), M. ICOMOS	20 years	Project Supervision, mapping, report review
Natalie Stiles	BArts (Arch/Paleo), Grad Cert. Arts (Arch), MGIS&RemoteSens	7 years	Mapping & GIS, report review
Meggan Walker	BArts (Arch/Ancient) (Hons)	<1 year	Background research, report drafting

Table 1: KAS personnel involved with the preparation of this report





2 APPLICABLE POLICY AND LEGISLATION

European and Aboriginal cultural heritage in Australia is protected and managed under a variety of legislation. The following section provides a brief summary of the Acts which are relevant to the management of cultural heritage in NSW. It is important to note that these Acts are presented as a guide and are not legal interpretations of legislation by the consultant.

2.1 Commonwealth Legislation

2.1.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

The purpose of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Heritage Protection Act) is the preservation and protection from injury or desecration of areas and objects in Australia and in Australian waters that are of particular significance to Aboriginal people in accordance with Aboriginal tradition.

Under the Heritage Protection Act the responsible Minister can make temporary or long-term declarations to protect areas and objects of significance under threat of injury or desecration. The Act can, in certain circumstances, override state and territory provisions, or it can be implemented in circumstances where state or territory provisions are lacking or are not enforced. The Act must be invoked by or on behalf of an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or organisation.

2.1.2 Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

The *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) took effect on 16 July 2000. Under Part 9 of the EPBC Act, any action that has, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of National Environmental Significance (known as a controlled action under the Act), may only progress with approval of the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment. An action is defined as a project, development, undertaking, activity (or series of activities), or alteration to any of these. Where an exception applies, an action will also require approval if:

It is undertaken on Commonwealth land and will have or is likely to have a significant impact;

1. It is undertaken outside Commonwealth land and will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment on Commonwealth land; and,
2. It is undertaken by the Commonwealth and will have or is likely to have a significant impact.

Under Section 28 subsection (1) "The Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency must not take inside or outside Australian jurisdiction an action that has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment inside or outside Australian jurisdiction." The EPBC Act defines 'environment' as both natural and cultural environments and therefore Aboriginal and historic cultural heritage items included on the Register of the National Estate are regarded as part of the cultural environment.

Recently, Australia has changed legislation that protects its national heritage places. Three new laws came into effect in January 2004 and are essentially a combination of previous heritage system with a number of changes that include the establishment of a National Heritage List (NHL) and a Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).

The National Heritage List records places with outstanding natural and cultural heritage values that contribute to Australia's National identity. The Commonwealth Heritage List will comprise natural, Aboriginal and historic places owned or managed by the Commonwealth. The new laws provide changes that offer greater legal protection under the existing *Environment Conservation and*

Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). Under the new system, National Heritage will join six other important 'matters of national environmental significance' (NES) already protected by the EPBC Act.

The three new Acts are:

- ✦ *The Environment and Heritage Legislation Amendment Act (No.1) 2003;*
- ✦ *The Australian Heritage Council Act 2003; and*
- ✦ *The Australian Heritage Council (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2003.*

Approval under the EPBC Act is required if you are proposing to take an action that will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on the National Heritage values of a National Heritage place and/or any other NES matter. This action must be referred to the Australian Government Minister for the Environment and Heritage. The Minister will decide whether an action will, or is likely to, have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance.

The heritage provisions of the EPBC Act allow for a transition period whilst the National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists are finalised. During this transition period the Register of the National Estate acts in conjunction with the formative National and Commonwealth lists to provide full coverage for items already identified as having cultural heritage significance.

2.1.3 Native Title Act 1993 (Amended)

The *Native Title Act of 1993*, as amended, recognises and protects native title, and provides that native title cannot be extinguished contrary to the Act. The National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) is a Commonwealth Government agency set up under this Act to mediate native title claims under the direction of the Federal Court of Australia.

The National Native Title Tribunal maintains the following registers:

- ✦ National Native Title Register;
- ✦ Register of Native Title Claims;
- ✦ Unregistered Claimant Applications; and,
- ✦ Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements.

The objective of a search of the NNTT registers is to identify possible Aboriginal Stakeholders that would not perhaps receive representation as part of the Local Aboriginal Land council or Elders groups.

2.2 New South Wales Legislation

The following New South Wales legislation protects aspects of cultural heritage and is relevant to development activities in the Subject Area.

2.2.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The EP&A Act requires that consideration be given to environmental impacts as part of the land use planning process. This includes impacts on Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage items and places. The Act also requires that Local Government Areas (LGAs) prepare Local Environmental Plans (LEP) and Development Control Plans (DCP) in accordance with the Act to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required. LEPs often list locally significant heritage items. Three parts of the EP&A Act are most relevant to Heritage. Part 3 relates to planning instruments, including those at local and regional levels; Part 4 controls development assessment processes; and Part 5 refers to approvals by determining authorities.

2.2.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* provides for protection of Aboriginal objects (sites, relics and cultural material) and Aboriginal places. Under the Act (Section 5), an Aboriginal object is defined as:

any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft for sale) relating to indigenous and non-European habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation both prior to and concurrent with the occupation of that area by persons of European extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.

An Aboriginal place is defined under this Act as an area that has been declared by the Minister administering the *National Parks and Wildlife Act* as a place of special significance for Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain physical Aboriginal objects.

Under Section 86 of the Act it is an offence to knowingly destroy, deface, damage or desecrate, or cause or permit the destruction, defacement, damage or desecration of, an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place, without the prior written consent from the Director-General of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH). In order to obtain such consent, a Section 90 Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application must be submitted and approved by the OEH Director-General. In considering whether to issue a permit under Section 90, OEH will take into account:

- ✿ The objectives and justifications for the proposed activity;
- ✿ The appropriateness of the methodology to achieve the objectives of the proposed activity;
- ✿ The significance of the Aboriginal object(s) or place(s) subject to the proposed impacts;
- ✿ The effect of the proposed impacts and the mitigation measures proposed;
- ✿ The alternatives to the proposed impacts;
- ✿ The conservation outcomes that will be achieved if impact is permitted;
- ✿ The outcomes of the Aboriginal community consultation regarding the proposed impact and conservation outcomes;
- ✿ The views of the Aboriginal community about the proposed activity; and,
- ✿ The knowledge, skills, and experience of the nominated person (s) to adequately undertake the proposed activity.

Under Section 89A of the Act it is a requirement to notify the OEH Director-General of the location of an Aboriginal object. Identified Aboriginal items and sites are registered with the NSW OEH on AHIMS.

2.2.3 The Heritage Act 1977 (NSW) (Amended 1999) and the NSW Heritage Division

The *Heritage Act 1977* is the primary piece of State legislation affording protection to all items of environmental heritage (natural and cultural) in New South Wales. "Items of environmental heritage" include places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects and precincts identified as significant based on historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic values. A 'Place' is defined as an area of land, with or without improvements and a 'Relic' is defined as any deposit, object or material evidence that relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and that is 50 years or more old. The *Heritage Act 1977*, established the Heritage Council of NSW, provides advice and recommendations to the Minister for Planning relating to conservation and management of items of environmental heritage. The Heritage Council is also required to maintain a database of items of

State heritage significance: The State Heritage Register (SHR), a database of items of both State and local heritage significance and the State Heritage Inventory (SHI).

If the Heritage Council believes that a heritage item or place needs to be conserved, it can make a recommendation to the Minister, who decides whether to place protection on that item. There are two types of protection available: interim heritage orders and listing on the State Heritage Register. These forms of protection are 'binding directions', which means that the heritage item that is protected in one of these ways cannot be demolished, redeveloped or altered without permission from the Heritage Council.

The *Heritage Act 1977* does not apply to Aboriginal "relics" (any deposit, object or material evidence). These items are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*; however, some aspects of Aboriginal cultural heritage management and protection are covered by provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

The Heritage Council NSW can recommend that the Minister of Planning make Interim Protection Orders (IPOs) to preserve areas of land that have natural, scientific or cultural significance that can include land with Aboriginal places or relics on it.

Particular Aboriginal places and items that the community has formally recognised as being of high cultural value can also be listed on the State Heritage Register. This provides an extra level of protection in addition to that provided by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

2.2.3.1 State Heritage Register Search

A search of the State Heritage Register for Taminda was carried out as part of preparing this SoHI (refer to Appendix I). No items listed on the State Heritage Register were identified within and/or abutting the Subject Area.

2.2.3.2 State Heritage Inventory Search

A search of the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) for Tamworth was undertaken as part of preparing this SoHI (refer to Appendix II). Table 2 shows the SHI places that are in proximity to the Subject Area.

Item	Address	Database Number	Significance	Relationship to the Subject Area
Tamworth Grandstand	Britten Road	2470010	Local	In the vicinity of the Subject Area (approximately 270m)

Table 2: State Heritage Inventory Items in the vicinity of the Subject Area

2.3 Local Government Controls

2.3.1 Tamworth Regional Local Environment Plan (2010)

Heritage is dealt with under Section 5.10 and Schedule 5 of the Tamworth Regional Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2010. Section 5.10 (1) outlines the objectives of the clause, including:

- (a) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.
- (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,
- (c) to conserve archaeological sites,
- (d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.

The clause states that development consent is required for the following activities:

- (a) Demolishing or moving a heritage item, Aboriginal Object, or building within a conservation area;
- (b) Altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item;
- (c) Disturbing or excavating an archaeological site;
- (d) Disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance;
- (e) Erecting a building on land on which an Aboriginal object is located, or that is within an Aboriginal place of significance;
- (f) Subdividing land on land on which an Aboriginal object is located, or that is within an Aboriginal place of significance.

Section 5.10 (8) Specifically applies to Aboriginal Places of Heritage Significance and outlines the level of assessment and notification which needs to be undertaken for development affecting Aboriginal places, prior to granting development consents.

Schedule 5 – Environmental Heritage lists places of heritage significance registered on the local listing. These items are primarily European and post-contact sites, however occasionally Aboriginal places are listed at the local level,

2.3.1.1 Tamworth Regional LEP 2010 Schedule 5 Search Results

A search of the Schedule 5 was undertaken for the Subject Area. The heritage map from the LEP pertinent to the Subject Area is included as Appendix IV. Table 3 (refer to Figure 3) lists the heritage items located in proximity to the Subject Area.

Item	Address	Database Number	Significance	Relationship to the Subject Area
Tamworth Grandstand	Britten Road	I307	Local	In the vicinity of the Subject Area (approximately 270m)

Table 3: Tamworth Regional LEP 2010 Schedule 5 Items in proximity to the Subject Area

2.4 Non-Statutory Listings

The National Trust of Australia (NSW) is a community-based organisation with independently constituted Trusts in each state and territory. The NSW National Trust compiles a heritage list primarily of historic places, but they also include some Aboriginal and natural places. Listing helps to provide recognition and promote public appreciation and concern for local heritage.

The National Trust Register has no legal foundation or statutory power but is recognised as an authoritative statement on the significance to the community of particular items and is held in high esteem by the public.

2.4.1 Register of the National Estate Search

A search of the Register of the National Estate was undertaken as part of preparing this SoHI (0).

The Register of the National Estate (RNE) was closed in 2007 and is no longer a statutory list.

The RNE is maintained on a non-statutory basis as a publicly available archive and educational resource.

Items entered in the RNE prior to its closure in 2007 as identified as “registered”. The existence of an entry for a place in the RNE does not in itself create a requirement to protect the place under

Commonwealth law. Nevertheless, information in the register may continue to be current and may be relevant to statutory decisions about protection.

No items listed on the RNE were identified within and/or abutting the Subject Area.



3 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

3.1 Local Indigenous Groups

The oldest site identified within the Tamworth Region is Bendemeer II, dating to 4,950BP (Wilson & McAdam, 2000); although this is arguably a reflection of the lack of archaeological investigations within the region and preserved datable material rather than a reflection of actual occupation dates.

The Tamworth region and its surrounds are generally accepted as having been originally inhabited by the Gamilaroi (also referred to as Komilaroi) people, who are recognised by researchers as the primary linguistic group for the greater New England Region (Tindale, 1974; Wilson & McAdam, 2000). Europeans identified a number of groups in the Tamworth region including the Goonoo Goonoo, Gunnedah, Manellae (people who traditionally utilised the Manilla River) and Moonb (Tindale, 1974). Carey (2006) identifies two sub-communities of the Gamilaroi, who occupied the area now known as Tamworth: the Mooni, and the Goonoo Goonoo people. The Gamilaroi people spoke a range of dialects throughout the New England Region, with Wilson and McAdam (2000) commenting that there were two distinct groups – the Corbon Gamilaroi, who occupied areas surrounding the Peel River including Liverpool Plains, and the Gammon Gamilaroi, who occupied the southern part of the language territory.

European settlement had a devastating effect on the traditional life ways of the Kamilaroi. Violent conflicts between settlers and Aboriginal groups, disease and dispossession of land resulted in population decrease. Conflict in the district was not uncommon. Descendent of Thomas Bowman, one of the early landowners within the project area, passed on stories of Bowman working through the night to build fences to secure them from Aboriginal people (Boileau, 2007). One of the more violent recorded conflicts was the reprisal campaigns of Major James Nunn. Boileau (2007) describes the action thus:

"They travelled in a circuit north across the Nandewar Ranges through Archibald Bell's Barraba station, on to Thomas Hall's new station at Bingara, then to Snodgrass Lagoon on Waterloo Creek, midway between the Namoi and the Gwydir, where they massacred an estimated forty or fifty Aboriginal people who were camped there. On their return journey through the foothills the posse engaged in a typical frontier style 'mopping up' operation, hunting down and killing any Aborigine they encountered."

3.2 The Beginnings of Settlement of Tamworth

The first Europeans to venture into the Tamworth region were led by John Oxley, in his expedition into the northern interior of New South Wales in 1818. Two further expeditions followed, Allan Cunningham's expedition skirted the western edge of Parry Shire in 1827, and Thomas Livingstone Mitchell's in 1831. The lands of the Peel River Valley were not the objective of these expeditions; however, Oxley named a number of the landscape features he saw along the journey, including the Peel River, named in honour of the Right Honourable Robert Peel. Thomas Livingstone Mitchell succeeded Oxley in the surveying of the area, preferring indigenous names for landscape features (EJE Town Planning, 2001). For example, Mount Barragundy was recorded as Warrigundi on his 1834 map and remained the official name for 130 years. The mountain was renamed Mount Terrible in 1967, and it is unsure if this name came from a convict corruption of the name Carrabobila to Terrible Billy, or as a result of the terrorisation of the Aboriginal people of New England. British

pastoralists followed these expeditions, as a result of Oxley's enthusiastic description of the Liverpool Plains and Peel Valley, stating (EJE Town Planning, 2001):

"it would be impossible to find a finer or more luxuriant country...the grass was most luxuriant; the timber good and not thick: in short no place in the world can afford more advantages to the industrious settler".

3.3 Farming at Tamworth

The Australian Agricultural Company was the first major company to operate in the Tamworth region, with unbroken association from 1834 to 1985.

In 1833, 313,298 acres of the Liverpool Plains were granted to the Australian Agricultural Company, which was a British pastoral company (Jonathan Falk Planning Consultants Pty Ltd & Rodney Jensen and Associates Pty Ltd, 1988). Along with their sister company, the Peel River Land and Mineral Company, the Australian Agricultural Company owned most of the land west of Tamworth.

In the late 1820s, the government in Sydney introduced laws regarding Limits of Location – restricting settlement to a roughly 320km radius of Sydney. The Australian Agricultural Company's land grant exceeded this limit and encouraged individual pastoralists to also push these limits (EJE Town Planning, 2001). These settlers had no legal claim to lands, and simply set their cattle and sheep to pasture. Jonathan Falk Planning Consultants Pty Ltd and Rodney Jensen and Associates Pty Ltd (1988) commented that farming in the lands south of the Peel River primarily involved grazing animals on a temporary basis, with squatters using the land and shepherding their animals.

Sheep and cattle were grazed on the alluvial plains of the Peel River, and farming consisted primarily of crops such as wheat and, later, tobacco. The Tamworth region, specifically the Goonoo Goonoo estate owned by the Australian Agricultural Company, became known for wool (EJE Town Planning, 2001). The estate was fenced from the mid-1950s, which prevented the shepherding of sheep and was subsequently less cost effective (EJE Town Planning, 2001).

This ephemeral use of the land, and lack of legal claim, did not inspire these 'squatters' to make any improvements to the land, and thus no substantial buildings or structures were erected until after 1852 when minimal security was won by the squatters in the form of fourteen-year leases (EJE Town Planning, 2001).

The monopoly of the Australian Agricultural Company was brought to an end when the government resumed 99,519 acres under Closer Settlement legislation in 1909 (Jonathan Falk Planning Consultants Pty Ltd & Rodney Jensen and Associates Pty Ltd, 1988).

3.4 Nineteenth & Twentieth Centuries in Tamworth (Taminda)

The Tamworth region was one of the few large towns established outside of the metropolitan dominance of the regions of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong. Jonathan Falk Planning Consultants Pty Ltd and Rodney Jensen and Associates Pty Ltd (1988) attribute the success of Tamworth to the facilities provided to the region and the population.

The majority of the Tamworth region has historically been used for low intensity farming, involving sheep and cattle grazing on the plains. As mentioned in Section 3.3, the trial and success of more high intensity agricultural processes involving the planting of crops such as wheat, and later tobacco on the alluvial plains surrounding the Peel River in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries led to the expansion of farming in the area.

From the 1850s, Tamworth was a base for government services – initially land administration, police and the judiciary. With the extension of the railway line into West Tamworth in 1878 and East Tamworth in 1882, the city became a regional centre. Buildings such as the ANZ Bank, the Post Office and the Lands Department are considered by Jonathan Falk Planning Consultants Pty Ltd and Rodney Jensen and Associates Pty Ltd (1988) to be among the most outstanding built heritage items within the region.

In 1888, Tamworth became the first town in the colony to be lit by electricity (Jonathan Falk Planning Consultants Pty Ltd & Rodney Jensen and Associates Pty Ltd, 1988).

Between 1900-1902, the Tamworth region went into drought. The Australian Agricultural Company, by this point the Peel River Land and Mineral Company, suffered as a result. In 1908, the Wade government in New South Wales imposed a Compulsory Purchase Order on the company for 40,352 hectares in the vicinity of Tamworth (Including the current Subject Area). A further 32,805 acres were sold between 1925 and 1935, and a further 9,720 acres were compulsorily resumed for War Service Land Settlement in 1953. The remaining 4853ha was sold in auction in 1985, bringing the Company's monopoly in the region to a complete close (Jonathan Falk Planning Consultants Pty Ltd & Rodney Jensen and Associates Pty Ltd, 1988).

In 1908, domestic and industrial requirements for light and power led to the establishment of the local gas works, and a new power house was built in the town in 1922, providing power to the surrounding rural area – including Taminda (Jonathan Falk Planning Consultants Pty Ltd & Rodney Jensen and Associates Pty Ltd, 1988).

The Subject Area was part of the land grant to the Australian Agricultural Company (refer to Figure 4), that was included in a parcel of land that was subdivided and sold after the government resumed the land in 1909. The land remained zoned for farming.

Historic maps and land records show that in June 1909, Joseph Henry Starr purchased Lot 26 (Settlement Purchase No 1909/30), which corresponds to the eastern portion of the current Subject Area. In 1947, the Subject Area was outside of the bounds of the city of Tamworth; however, by 1964 the bounds of the city had changed and now encompassed the Subject Area (refer to Figure 5).





4 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

4.1 Significance Criteria

An assessment of heritage significance encompasses a range of heritage criteria and values. The heritage values of a site or place are broadly defined as the 'aesthetic, historic, scientific or social values for past, present or future generations' (NSW Heritage Office, 2001). This means a place can have different levels of heritage value and significance to different groups of people.

The archaeological significance of a site is commonly assessed in terms of historical and scientific values, particularly by what a site can tell us about past lifestyles and people. There is an accepted procedure for determining the level of significance of an archaeological site.

A detailed set of criteria for assessing the State's cultural heritage was published by the (then) NSW Heritage Office. These criteria are divided into two categories: nature of significance, and comparative significance. Heritage assessment criteria in NSW fall broadly within the four significance values outlined in the Burra Charter. The Burra Charter has been adopted by State and Commonwealth heritage agencies as the recognised document for guiding best practice for heritage practitioners in Australia. The four significance values are:

- ✦ Historic significance. Concerned with the aesthetical, scientific and social qualities of an item; identifying significance between an item, cultural significance and change. Item is significant due to its association with or position in the evolving pattern of our cultural history
- ✦ Aesthetic significance. Concerned with the scenic and architectural values of an item and/or the creative achievement that it evidences. To fulfil this criterion an item has visual or sensory appeal, landmark qualities or shows creative or technical excellence.
- ✦ Technical/research significance. Concerned with the evaluation of an item in technical and research terms, which takes into consideration the archaeological, educational, industrial or research potential of a site. Items have significance in terms of their ability to make a contribution to a better understanding of cultural history, or their ability to present information to a wider community.
- ✦ Social significance. Concerned with the contemporary community's appreciation of the cultural record. Classification relies upon the social, spiritual or cultural relationship of an item and the community.

The NSW Heritage Office issued a more detailed set of assessment criteria to provide consistency with heritage agencies in other States and to avoid ambiguity and misinterpretation. These criteria are based on The Burra Charter. The following SHR criteria were gazetted following amendments to the Heritage Act that came into effect in April 1999:

- ✦ Criterion (a) - an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- ✦ Criterion (b) - an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- ✦ Criterion (c) - an item is important in demonstrating the aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).
- ✦ Criterion (d) - an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

- ✱ Criterion (e) - an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- ✱ Criterion (f) - an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- ✱ Criterion (g) - an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments; or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environment.

4.2 Assessment of Significance

The following assessment of significance is made using the Heritage Office manual's criteria (NSW Heritage Office, 1996).

CRITERION A - An item is important in the course, pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of a local area).

There is no known association between the Subject Area with importance to NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of a local area).

The Subject Area **does not** satisfy this criterion.

CRITERION B - An item has strong and special association associated with the life and work of a person or groups of persons of importance to NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of a local area).

There is no known association between the Subject Area with the life and work of a person or groups of persons of importance to NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of a local area). Historical Evidence suggests use of the land upon which the Subject Area is situated would have been ephemeral in the early European settlement of the region.

The Subject Area **does not** satisfy this criterion.

CRITERION C - An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and or/ a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or a local area).

No items demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and or/a high degree of creative or technical achievement were identified within the Subject Area.

The Subject Area **does not** satisfy this criterion.

CRITERION D - An item has strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or local area).

No items associated with any particular community or cultural group were identified within the Subject Area.

The Subject Area **does not** satisfy this criterion.

CRITERION E - An item has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of a local area).

No items with the potential to yield information contributing to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history were identified within the Subject Area.

The Subject Area **does not** satisfy this criterion.

CRITERION F - An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of a local area).

No items possessing uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history were identified within the Subject Area.

The Subject Area **does not** satisfy this criterion.

CRITERION G - An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments.

No items important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places or environments were identified within the Subject Area.

The Subject Area **does not** satisfy this criterion.

4.3 Statement of Significance

The Subject Area comprises a rural landscape that has been utilised for agricultural purposes, primarily grazing and crop farming, throughout its history. The history of the Subject Area does not indicate any built structures, given the suggestion that use of the land south of the Peel River was used by squatters in a temporary nature; as the Subject Area was outside the limits of settlement (Jonathan Falk Planning Consultants Pty Ltd & Rodney Jensen and Associates Pty Ltd, 1988).

This assessment has concluded that the Subject Area does not hold any significance at either a local or state level.

5 HERITAGE IMPACT STATEMENT

The discussion of impacts to heritage can be centred upon a series of questions which must be answered as part of a SoHI which frame the nature of impact to a heritage item. The Heritage Manual Guideline (NSW Heritage Office, 1996) Statements of Heritage Impact includes a series of questions to indicate the criterion which must be answered. These are:

- ✦ How is the proposed curtilage allowed around the heritage item appropriate?
- ✦ Could future development that results from this development compromise the significance of the heritage item? How has this been minimised?
 - Could future development that results from this development affect views to, and from, the heritage item?
- ✦ What has been done to minimise negative affects?

Based upon the discussion of Impacts to heritage items, impact to these items can be quantified under three main categories: direct impacts, indirect impacts and no impact. These kinds of impacts are dependent on the proposed impacts, nature of the heritage item and its associated curtilage.

Direct impacts

Direct impacts are where the completion of the proposed development will result in a physical loss or alteration to a heritage item which will impact the heritage value or significance of the place. Direct impacts can be divided into whole or partial impacts. Whole impacts essentially will result in the removal of a heritage item as a result of the development where as partial impacts normally constitute impacts to a curtilage or partial removal of heritage values. For the purposes of this assessment direct impacts to heritage items have been placed into the following categories:

- ✦ Physical impact - whole: where the development will have a whole impact on a heritage item resulting in the complete physical loss of significance attributed to the item.
- ✦ Physical impact - partial: where the project will have a partial impact on an item which could result in the loss or reduction in heritage significance. The degree of impact through partial impacts is dependent on the nature and setting of a heritage item. Typically, these impacts are minor impacts to a small proportion of a curtilage of an item or works occurring within the curtilage of a heritage item which may impact on its setting (i.e. gardens and plantings).

Indirect impacts

Indirect impacts to a heritage item relate to alterations to the environment or setting of a heritage item which will result in a loss of heritage value. This may include permanent or temporary visual, noise or vibration impacts caused during construction and after the completion of the development. Indirect impacts diminish the significance of an item through altering its relationship to its surroundings; this in turn impacts its ability to be appreciated for its historical, functional or aesthetic values. For the purposes of this assessment impacts to heritage items have been placed into the following categories:

- ✦ Visual impact;
- ✦ Noise impact; and,
- ✦ Vibration impact.

Cumulative impacts

Cumulative impacts relate to minimal or gradual impacts from a single or multiple development upon heritage values. A cumulative impact would constitute a minimal impact being caused by the proposed development which over time may result in the partial or total loss of heritage value to the Subject Area or associated heritage item. Cumulative impacts may need to be managed carefully over the prolonged period of time.

No impact

This is where the project does not constitute a measurable direct or indirect impact to the heritage item. The industrial rezoning and solar farm installation at the Subject Area will not result in any impacts, either direct or indirect, to any items of heritage significance or value.

5.1 Heritage Impact Statement

The proposed rezoning of 55 Dampier Street, Taminda will not result in any impacts, either direct or indirect, to any items of heritage significance or value.

6 OBLIGATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following management principles and recommendations are based on:

- ✦ The legal requirements of the *Heritage Act 1977*, whereby it is illegal to disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit;
- ✦ The findings presented within this Statement of Heritage Impact; and,
- ✦ Recognition of the extended period of which development activities will occur within the Subject Area.

6.1 Obligations

1. Any development likely to impact the heritage significance of a State Significant Heritage Item will require a permit under Section 60 of the *Heritage Act 1977* prior to works being undertaken.
2. An Excavation Permit Exception under Section 134(4) of the *Heritage Act 1977* is necessary to authorise any disturbance or excavation of land known to or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed.
3. In accordance with Clause 5.10 of the Tamworth LEP 2010, Development Applications for heritage items, heritage conservation areas and in the vicinity of either will require a heritage management document to be prepared which assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

6.2 Recommendations

KAS recommends the following:

1. No further assessment of the historic heritage within the Subject Area is required prior to the commencement of the proposed works (refer to Section 1.2). Should the design and/or extent of the proposed development be altered, further archaeological assessment may be required;
2. Prior to the commencement of works, all relevant staff and contractors should be made aware of their statutory obligations for heritage under the *Heritage Act 1977*, which may be implemented as a heritage induction;
3. If unrecorded Aboriginal object or objects are identified in the Subject Area during works, then all works in the immediate area must cease and the area should be cordoned off. OEH must be notified by ringing the Enviroline 131 555 so that the site can be adequately assessed and managed;
4. In the unlikely event that skeletal remains are identified, work must cease immediately in the vicinity of the remains and the area must be cordoned off. The proponent must contact the local NSW Police who will make an initial assessment as to whether the remains are part of a crime scene or possible Aboriginal remains. If the remains are thought to be Aboriginal, OEH must be contacted by ringing the Enviroline 131 555. An OEH officer will determine if the remains are Aboriginal or not; and a management plan must be developed in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders before works recommence; and,

5. If, during the course of development works, suspected historic cultural heritage material is uncovered, work should cease in that area immediately. The Heritage Branch, Office of Environment & Heritage (Enviroline 131 555) should be notified and works only recommence when an approved management strategy has been developed.

7 REFERENCES

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- ICOMOS. (1999). *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter)*. Canberra: Australia ICOMOS.
- Jonathan Falk Planning Consultants Pty Ltd, & Rodney Jensen and Associates Pty Ltd. (1988). *Tamworth Heritage Study: Final Report*. (Vol. 1: Heritage Study). Prepared for Tamworth City Council and Department of Environment and Planning
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- Tindale, N. B. (1974). *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia - Their Terrain, Environmental Controls, Distribution, Limits and Proper Names*. Canberra: Australian National University Press.
- Wilson, J., & McAdam, L. (2000). *The Tamworth Aboriginal/Archaeological Site Study*. Prepared for Tamworth City Council.

APPENDIX I. State Heritage Register Search Results

Location information for some Aboriginal Places (e.g. burial grounds and sacred sites) have been generalised because of their cultural sensitivity. Location information for restricted Aboriginal Places is not shown at all. If an activity or development is proposed that may potentially impact on or harm (i.e., damage, deface or destroy) an Aboriginal Place, then proponents must undertake a search for the exact boundaries of Aboriginal Places through [AHIMS Web Services](#).

Downloading of State Heritage Register spatial datasets and associated metadata into a Geographical Information System (GIS) software package is available through [Data NSW](#).

Listing Type: ☒ All ☐ Aboriginal Places ☐ State Heritage Register

Local government area:

Item name/Database ID:

SHR number:

Location:

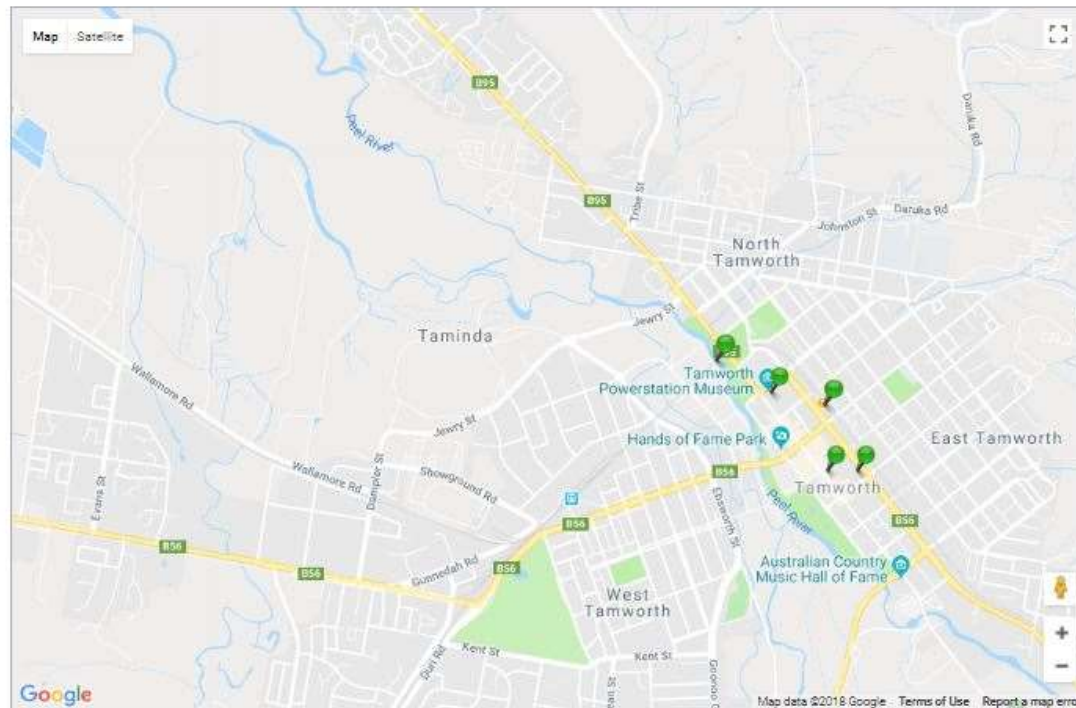
Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC):

State theme:

Item type:

Item Group:

Item category:



Appendix II. State Heritage Inventory Search – Tamworth

government agencies.

Section 1. Aboriginal Places listed under the National Parks and Wildlife Act.

Your search returned 1 record.

Aboriginal place name	Local government area	Local Aboriginal Land Council	Latitude	Longitude	Gazettal date and page numbers	Comments
Inglebah	Walcha	Tamworth	-31.1702086667	151.451583542	12/21/2007 p. 10680	

Section 2. Items listed under the NSW Heritage Act.

Your search returned 6 records.

Item name	Address	Suburb	LGA	SHR
Dominican Roman Catholic Convent	Marius Street	Tamworth (East)	Tamworth Regional	00122
King George V Avenue of Memorial English Oaks	King George V Memorial Avenue	Tamworth (East)	Tamworth Regional	01922
Tamworth Peel Barracks	Peel Street (cnr)	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	00550
Tamworth Post Office	Fitzroy Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	01421
Tamworth rail bridge over Peel River	Main Northern railway 454.125 km	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	01058
Tamworth Railway Station, yard group and movable relics	Main Northern railway	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	01260

Section 3. Items listed by Local Government and State Agencies.

Your search returned 249 records.

Item name *	Address	Suburb	LGA	Information source
ANZ Bank Building	429 Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
Anzac Park Gates	Brisbane Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
Anzac Park Gazebo	Brisbane Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
Australian Winter Cereal Collection	Calata Lane	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
Baptist Church	86 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
Calrossy School	140 Brisbane Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
Central Hotel	330-334 Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
Chaffey Dam	Peel River	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
Commercial Building	30-32 Darling Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
Commercial Building	226 Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
Commonwealth Bank Building	404 Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
Community Centre	Darling Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
Cottage	46 Griffin Avenue	East Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
Cottage	47 Griffin Avenue	East Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
Cottage	48 Griffin Avenue	East Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
Cottage	51 Griffin Avenue	East Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
Cottage	37 Griffin Avenue	East Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
Cottage	39 Griffin Avenue	East Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
Cottage	41 Griffin Avenue	East Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
Cottage	44 Griffin Avenue	East Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
Cottage	54 Griffin Avenue	East Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
Cottage	56 Griffin Avenue	East Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
Courthouse Hotel	232 Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV

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<u>Durham</u>	Calala Lane	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>East Tamworth Station Pedestrian Bridge</u>	Bourke Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Eastern Railway Viaduct</u>	Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Electrical Showroom</u>	Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Goonoo Goonoo Station - Group of Buildings</u>	Goonoo Goonoo New England Highway	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Grandstand (at race track)</u>	Britten Road	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Group of shops</u>	164 Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Group of Shops</u>	235-237 Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Group of Shops</u>	239 Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Herbarium</u>	Calala Lane	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>Hospital - Allamby</u>	100 Marius Street	North Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Hotel - Joe Maguire's Pub</u>	146-148 Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Hotel & Shops</u>	395-401 Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	29 Napier Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	31 Napier Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	29 Parry Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	46-50 Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	64 Raglan Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	10 Rawson Avenue	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	14 Rawson Avenue	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	18 Rawson Avenue	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	65 Rodenick Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	79 Rodenick Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	24 Upper Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	46 White Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	74-96 King George Avenue	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV

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<u>House</u>	34 White Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	55 Upper Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	57 Upper Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	59 Upper Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	100 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	142 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	20 Darling Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	79 Church Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	95 Crown Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	97 Crown Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	150 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	153 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	170 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	61 Darling Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	63 Darling Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	89 Denison Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	91 Denison Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	99 Denison Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	100-102 Bourke Street	North Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	123 Brisbane Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	129 Brisbane Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	64 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	75 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	77 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	79 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV

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<u>House</u>	94-96 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	95 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	59 Filzoy Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	86 Marius Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	144 Marius Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	50 White Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	123 Marius Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	150 Marius Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	26 Gipps Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	68 Griffin Avenue	East Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	94 Griffin Avenue	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	65 Hill Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	14 Gipps Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	15 Gipps Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	17 Gipps Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	56 White Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	77 White Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	38 Upper Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	46 Upper Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	44 Upper Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	63 Upper Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	88 Upper Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	204-206 Marius Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	96 Griffin Avenue	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	33 Hill Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV

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<u>House</u>	43 Hill Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	2-24 King George Avenue	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	16 Macquarie Street	North Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	18 Macquarie Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	76 Fitzroy Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	98 Fitzroy Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	98 Fitzroy Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	122 Fitzroy Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	48 White Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	19 Gipsy Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	79 White Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	141A-141B Brisbane Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	102 Brisbane Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	34 Bourke Street	North Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	38 Bourke Street	North Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	149 Brisbane Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	43 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	45 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	47 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	81 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	89 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	134 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	136 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	140 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	8 Darling Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	10 Darling Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV

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<u>House</u>	16 Darling Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	17B Carriage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	15 Church Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	65 Church Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	75 Church Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	77 Church Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	65 Darling Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	67 Darling Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	69 Darling Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	67 Denison Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	93 Denne Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	95 Denne Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	115 Denne Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	96-98 Evans Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	21 Gips Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	22 Gips Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	52 White Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	46A White Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	47 White Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	66A Napier Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	King George Avenue	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	116 North Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	130 North Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	132 North Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	28 Piper Street	North Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	42 Raglan Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV

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<u>House</u>	21 Rawson Avenue	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	23 Rawson Avenue	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	62 Rawson Avenue	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	35 Roderick Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	117 Upper Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	119 Upper Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House</u>	121 Upper Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House - Avondale</u>	66 Napier Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House - Broms-grove</u>	72 White Street	East Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House - Calala</u>	136-144 Denison Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House - Carrick</u>	120 Denison Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House - Girrawilla</u>	62 Napier Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House - Glen Evilly</u>	53-55 White Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House - Glen Moor</u>	106 Brisbane Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House - Glenbrook</u>	Nundie Road	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House - Marius Cottage</u>	112 Marius Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House - Minna-murra</u>	69 White Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House - Salona</u>	90 Carthage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House - St Austel</u>	130 Marius Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House - Strathmore</u>	11 Gipps Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House - The Cottage</u>	141 Marius Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House - The Pine</u>	26 Hill Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House (Square Man Hotel)</u>	165-169 Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House beside Retreat Theatre</u>	63 Bridge Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>House - Shield Hill</u>	32 Upper Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Houses</u>	51 & 53 Upper Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV

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<u>Houses</u>	51 & 53 Upper Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Imperial Hotel</u>	181-195 Marius Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Industrial Building</u>	134 Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Insect and Associates Collection</u>	Calala Lane	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>Lands Office</u>	25 Fitzroy Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Local Lights</u>	Endeavour Drive	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Main Block</u>	Dean Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>Main Group of Hospital Buildings</u>	Johnston Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Marius Cottage</u>	112 Marius Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>Masonic Temple</u>	462-464 Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Monument</u>	Tribe Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Monuments at the Tamworth Cemetery</u>	Showground Road	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>National Australia Bank Building</u>	400-401 Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Office Building</u>	260-264 Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>OFT Movable Heritage - Weights & Measures</u>	Bridfield Road	West Lindfield	Willoughby	SGOV
<u>OFT Movable Heritage - Weights & Measures</u>		Newcastle	Newcastle	SGOV
<u>OFT Movable Heritage - Weights & Measures</u>		Grafton	Clarence Valley	SGOV
<u>OFT Movable Heritage - Weights & Measures</u>		Coffs Harbour	Coffs Harbour	SGOV
<u>OFT Movable Heritage - Weights & Measures</u>		Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>Old Convent Building</u>	223-227 Marius Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Old Courthouse Building</u>	2 Darling Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Old Flour Mill</u>	175-179 Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Old Hotel Building</u>	143-145 Marius Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Post Office</u>	402A Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Power House Monument</u>	Armistead Road	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Power House Motel</u>	248 Marius Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV

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<u>Public State Building (Mechanics Institute)</u>	87 Brisbane Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Railway Bridge</u>	Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Regent Cinema</u>	3-5 Brisbane Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Retreat Theatre</u>	Bridge Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>School Residence</u>	126 Brisbane Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Shop</u>	265-267 Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Shop</u>	277 Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Shopfront Glass</u>	76-80 Brisbane Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Shops</u>	485-489 Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Slab Hut near Calala</u>	138-144 Denison Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>St Andrews Church</u>	152-154 Marius Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>St John's Church</u>	102 Carriage Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>St. Nicholas Church</u>	18 White Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>St. Paul's Church</u>	63 Bridge Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Tamworth Centre for Crop Improvement</u>	Calala Lane	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>Tamworth Correctional Centre</u>	Johnston Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Tamworth Correctional Centre</u>	Dean Street, corner 154 Johnston Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>Tamworth Correctional Centre - Administration</u>	Dean Street, corner 154 Johnston Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>Tamworth Correctional Centre - Cell Block</u>	Dean Street, corner 154 Johnston Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>Tamworth Correctional Centre - Dry Cell</u>	Dean Street, corner 154 Johnston Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>Tamworth Correctional Centre - Gatehouse & Visitors</u>	Dean Street, corner 154 Johnston Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>Tamworth Correctional Centre - Internal Administration Buildings</u>	Dean Street, corner 154 Johnston Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>Tamworth Correctional Centre - Walls & Towers</u>	Dean Street, corner 154 Johnston Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>Tamworth Court House</u>	Marius and Fitzroy Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>Tamworth East Zone Substation</u>	Cockburn Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>Tamworth Gatekeeper's residence</u>	20 Darling Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV

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<u>Tamworth Hotel</u>	147 Marius Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Tamworth Primary School</u>	Upper Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Tamworth Railway Footbridge</u>	455.040km Northern Railway Line, Bourke Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>Tamworth Railway Station</u>	Marius Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>Tamworth Railway Station</u>	Marius Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Tamworth, Former Station Master's Residence</u>	34 Bourke Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>Tamworth, Peel River Underbridge</u>	454.125km Northern Railway Line	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>Tamworth, Peel Street Underbridge</u>	454.187km Northern Line, Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>Tobacco Kiln</u>	119-139 King George Avenue	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Tobacco Kiln</u>	Scott Road	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Tobacco Kiln</u>	73-95 King George Avenue	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Town Hall</u>	28-30 Fitzroy Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>War Memorial</u>	Gipps Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Wells</u>	Scott Road	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Wells adjacent to Peel River</u>	Scott Road	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Wesleyan Church</u>	144 Marius Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>West Tamworth Railway Station</u>	In Street	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV
<u>West Tamworth Railway Station</u>	In and Out Streets	West Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Western Railway Viaduct</u>	Peel Street	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	LGOV
<u>Yellow Box Stand</u>	Calala Lane	Tamworth	Tamworth Regional	SGOV

There was a total of 256 records matching your search criteria.

APPENDIX III. Register of the National Estate Search Results

Heritage
Australian Heritage Database

Search Results

No results found. Enter at least one search criterion.

Search criteria:

Place name

Street name

Town or suburb

Locality

Country

State
New South Wales

Advanced search options

All lists

Different date will provide different status and view options

Appendix IV. Tamworth Regional Council Local Environment Plan 2010

