

**Report on the
Community Based Heritage
Study
of the
Coonamble Shire
November 2010**



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Appendix A Coonamble Draft LEP Heritage Schedule

1. Introduction

1.1 Background to the study

The Coonamble Shire Council is developing a new Local Environmental Plan in accordance with NSW Department of Planning guidelines. As part of this process a Community-Based Heritage Study was commissioned by Coonamble Shire Council. Ray Christison of High Ground Consulting was engaged to co-ordinate the Heritage Study and prepare a Thematic History. The study was commenced in November 2008.

This study was undertaken in accordance with Heritage Branch, Department of Planning Guidelines for Community-Based Heritage Studies. In accordance with these guidelines the general aims of the study were to:

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

1.2 The study area

The study area covers the Coonamble Shire. This includes Town of Coonamble, the villages of Gulargambone and Quambone, and the localities of Combara, Gilgooma and Wingadee. The Coonamble Shire sits within the Darling Plains Heritage Region. This region was defined in 1996¹. The Heritage Office briefly defined the Darling Plains region as follows:

Broken country separates New England from the level Darling Plain to the west. Defined by aridity on its western boundary, signified by the shift from woodland to scrub and bushland, it extends over the plains draining rivers to the Darling, including subregions such as Liverpool Plains and the Pilliga Scrub.²

The shire extends from the Warrumbungle Range in the east to incorporate a long section of the Castlereagh River. It extends in the west to the Merri Merri Creek and Macquarie Marshes. These areas were traditionally home Wayilwan and Gamilaraay people.

European occupation of the area has been characterised by extensive pastoral activity, including wool growing and beef cattle raising, and agriculture such as wheat growing.

¹ Heritage Office, 1996. *Regional Histories*. p.13

² Heritage Office, 1996. *Regional Histories*. p.15

1.3 The study process

The study commenced in November 2008 with initial consultations regarding process being undertaken with Coonamble Shire Council staff and members of the Coonamble Heritage and Historical Museum Committee.

Initial actions undertaken included:

- Articles and notices placed in the Coonamble Weekly newspaper advising of the Heritage Study and inviting expressions of interest from members of the public.
- The Heritage Study was promoted through ABC Local Radio.
- Letters sent to the National Trust of Australia (NSW), Engineering Heritage Australia and the Art Deco Society of New South Wales requesting lists of items in the Coonamble Shire maintained by these organisations.

A Thematic History was prepared and submitted to the Coonamble Heritage and Historical Museum Committee. This history drew on previously published local histories, general histories and local primary sources.

During the study community meetings were held across the shire to introduce the Heritage Study and identify potential heritage items. Meetings were held as follows:

- Gulargambone Library
- Coonamble CWA
- Coonamble Local Aboriginal Land Council

Discussions were also held with interested community members in relation to potential heritage places located at Quambone and Gilgooma. Places identified by the community and the Heritage Study Co-ordinator were inspected by the Co-ordinator.

1.4 Authorship

This study was undertaken by Ray Christison, Heritage Consultant of High Ground Consulting, 116 Hassans Walls Road, Lithgow NSW 2790.

1.5 Study Limitations

In general the community and property owners who were aware of the Heritage Study were very supportive of the process. It proved very difficult to disseminate information throughout the Shire. Dissemination of information was aided by the efforts of Councillor Barbara O'Brien in Gulargambone and by the members of the Coonamble CWA. As with all studies covering extensive rural localities it proved quite difficult to identify all pastoral and agricultural heritage items.

1.6 Acknowledgements

The very generous work and assistance of a number of people who made completion of this study possible must be acknowledged. The following people provided particular assistance to the process:

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- Lee O'Connor and Amanda Glasson, Economic Development Officers, Coonamble Shire.
- Barbara O'Brien, Councillor, Coonamble Shire.

The following community members provided invaluable assistance to the Heritage study Co-ordinator:

- Helen Cant, Coonamble CWA
- Alison Kennedy, Coonamble CWA
- Don Mackenzie, Gilgooma
- Gloria and Eric Fernando, Coonamble
- Doreen Best, Gulargambone Historical Society

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

2. The Community-Based Heritage Study

2.1 Study outline

The Community-Based Heritage Study Co-ordinator undertook the following actions to complete the study.

Thematic History

A Thematic History of Coonamble Shire was prepared using information sourced from local archives and published histories.

Historical Timeline

An historical timeline of the story of Coonamble Shire has been prepared. This will provide an overview of important milestones in the story of the region.

Historic Themes Analysis

The thematic history was used as a basis to identify the National and New South Wales Historic Themes demonstrated in the story of Coonamble Shire. A table was prepared to identify the relationship between these historic themes and individual heritage items. This is included in **Section 3**.

Identification and assessment of heritage items

The study co-ordinator worked closely with the Working Party and with local communities to identify places of heritage significance. All places were visited and a record created for each using the standard SHI recording format.

Street Survey

A comprehensive street survey of the central business district of Coonamble was undertaken to identify heritage items in the commercial area.

2.2 SHI data format

The State Heritage Inventory (SHI) software package for Coonamble Shire were sent by the Heritage Branch to High Ground Consulting in 2009. Data entry was undertaken by High Ground Consulting. The SHI format dictates the type of information that should be collected on each site.

2.4 Existing heritage items

Schedule 5 of Coonamble Shire Local Environmental Plan 1997 lists the following heritage items:

LEP No.	Heritage Item	Property Description	SHI No.
1	Macquarie Marshes	Approximately 148,000 ha, located 10 km south-west of Carinda and comprising generally the Marshes and areas subject to inundation between "Warwick Farm" in the north and "Yanganbul" in the south.	1430017
2	Museum (formerly Police Station)	Aberford Street, Coonamble	1430010

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LEP No.	Heritage Item	Property Description	SHI No.
3	Coonamble Post Office	Castlereagh Street, Coonamble	1430011
4	Railway Station	Railway Street, Coonamble	1430012
5	Sexton's Hut at Coonamble Cemetery	Memorial Drive, Coonamble	1430013
6	Commercial Hotel	Cnr. Castlereagh & Aberford Streets, Coonamble	1430001
7	Church of England Church	Cnr. Aberford & Namoi Streets, Coonamble	1430014
8	Coonamble Shire Chamber	80 Castlereagh Street, Coonamble	1430015

During the Community-Based Heritage Study a list of heritage items was developed through the consultation and nomination process, and through review of National Trust (NSW) Industrial Heritage Committee lists of regional items. Letters were also sent to the Art Deco Society of NSW and Engineering Heritage Committee seeking advice regarding places identified by these groups. No response was received from either organisation.

This study identified 133 items with potential heritage significance. These sites were visited in the course of the study and 123 were formally recorded. Following assessment and analysis 81 of these items have been recommended for inclusion in the proposed Coonamble Shire LEP Heritage Schedule. A number of buildings in the business districts of Coonamble and Gulargambone have also been identified as items of contributory value in proposed Heritage Conservation Areas.

The total proposed list of Coonamble Shire Heritage items is included as **Appendix A** to this report.

2.5 Aboriginal Heritage

The Coonamble Local Aboriginal Land Council were invited to participate in the Heritage Study Working Party. A number of places of particular significance to the Aboriginal community of Coonamble have been included in the study. Attempts were made to contact the Wayilwan Local Aboriginal Land Council at Gulargambone but no response was received.

2.6 Levels of Significance

The Co-ordinator identified and assigned levels of significance (none, local, or State) for each item. All places that are listed, or will be listed as Heritage items, must be at least of Local Significance. Beyond this, items can be considered to be of State, or even National significance. State Significance is important as it attracts more prestige, including placement on the NSW Heritage Office Web site, and will give the item more access to funding through loans and grants.

There is currently a program by the NSW Heritage Office to identify items for the State Heritage Register that illustrate particular historical themes. At some time in the future Coonamble Shire may be asked to nominate the items they, and the community, believe are of State Significance. Accordingly this level of significance has been examined for each item and recommendations made.

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

2.7 Inventory of nominated items

The following list contains all 132 places and items investigated, their address and the date on which they were visited. These places were proposed for inclusion in the community-based heritage study by Heritage Study Working Party members, property owners and community members, or identified by the Heritage Study Co-ordinator. The order is generally alphabetical within 'type' of place.

A. ABORIGINAL SITES

Place	Address	Date Visited
Camp ground	Limerick St, Coonamble	23 July 2009
Tin Town	off Namoi St, Coonamble	23 July 2009

B. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Place	Address	Date Visited
Bourbah Inn site	Gulargambone Quambone Rd, Bourbah	8 April 2009
Ceelnoy Sawmill site	Ceelnoy Road, Pilliga West	Sept 2005
Chinese Dam, Teridgerie Creek	Ventura, Gilgooma	15 May 2009
Coonamble No.1 Bore site	McCullough St, Coonamble	29 April 2010
Cresling Chinese tank	Old Cresling, Gilgooma	15 May 2009
Cresling Homestead site	Old Cresling	15 May 2009
Cresling Woolshed site	Old Cresling	15 May 2009
Gilgooma telephone line remnant	Old Cresling	15 May 2009
Gumin Homestead site	National Park Rd, Gumin Gumin	4 Sept 2009
Stone paved causeway	off Castlereagh Highway, Buggil	13 May 2009
Yarranville house site	Old Cresling	15 May 2009
Yarranville well site	Old Cresling	15 May 2009

C. BANKS & COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Place	Address	Date Visited
A.J.F. O'Brien & Sons	42 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Bank of New South Wales (former)	43 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Bank of New South Wales	Bourbah St, Gulargambone	18 Dec 2008

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Place	Address	Date Visited
(former)		
Bank of New South Wales (original)	Bourbah St, Gulargambone	18 Dec 2008
Commercial Bank (former)	68 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
CBC Bank (former)	Bourbah St, Gulargambone	18 Dec 2008
Government Savings Bank (former)	Aberford St, Coonamble	13 May 2009
Rural Bank (former)	22 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008

D. CAFES

Place	Address	Date Visited
Monterey Café (former)	61-63 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008

E. CEMETERIES & BURIAL SITES

Place	Address	Date Visited
Coonamble General Cemetery	Back Gular Road, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Coonamble Memorial Arboretum	Cnr. Warrena & Auburn Sts, Coonamble	1 July 2009
Gulargambone General Cemetery	Muriman St, Coonamble	18 Dec 2008
Quambone General Cemetery	Quambone Rd, Quambone	30 June 2009
Sexton's Hut, Coonamble General Cemetery	Memorial Drive, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008

F. CHURCHES

Place	Address	Date Visited
All Saints Anglican Church	Yoolundry St, Gulargambone	18 Dec 2008
Catholic Church (former)	Warrie St., Gulargambone	18 Dec 2008
Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help	Tooloon St, Coonamble	12 May 2009
Gulargambone Pioneers' Memorial Church	Cnr. Munnell & Armitree Sts, Gulargambone	18 Dec 2008
St Barnabas Anglican Church	24 Namoi St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
St Paul's Anglican Church	Mungie St, Quambone	30 June 2009
St Peter's Uniting Church	14 Namoi St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Sacred Heart Catholic Church	Mungie St, Quambone	30 June 2009

G. EXPLORATION SITES

Place	Address	Date Visited
Oxley monument	Gulargambone Quambone Rd, Bourbah	2 July 2009
John Oxley Memorial Picnic Area	Castlereagh Highway, Gulargambone	20 July 2009

H. GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

Place	Address	Date Visited
Coonamble Court House & Police Station	Cnr. Aberford & Namoi Sts, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Coonamble Fire Station	95 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Coonamble Historical Museum	164 Aberford St, Coonamble	13 May 2009
Coonamble Post Office	Cnr. Castlereagh & Aberford Sts, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Coonamble Shire Chambers	Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Gilgooma Post Office (former)	Pilliga Road, Gilgooma	15 May 2009
Gulargambone Police Station	Bourbah St, Gulargambone	20 July 2009
Gulargambone Post Office	Cnr. Bourbah & Munnell Sts, Gulargambone	18 Dec 2008
Quambone Post Office (former)	Cnr. Tucca & Buckimbe Sts, Quambone	30 June 2009
Warrumbungle National Park Visitor Centre	off John Renshaw Parkway, Warrumbungle National Park	18 June 2008

I. HEALTH

Place	Address	Date Visited
Coonamble Hospital Soldiers' Memorial Chapel	Castlereagh Street, Coonamble	20 Feb 2009
Quambone Bush Nursing Home (former)	Cnr. Gilgunnia & Mungie Sts, Quambone	21 July 2009
Quambone Community Health Centre	Cnr. Mungie & Buckimbe Sts, Quambone	21 July 2009

J. HOMESTEADS & ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS

Place	Address	Date Visited
Avoca Homestead Group	Avoca, Stock Route 39, Bourbah	8 April 2009
Geanmoney Homestead	Back Gular Rd, Coonamble	10 Dec 2008
Mount Tenandra Homestead Group	Tooraweenah Rd, Mt Tenandra	25 April 2010
Nebea Homestead Group	Baradine Rd, Urawilkie	24 April 2010
Nebea Homestead	Nebea Urawilkie Rd, Urawilkie	24 April 2010

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Place	Address	Date Visited
(original)		
Old Tooloon Homestead	Emby Rd, Tooloon	10 Dec 2008
Talegar Homestead	Talegar, Talegar Lane, Talegar	25 Nov 2009
Woodlands Homestead Group	Woodlands Rd, Coonamble	24 Feb 2010

K. HOUSES & HUTS

Place	Address	Date Visited
House	9 Charles St, Coonamble	24 Feb 2010
Quambone School House	Mungie St, Quambone	21 July 2009
St Barnabas Rectory	Aberford St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008

L. HOTELS & INNS

Place	Address	Date Visited
Bucking Bull Hotel	22-24 Tooloon St, Coonamble	13 May 2009
Commercial Hotel	70 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Sons of the Soil Hotel	46-54 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Terminus Hotel	25 Railway St, Coonamble	14 May 2009

M. INDUSTRIAL

Place	Address	Date Visited
Coonamble Power House (former)	Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Ginty's Garage	7 Bourbah St, Gulargambone	18 Dec 2008

N. IRRIGATION

Place	Address	Date Visited
Nebea Station Bore	Nebea, Baradine Rd, Urawilkie	24 April 2010
Nebea Woolshed Bore	Nebea Urawilkie Rd, Urawilkie	24 April 2010
Woodlands Irrigation Pumps	Woodlands Rd, Coonamble	24 Feb 2010

O. MEMORIALS

Place	Address	Date Visited
Coonamble War Memorial	Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Coonamble War Memorial Ambulance Station	91 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Gilgooma War Memorial Gates	Pilliga Rd, Gilgooma	15 May 2009
Gulargambone War Memorial	Coonamble Rd, Gulargambone	18 Dec 2008

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Place	Address	Date Visited
Tully Park Gateway	Cnr. Dubbo & McCullough St, Coonamble	23 July 2009

P. NATURAL PLACES

Place	Address	Date Visited
Coonamble Waterhole	Aberford St, Coonamble	23 July 2009
Terrigal Creek Wildlife Viewing Platform	Gibson Way, Macquarie Marshes	30 June 2009

Q. PARKS & RECREATION

Place	Address	Date Visited
Alan Walker Memorial Baths	Munnell St, Gulargambone	18 Dec 2008
Coonamble Showground	Castlereagh St, Coonamble	30 June 2009
Cattle Pavilion	Coonamble Showground	30 June 2009
Poultry Pavilion	Coonamble Showground	30 June 2009
Sheep Pavilion	Coonamble Showground	30 June 2009
Coonamble Turf Club Grandstand	Castlereagh Highway, Coonamble	24 August 2009
Gulargambone Racecourse & Showground Grandstand	off Munnell St, Gulargambone	20 July 2009
McDonald Park	Aberford St, Coonamble	30 June 2009
Quambone Racecourse & Showground	Warren Rd. Quambone	21 July 2009
Quambone Recreation Ground	Mungie St, Quambone	21 July 2009

R. PUBLIC HALLS & SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Place	Address	Date Visited
Combara Community Hall	Combara	20 July 2009
Coonamble CWA Rooms	Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Coonamble School of Arts (former)	59 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Gulargambone War Memorial Hall & Mechanics Literary Institute	Bourbah St, Gulargambone	18 Dec 2008
Majestic Theatre (former)	Bourbah St, Gulargambone	18 Dec 2008
Quambone District War Memorial Hall & Library	Mungie St, Quambone	30 June 2009
Plaza Theatre	66 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
St Barnabas Church Hall	26 Namoi St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
St Patrick's Hall	Tooloon St, Coonamble	12 May 2009

S. RAILWAY & ROAD TRANSPORT

Place	Address	Date Visited
Coonamble Railway Station	Railway St, Coonamble	13 May 2009
Concrete Horse Trough	Coonamble Showground	30 June 2009

T. SCHOOLS

Place	Address	Date Visited
Coonamble Intermediate High School building	Aberford St, Coonamble	20 July 2009
Old Coonamble School House	Talegar, Talegar Lane, Talegar	25 Nov 2009
Quambone Public School	Mungie St, Quambone	30 June 2009
St Brigid's School	Tooloon St, Coonamble	12 May 2009

U. SHOPS

Place	Address	Date Visited
Bakery (former)	24 Bourbah St, Gulargambone	18 Dec 2008
Easson's Emporium	51-55 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Feehan's Building	32-38 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Hermann's Store (former)	73-83 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Leonard's Boot & Shoe Repair (former)	69 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Leonard's Building	35-41 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Mac's Building	40 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Quambone General Store	Cnr. Tucca & Buckimbe Sts, Quambone	30 June 2009
Shop	24 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Shop	56 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Shop	71 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Shops	60-63 Castlereagh St, Coonamble	9 Dec 2008
Shops (Gallery)	21 Bourbah St, Gulargambone	18 Dec 2008
Shop (Pete's Pumps)	Bourbah St, Gulargambone	18 Dec 2008
Shops	Bourbah St, Gulargambone	18 Dec 2008
Star Supermarket	Bourbah St, Gulargambone	18 Dec 2008

V. WOOLSHEDS & SHEARERS' QUARTERS

Place	Address	Date Visited
Avoca Shearers' Quarters	Avoca, Stock Route 39, Bourbah	8 April 2009
Avoca Woolshed	Avoca, Stock Route 39, Bourbah	8 April 2009
Mount Tenandra Woolshed Group	Tooraweenah Rd, Mt Tenandra	25 April 2010

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Place	Address	Date Visited
Nebea Shearers' Quarters	Nebea Urawilkie Rd, Urawilkie	24 April 2010
Nebea Woolshed	Nebea Urawilkie Rd, Urawilkie	24 April 2010
Pincham Woolshed	John Renshaw Parkway, Warrumbungle National Park	20 Feb 2008
Woodlands Woolshed	Woodlands Rd, Coonamble	24 Feb 2010

W. SUNDRY

Place	Address	Date Visited
Nebea Station Store	Nebea, Baradine Rd, Urawilkie	24 April 2010
Tooloon Barn & Stable	Emby Rd, Tooloon	10 Dec 2008

3. Historic Themes Analysis

3.1 Introduction

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

State historical themes have been prepared by the Heritage Council of NSW. These link to Australian themes prepared by the Australian Heritage Commission. Local themes may then be added. For example take the relevant historical story line of **Economic Development**. The Australian Theme is ‘Developing local, regional and national economies.’ The NSW Heritage Council Theme is ‘Pastoralism’, a relevant local theme may be ‘*The wool industry*’.

Examples illustrating this theme include Avoca Woolshed, Nebea Homestead, Nebea Woolshed and shearers’ quarters, Talegar Homestead, Woodlands Homestead and Woolshed.

3.2 Gap analysis using historic themes

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

At the beginning of this study this area was a ‘gap’. That is there were no listed places that illustrated this ‘theme’ at all. At the end of the study however places that illustrated the theme locally included: Combara Community Hall, Coonamble School of Arts (former), Coonamble CWA Rest Rooms, Gulargambone War Memorial Hall and Mechanics Literary Institute, Quambone War Memorial Hall, St Barnabas’ Church Hall and St Patrick’s Hall.

3.3 Correlations

Nominated places were compiled into the matrix of themes resulting in the tables on the following pages. With just a quick perusal certain information comes to hand. For example there is a predominance of places related to agriculture, commerce, events, pastoral pursuits, accommodation, and cemeteries. A number of places illustrate more than one theme and therefore occur more than once.

Examples include:

Monterey Café (former): Ethnic Influences: Greek/Kytheran influence;
Commerce: Cafes, Leisure: Refreshments and entertainment.

Nebea Homestead: Pastoralism: Wool industry; Migration: Emigrating from one district to another within Australia.

Quambone Bush Nursing Home (former): Health: Medical facility; Birth and death: Birthing and motherhood.

3.4 Thematic usages

- The inclusion of an example against one theme does not exclude its consideration against one or more of the other themes. The physical development of an item can be shaped by more than one historical process or theme during its existence.
- Aboriginal histories can be analysed using any theme(s) relevant to the place or object being considered – it is not necessary to restrict analysis to the theme of ‘Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures’ only.
- The theme of ‘Domestic Life’ can be used to explore the historical contexts for interior or private, domestic spaces and objects.
- The theme of ‘Agriculture’ can be used for the intensive cultivation of exotic trees for purposes other than timber production.

3.5 Table showing correlation between National, State and Local themes

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

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local theme	Notes	Examples
1 Tracing the natural evolution of Australia,	Environment - naturally evolved	Educational or scientifically import Site Landmark Warrumbungle National Park	<i>There are two aspects to this theme: (1) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have significance independent of human intervention (2) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment, which have shaped or influenced human life and cultures.</i>	Coonamble Waterhole Terrigal Creek Wildlife Viewing Platform
2 Peopling Australia	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures	Traditional sites Fringe Dwellers	<i>Aboriginal cultural identities and practises, past and present; with demonstrating distinctive ways of life; and with interactions demonstrating race relations.</i>	Coonamble Waterhole Camp Ground, Coonamble Tin Town site*
2 Peopling Australia	Convict	Emancipated convict	<i>Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850) –</i>	-
2 Peopling Australia	Ethnic influences	German connections Greek/Kytheran influence Chinese connections	<i>Activities associated with common cultural traditions and peoples of shared descent, and with exchanges between such traditions and peoples.</i>	Herrmann’s Store (former) Monterey Café (former) Chinese Dam, Teridgerie Creek Cresling Chinese Tank

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Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local theme	Notes	Examples
2 Peopling Australia	Migration	Emigrating from one district to another within NSW	<i>Activities and processes associated with the resettling of people from one place to another</i>	Nebea Homestead
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	Irrigation Flour mill	<i>Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture</i>	Nebea Bore Woodlands Irrigation pumps
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce	Banks Main streets Town Store Village enterprises	<i>Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services</i>	Bank of NSW (former), Coonamble Bank of NSW (former), Gulargambone Bank of NSW (original), Gulargambone CBC Bank (former), Gulargambone Commercial Bank (former), Coonamble Government Savings Bank (former), Coonamble Rural Bank (former) Bourbah Street, Gulargambone Castlereagh Street, Coonamble A.J.F. O'Brien & Sons Eason's Emporium (former) Feehan's Building Herrmann's Store (former) Leonard's Boot & Shore Repair (former) Leonard's Building Mac's Building Shops, Coonamble Bakery (former), Gulargambone Shop (Pete's Pumps), Gulargambone Shops, Gulargambone Star Supermarket, Gulargambone Quambone General Store Shops, Gulargambone

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Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local theme	Notes	Examples
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Communication	Postal	<i>Activities relating to the creation and conveyance of information Post office,</i>	Bourbah Inn Site* Gilgooma Post Office (former) Gilgooma telephone line remnant* Gulargambone Post Office Quambone Post Office (former)
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape		<i>Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings</i>	Coonamble Memorial Arboretum McDonald Park
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	Royal Visit 1928 War memorials	<i>Activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences</i>	McDonald Park Coonamble Hospital War Memorial Chapel Coonamble War Memorial Coonamble War Memorial Ambulance Station Gilgooma War Memorial Gates Gulargambone War Memorial Quambone District War Memorial Hall & Library
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Exploration	Exploration routes	<i>Activities associated with making places previously unknown to a cultural group known to them.</i>	Oxley Monument Oxley Rest Area
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Fishing		<i>Activities associated with gathering, producing, distributing, and consuming resources from aquatic</i>	-
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Forestry	Forestry	<i>Activities associated with identifying and managing land covered in trees for commercial timber purposes.</i>	Ceelnoy Sawmill site
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Health	Ambulance Station Medical facility	<i>Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans</i>	Coonamble War Memorial Ambulance Station Coonamble Hospital War Memorial Chapel Quambone Bush Nursing Home (former) Quambone Community Health Centre (former)
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Industry	Flour milling	<i>Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods</i>	-

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Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local theme	Notes	Examples
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Mining		<i>Activities associated with the identification, extraction, processing and distribution of mineral ores.</i>	-
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	<p>Pastoral homesteads</p> <p>Wool industry</p> <p>Pastoral & Agricultural Societies</p>	<p><i>Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use</i></p> <p><i>Examples</i> <i>Pastoral station, shearing shed, slaughter yard, stud book, photos of prize-winning stock, homestead, pastoral landscape, common, fencing, grassland, well, water trough, wool store</i></p>	<p>Avoca Homestead Group Cresling Homestead site* Geanmoney Homestead Mount Tenandra Homestead Nebea Homestead Group Nebea Original Homestead Old Tooloon Homestead Talegar Homestead Woodlands Homestead & gardens Yarranville house site*</p> <p>Avoca Shearers’ Quarters Avoca Woolshed Chinese Dam, Teridgerie Creek Cresling Chinese Tank Cresling Woolshed site* Mount Tenandra Woolshed & Shearers’ Quarters Nebea Shearer’s Quarters Nebea Woolshed Old Tooloon Barn & Stable Pincham Woolshed Woodlands Woolshed Group</p> <p>Coonamble Showground Cattle Pavilion Concrete horse trough Poultry Pavilion Sheep Pavilion Gulargambone Racecourse & Showground Shearers’ Quarters Quambone Racecourse & Showground</p>
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Science		<i>Activities associated with systematic observations, experiments and processes for the explanation of observable phenomena</i>	-
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Technology	<p>Electricity</p> <p>Irrigation</p>	<i>Activities and processes associated with the knowledge or use of mechanical arts and applied sciences</i>	<p>Mount Tenandra Homestead</p> <p>Woodlands Irrigation Pumps</p>

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Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local theme	Notes	Examples
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Transport	Coaching road/stop Road transport Rail transport	<i>Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements</i>	Bourbah Inn Site* Concrete horse trough, Coonamble Showground Stone paved causeway* Ginty's Garage, Gulargambone Coonamble Railway Station
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Villages	<i>Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages</i>	Gilgooma Post Office Gulargambone Quambone General Store
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation	On stations Shearers' quarters Early travel inn Public houses Residences	<i>Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities</i> <i>Examples include Terrace, apartment, semi-detached house, holiday house, hostel, bungalow, mansion, shack, house boat, caravan, cave, humpy, migrant hostel, homestead, cottage, house site (archaeological)..</i>	Avoca Homestead Group Cresling Homestead site Geanmoney Homestead Mount Tenandra Homestead Nebea Homestead Group Nebea Old Homestead Old Tooloon Homestead Talegar Homestead Woodlands Homestead Avoca Shearers' Quarters Mount Tenandra Woolshed & Shearers' Quarters* Nebea Shearers' Quarters Woodlands Woolshed Group Bourbah Inn site* Bourbah Inn Site* Bucking Bull Hotel Commercial Hotel Sons of the Soil Hotel Terminus Hotel Quambone School House St Barnabas Rectory
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Utilities	Electricity generation Public facilities Water infrastructure	<i>Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis Examples Water pipeline, sewage tunnel, gas retort, powerhouse, County Council office, garbage dump, windmill, radio tower, bridge, culvert, weir, well, cess pit, reservoir, dam, places</i>	Coonamble Power House (former) Majestic Theatre (former), Gulargambone Mount Tenandra Homestead Coonamble Fire Station Chinese Dam, Teridgerie Creek Coonamble No.1 Bore site*

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Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local theme	Notes	Examples
				Cresling Chinese Tank Yarranville well*
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure	Large stations	<i>Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Fence, survey mark, subdivision pattern, land title document, boundary hedge,</i>	Avoca Homestead group Mt Tenandra Homestead Nebea Homestead Talegar Homestead Woodlands Homestead
5 Working	Labour	Shearing	<i>Activities associated with work practices and organised and unorganised labour Examples Trade union office, bundy clock, time-and-motion study (document), union banner, union membership card, strike site, staff change rooms, servants quarters, shearing shed, green ban site, brothel, kitchen, nurses station, hotel with an occupational patronage</i>	Avoca Shearers' Quarters Avoca Woolshed Mount Tenandra Woolshed & Shearers' Quarters* Nebea Woolshed Pincham Woolshed Woodlands Woolshed Group
6 Educating	Education	Public school Catholic education	<i>Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.</i>	Coonamble Intermediate High School Building Old Coonamble School House Quambone Public School Quambone School House St Brigid's School
7 Governing	Defence	Recruiting marches	<i>Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation</i>	-
7 Governing	Government and administration	Local government	<i>Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation</i>	Coonamble Municipal Chambers
7 Governing	Law and order	Court house Police station	<i>Activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes Examples Courthouse, police station, lock-up, protest site, law chambers, handcuffs, legal document, gaol complex, water police boat, police vehicle, jail, prison complex (archaeological), detention centre, judicial symbols</i>	Coonamble Court House & Police Station Coonamble Museum Gulargambone Police Station
7 Governing	Welfare	Housing	<i>Activities and process associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organisations</i>	-

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Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local theme	Notes	Examples
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	Town Hotels – refreshments and entertainment Cinema Community life Warrumbungle National Park	<i>Activities associated with recreation and relaxation</i> <i>Examples</i> <i>Resort, ski lodge, chalet, cruise ship, passenger rail carriage, swimming pool, dance hall, hotel, caravan park, tourist brochures, park, beach, clubhouse, lookout, common, bush walking track, Aboriginal Christmas camp site, fishing spot, picnic place, swimming hole.</i>	Bucking Bull Hotel Commercial Hotel Monterey Café (former) Sons of the Soil Hotel Terminus Hotel Majestic Theatre (former), Gulargambone Plaza Theatre (former) Quambone District War Memorial Hall & Library McDonald Park, Coonamble Quambone District War Memorial Hall & Library Quambone Recreation Ground Tully Park Gateway, Coonamble Pincham Woolshed Warrumbungle National Park Visitor Centre
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life	Station life	<i>Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.</i>	Avoca Homestead Group Cresling Homestead site Geanmoney Homestead Mount Tenandra Homestead Nebea Homestead Group Nebea Old Homestead Old Tooloon Homestead Talegar Homestead Woodlands Homestead
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Creative endeavour	Music	<i>Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works;</i>	-
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Religion	Practising Anglicanism Practising Presbyterianism	<i>Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship</i>	All Saints Anglican Church, Gulargambone St Barnabas Anglican Church, Coonamble St Barnabas Church Hall St Paul's Anglican Church, Quambone Gulargambone Pioneers' Memorial Church St Peter's Presbyterian Church (former), Coonamble Catholic Church (former), Gulargambone

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Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local theme	Notes	Examples
		Practising Roman Catholicism		Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Coonamble St Patrick's Hall Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Quambone
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Social Institutions	Community hall Church Hall School of arts CWA	<i>Activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities</i> <i>Examples</i> <i>•CWA Room, Masonic hall, School of Arts, Mechanic's Institute, museum, art gallery, RSL Club, public hall, historical society collection, public library, community centre, Aboriginal mission hall or school room</i>	Combara Community Hall Quambone District War Memorial Hall & Library Coonamble School of Arts (former) Gulargambone War Memorial Mechanics Institute St Barnabas Church Hall St Patrick's Hall Coonamble School of Arts (former) Gulargambone War Memorial & Mechanics Literary Institute Coonamble CWA Rooms
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	Horseracing & Rodeo Swimming Recreation Ground	<i>Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities</i>	Coonamble Showground Coonamble Turf Club Grandstand Gulargambone Racecourse & Showground Grandstand Quambone Racecourse & Showground Alan Walker Memorial Baths Quambone Recreation Ground Gilgooma War Memorial Gates Quambone Recreation Ground
9 Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death	Birth & motherhood Operating and maintaining cemeteries and burial grounds Town or Village Cemetery	<i>Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.</i> <i>Examples</i> <i>Birth control clinic, maternity hospital, nursery, baby clinic, baptism register, circumcision equipment, and Hospice, nursing home, funeral parlour, grave furnishings, cremation site, cemetery,</i>	Quambone Bush Nursing Home Coonamble General Cemetery Coonamble Memorial Arboretum Gulargambone General Cemetery Quambone General Cemetery Coonamble Hospital War

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Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local theme	Notes	Examples
		Memorial - other	<i>burial register, disaster site, memorial plantings, shipwreck with loss of life.</i>	Memorial Chapel Coonamble War Memorial Coonamble War Memorial Ambulance Station Gilgooma War Memorial Gates Gulargambone War Memorial
9 Marking the phases of life	Persons	Assoc. persons	<i>Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups</i>	Alexander Buckley VC Edward Flood George James Gibson & Edith Aldridge Sir Edward Hallstrom Jessie Lloyd Harry Harbord Morant

4. Characteristics of Coonamble Shire cultural heritage sites

4.1 Shire Wide Characteristics

Coonamble Shire presents a picturesque and varied landscape ranging from Warrumbungle Ranges in the south-east and the well-watered country to the north of the range, to the Pilliga Forest that covers the Shire's eastern boundary, and the rich plains along the Merri Merri Creek and Castlereagh River. The north-western boundary of the shire is marked by the Macquarie Marshes. The Shire host good grazing country and productive croplands. Sections of Brigalow woodland also remain in the Shire.

Settlement patterns have been defined by watercourses that cross the region. The Castlereagh River winds from the south of the shire to the north and the Macquarie River flows into the extensive Macquarie Marshes in the west. The marshes have been described as follows:

The Marshes comprise a mosaic of semi-permanent wetlands including two major areas, the South Marsh and the North Marsh. The Marshes include extensive areas of reed swamp, river red gum woodlands coolibah woodlands and water couch grasslands. All these wetland types provide essential habitat for many species of waterbirds and other species of wildlife.³

The Coonamble Shire was first settled by Europeans from the south with early tracks and waggon ways leading towards Mudgee and Dubbo. Early Inns and settlements developed at river crossings with the river crossing place near the large water hole at Coonamble eventually developing into the area's largest settlement. Gulargambone grew to dominate the eastern end of the Shire and Quambone the west. The break up of large runs for closer settlement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and the establishment of soldier settlement schemes after World War I and World War II led to population increases. The development of the Dubbo to Coonamble railway through the shire in the early 20th century led to dramatic growth in agriculture.

The impact of these developments is reflected in the diverse built heritage of the shire. Coonamble and Gulargambone also contain substantial mid 20th century buildings and many Inter-war buildings reflecting the design styles of the Moderne era. Building materials used in the shire included timber slab, milled timber, brick and corrugated iron. The built heritage of the shire reflects the varied use of these materials.

4.2 Heritage Resources

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

³ Whitehead, J., 2004. *Tracking and Mapping the Explorers Vol.2.* p.133

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

There are at least six categories of items in Coonamble Shire that are of exceptional interest.

4.2.1 Homesteads and woolsheds

The Pastoral and Agricultural landscape of Coonamble Shire has undergone constant change since the 1830s. The story of the shire illustrates a continuum of change from large pastoral lease-holdings to substantial freehold properties that were gradually broken up through the late 19th and early to mid 20th centuries. Most early Pastoral holdings had a myriad of outbuildings and functioned effectively as small villages with store, housing of various types, schooling, wool shed, and private cemeteries. Many of these places today retain fine examples of great timber craftsmanship in both major and minor constructions, and reflect the energy and perseverance of strong individuals. Some notable examples can be found at Avoca, Geanmoney, Mount Tenandra and Nebea. Closer settlement created smaller holdings around locations such as Gilgooma and Gulargambone. The woolsheds at Avoca, Nebea, Strathmore and Woodlands help to represent changes in the scale of pastoral activity.



Plate 4.1: Woodlands Homestead.



Plate 4.2: Nebea Woolshed.

4.2.2 Coonamble business district

The town of Coonamble developed around a waterhole in Castlereagh River at its confluence with Warrena Creek. Business establishments initially developed on the eastern side of the river with development later shifting to the western bank. Development accelerated after the construction of the railway line from Dubbo to Coonamble in 1902.

Coonamble's business district reflects three principal eras of development. A number of substantial Edwardian buildings were constructed after the opening of the railway from Dubbo and many Art Deco and Inter-War style buildings were constructed in the wake of the disastrous fire that occurred in February 1929. The prosperous decades following the Second World War saw the construction of a number of post-modern buildings.



Plate 4.3: The former Bank of NSW.



Plate 4.4: The Plaza Theatre.

4.2.3 Gulargambone townscape

The town of Gulargambone developed from the 1860s after William Skuthorpe established an inn on Gulargambone Creek. Various sections were surveyed and sold from the late 1870s and the town finally proclaimed in March 1885. Gulargambone grew rapidly in the early 10th century but has declined since the 1970s. It maintains an impressive collection of early 20th century and inter-war commercial buildings. Community effort has led to the development of the iconic 2828 café and gallery in the former Majestic Theatre. This project has created an impetus for improvement of Bourbah Street.



Plate 4.5: The former Majestic Theatre.



Plate 4.6: Rustic Inter-War commercial buildings.

4.2.4 Transport corridors

The region's rivers have traditionally created corridors for the movement of people and trade. Crossing places and sources of water have also provided sites for human settlement. The big water hole at Coonamble has seen human activity for many millennia. When Europeans entered the region from the 1820s they travelled along the lines of rivers and also established settlements at suitable crossing places. A number of these settlements grew into villages and townships. Coaching routes also followed the rivers and changing stations were established at regular intervals. A unique legacy of

these routes exists in the remnants of a stone causeway located at Buggil on the former coaching route between Coonamble and Walgett.

Plate 4.7: A section of the stone causeway located at Buggil.



4.2.5 Cemeteries & isolated graves

Rituals of death are most prominently displayed in cemeteries. These places also provide indications of both the faith and wealth of an area's inhabitants. Coonamble, Gulargambone and Quambone have well-established General Cemeteries with many fine monuments. Small family graveyards are scattered around the shire.



Plate 4.8: A beautifully carved cloaked urn in the Quambone General Cemetery.

4.2.6 Water management

The Shire's agricultural and engineering history includes the commercial and landscape impact of irrigation systems developed from the mid 19th century. These systems are associated with harvesting the region's rivers and creeks, and the exploitation of the Great Artesian Basin. The physical evidence of these systems includes the dam constructed by Chinese workers on Teridgerie Creek, a tank excavated by Chinese contractors on Old Cresling, bores on Nebea Station, The site of Coonamble No.1 Bore and early irrigation pumps located at Woodlands.



Plate 4.9: Chinese dam on Teridgerie Creek.



Plate 4.10: early irrigation infrastructure at Woodlands.

4.3 Statement of Significance

The following statement of significance for Coonamble Shire was prepared using the criteria described in the NSW Heritage Office guidelines 'assessing heritage significance':

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

Coonamble Shire presents a culturally significant landscape, which generally comprises cleared farming land, but contains significant natural landscapes of exceptional beauty and diversity such as sections of the Warrumbungle National Park, Pilliga Forest and Macquarie Marshes. There are also locations within the former shire such as Tin Town that have cultural significance to Aboriginal people.

Changes in the patterns of European settlement and transport routes are major themes of the story of Coonamble Shire. Patterns of early settlement were dictated by the availability of surface water and tended towards river and creek frontages and villages were often established at river crossings and the intersection of transport routes. The landscape contains evidence of the large runs of the 19th century that were broken up for closer settlement. This includes the homestead and woolshed complexes at Avoca and Nebea. The impact of closer settlement and changes in transport are evident in the establishment and decline of villages such as Gilgooma and Quambone, and in the mid 20th century growth of Coonamble and Gulargambone.

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

Many important figures are associated with this district and its development. These include: Explorers Oxley and Evans, Pastoralists George Gibson and Edith Aldridge and Edward Flood, Pioneer woman Jessie Lloyd, poet and renegade Harry Harbord Morant, and John Buckley VC. Coonamble was also the birthplace of industrial entrepreneur and philanthropist Sir Edward Hallstrom.

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

Many buildings within the shire demonstrate the creative endeavour of architects and also the ingenuity of vernacular builders. The shire's homesteads also demonstrate the pastoral wealth of the 19th and 20th centuries. Coonamble's Federation, Edwardian and Art Deco architecture provide powerful testament to the economic energy created by the construction of the Dubbo to Coonamble railway in 1902. The predominance of Inter-War design in the Castlereagh Street business district also provides testament to the results of the fire that occurred in 1929. The preserved commercial buildings of Gulargambone present a unique time capsule representing the character of an early to mid 20th century main street and help to mark the development that accompanied closer settlement.

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

Particular groups of people such as community organisations, churches and others have also left a tangible legacy in the built environment of Coonamble Shire. The shire contains evidence of the long occupation of the area by Aboriginal people of the Wayilwan and Gamilaraay nations. Evidence of successive waves of immigration can be seen in the built heritage of English, Scottish and Irish settlers, and in the structures associated with immigrants of German descent. Chinese construction gangs have also left a legacy of civil works in the rural landscape.

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

The industrial and engineering heritage of the district, in particular the remnants of the early water management infrastructure and large timber buildings such as Avoca, Mount Tenandra, Nebea and Woodlands Homesteads, and Avoca and Nebea Woolsheds provide information on the history of the area. The pastoral and agricultural heritage of the Coonamble Shire are evidence of the great economic forces that forged the Australian nation. Relics of former roads and settlement places such as the stone culvert at Buggil and the Bourbah Inn site provide information on the patterns of settlement and transport within the area.

5. The Heritage System

A significant amount of information is provided by the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning advising people on ways to conserve the places from the past (our heritage) that we all value. While this report does not attempt to present all that heritage information this section contains some basic information and some references that will be of assistance to those wishing to know more.

5.1 The Heritage Act

This Act was proclaimed in 1977 and major changes to it were made in April 1996 and March 2010. The Heritage Act is available on the web site www.heritage.nsw.gov.au. The Heritage Act caters for the recording of information about Heritage places on its data base known as the SHI (State Heritage Inventory), provides detailed information on all aspects of heritage work, provides monetary support in the form of grants and loans, and works on promotion and education about heritage issues.

5.2 Heritage Branch, Department of Planning

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

5.3 Heritage Branch web site

This is a very valuable resource if the reader wishes to have more detailed information on the heritage system at hand. If one has access to a computer www.heritage.nsw.gov.au is really worth a visit. It is on this site that the results of this study will eventually be displayed in the form of data about individual sites. Such data, the inventory of heritage sites, forms a great cultural resource where the reader can look for specific sites, carry out research and make comparisons with other sites.

5.4 The Burra Charter

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

5.5 Existing planning controls

5.5.1 Coonamble Local Environmental Plan 1997

Part3 Clause 24 of the Coonamble Local Environmental Plan 1997 contains a number of standard provisions relating to the protection of heritage items. These are as follows.

24 Heritage items

(1) A person must not, in respect of a building, work, relic, tree or place that is a heritage item:

- (a) demolish or alter the building or work, or*
- (b) damage or move the relic, or*
- (c) excavate for the purpose of exposing the relic, or*
- (d) damage or despoil the place or tree, or*
- (e) erect a building on or subdivide land on which the building, work or relic is situated or that comprises the place, or*
- (f) damage any tree on land on which the building, work or relic is situated or on the land which comprises the place,*
except with the consent of the Council.

(2) The Council must not grant consent to a development application required by subclause (1) unless it has taken into consideration the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the item and any stylistic or horticultural features of its setting.

Schedule 2 of this Local Environmental Plan (LEP) provides a list of heritage items. These are as follows:

LEP No.	Heritage Item	Property Description	SHI No.
1	Macquarie Marshes	Approximately 148,000 ha, located 10 km south-west of Carinda and comprising generally the Marshes and areas subject to inundation between "Warwick Farm" in the north and "Yanganbul" in the south.	1430017
2	Museum (formerly Police Station)	Aberford Street, Coonamble	1430010
3	Coonamble Post Office	Castlereagh Street, Coonamble	1430011
4	Railway Station	Railway Street, Coonamble	1430012
5	Sexton's Hut at Coonamble Cemetery	Memorial Drive, Coonamble	1430013
6	Commercial Hotel	Cnr. Castlereagh & Aberford Streets, Coonamble	1430001
7	Church of England Church	Cnr. Aberford & Namoi Streets, Coonamble	1430014
8	Coonamble Shire Chamber	80 Castlereagh Street, Coonamble	1430015

5.6 General questions on the listing of heritage places

One of the central questions that the community based study seeks to find out is: 'are there culturally significant heritage places in Coonamble?' By consulting with community groups and property owners, visiting relevant sites where

possible, and researching their significance it is possible to decide if there are places of significance that should be listed.

The process of this study is described in **Section 2** of this report.

There are two primary levels of significance:

- Places of Local significance, *and*
- Places of State significance.

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

5.7 Statutory Heritage Listings

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

- Local Heritage Items
- State Heritage Items

5.7.1 Local LEP listing

Items of local significance can be included in an LEP Heritage Schedule. The LEP provides specific protection to listed and unlisted heritage items. The current LEP lists eight items.

5.7.2 State Government Agency Listing

New South Wales Government Agencies are required to maintain lists of heritage items in their ownership. Prior to this study the Coonamble Railway Station and yard group was the only item listed on a State Government Agency register.

5.7.3 State Heritage Register Listing

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. Currently the Coonamble Railway Station and yard group is the only item in the Coonamble Shire listed on the NSW Heritage Register. The following additional items have been identified by this study as having State Heritage Significance.

- Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help
- Coonamble Historical Museum
- St Brigid's School, Coonamble

5.8 Non-Statutory listings

5.8.1 The Register of the National Estate

This list was compiled and maintained by the former Australian Heritage Commission. It is a list of places of significance that were nominated for many reasons and by a variety of interested parties. This list is generally being replaced by the far more selective Australian Heritage Database. Two places in Coonamble Shire are listed on the Register of the National Estate as follows:

Place ID	Item	Location	Category
1430010	Coonamble Historical Museum	164 Aberford Street, Coonamble	Indicative Place
447/448/105853	Warrumbungle National Park	John Renshaw Parkway	Natural

5.8.2 National Trust Register

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

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

The Warrumbungle National Park is listed by the National Trust. We have been unable to obtain a list of other properties identified by the National Trust in Coonamble Shire.

5.8.3 National Parks Listings

The National Parks and Wildlife Service maintains its own list of places of Heritage significance including places on their National Park and elsewhere. Local branches of National Parks are in Coonabarabran and Dubbo NSW. To date the National Parks and Wildlife Service has undertaken studies of the following heritage places located within national parks in the Coonamble Shire:

- Pincham Woolshed, John Renshaw Parkway, Warrumbungle National Park
- Inn and sawmill sites, Pilliga National Park

5.8.4 Special Interest Listings

There are some specialised lists that collect information on a number of 'like' places. For example the Engineering Heritage Australia Register, and the

Institute of Architects 20th century buildings register. No buildings or places in Coonamble Shire have been identified as being listed on any of these registers.

5.9 A new Coonamble Shire LEP

A new LEP is being prepared by Coonamble Shire Council. Department of Planning guidelines require that the new LEP contain a relevant Heritage Schedule and standard heritage provisions. The Heritage Schedule should contain the schedule of items recommended in this study. Where places recommended for inclusion in this schedule are privately owned agreement of the owners must be sought.

5.10 Discussion on LEP Heritage Schedule listings

The following table contains those places of special heritage significance recommended to be added to the future LEP Heritage Schedule. Order shown is according to type, and alphabetical within that. This does not imply any ranking.

This list will be revised after Council carries out a public and private advertising program. It should include:

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

5.11 Items to be recorded only

All items and places included in this study, but not included in the Heritage Schedule should remain recorded on the SHI format for archival purposes.

5.12 Proposed LEP Heritage Schedule

The following 113 items are recommended for inclusion in the Heritage Schedule of the new Coonamble Shire LEP, provided there is no formal objection by the owners during the adoption process. Refer to SHI data for additional information and details.

The list is included in **Appendix A** in the Heritage Schedule format required by the Department of Planning.

A. ABORIGINAL SITES

Place	Statement of Significance
Coonamble Waterhole	The Coonamble waterhole has been a focus of human occupation for thousands of years. It has particular importance for the Aboriginal people of the Coonamble district. It also provided the focus for the development of Coonamble in the 19 th century and has continued to be at the heart of the town, helping to define the character of the place. The waterhole has significance for the Aboriginal and European occupants of the Coonamble district. It has been a source of water and food, and a place of recreation for thousands of years. It is also representative of the sites that have formed a focus for human activity and have helped to define landscape use and occupation. The waterhole has local historical and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

<p>Tin Town, Coonamble</p>	<p>Tin Town was a place of residence and gathering for Aboriginal people in the Coonamble area from the mid 19th century and has a special place in the story of the district. It represents the initial government requirements to allow access to lands for traditional use and the gradual marginalisation of Aboriginal people during the 19th century. The place is important to the Aboriginal people of the area and is also part of the historic pastoral infrastructure of Coonamble. Tin Town has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.</p>
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B. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Place	Statement of Significance
<p>Bourbah Inn site</p>	<p>The Bourbah Inn site is a remnant of the early days of road transport and settlement in the Gulargambone district. It is representative of the inns established in rural localities across New South Wales in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and has some potential to provide information on these establishments. The site has local historical and technical/research significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.</p>
<p>Ceelnoy Sawmill site</p>	<p>Ceelnoy Sawmill operated from the 1920s until the 1990s. As one of the last sawmills operating within the Pilliga Forest. It is one of the few sawmilling complexes remaining within the Pilliga Forest and contains the remains of a sawmilling system. The sawmill complex has local historical, historical association, social and technical/research significance. It also has a high local level of rarity.</p>
<p>Chinese Dam, Teridgerie Creek</p>	<p>The Chinese dam on Teridgerie Creek is one example of the dam building activity that was common in the northwest during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It provides physical evidence of the work of Chinese labourers who travelled the region undertaking work to support the pastoral industry. The dam has the potential to provide some information on the dam building undertaken by gangs of Chinese labourers in the late 19th century. The Teridgerie Creek dam is one of few recorded in the northwest and is representative of the work of Chinese labourers in the region and of efforts to conserve water on 19th century pastoral runs. The dam has local historical and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness, and a moderate degree of integrity.</p>
<p>Cresling Chinese tank</p>	<p>The Chinese tank on Cresling is one example of the dam and tank building activity that was common in the northwest during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It provides physical evidence of the work of Chinese labourers who travelled the region undertaking work to support the pastoral industry. The tank has the potential to provide some information on the dam building undertaken by gangs of Chinese labourers in the late 19th century. The Cresling tank is one of few recorded in the northwest and is representative of the work of Chinese labourers in the region and of efforts to conserve water on 19th century pastoral runs. The tank has local historical and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.</p>
<p>Stone paved causeway</p>	<p>The flagstone causeway located near the Castlereagh Highway just north of the Wingadee Come By Chance Road appears to be a surviving element of early roadmaking. It is also a rare survivor of the era of horse drawn coach transport. The causeway has the potential to provide information on the construction of small causeways to cross boggy watercourses in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is a rare surviving example of a 19th century roadmaking and is representative of the extensive coaching routes that crossed New South Wales until well into the 20th century. The causeway has local historical and technical research significance, rarity and representativeness. It also has a high degree of integrity.</p>

C. BANKS

Place	Statement of Significance
Government Savings Bank (former)	The former Government Savings Bank building in Aberford Street, Coonamble is a remnant of the savings bank that preceded the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. It is also one of the few buildings in the Coonamble business district that survived the 1929 fire. The bank is a local example of the Inter-War Georgian Revival Style of architecture that was popular amongst financial institutions in the 1920s. It is a rare example of a branch constructed by the Government Savings Bank in the 1920s. The bank building has local historical and aesthetic significance, rarity, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

D. CEMETERIES & BURIAL SITES

Place	Statement of Significance
Coonamble General Cemetery	Coonamble General Cemetery has been the principal burial place for residents of Coonamble and District since 1912. It is representative of the development of Coonamble during the 20 th century. The cemetery is typical of late Victorian cemeteries, containing monuments fashioned from various materials that demonstrate changes in monument design over a period of almost 100 years. It has local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Coonamble Memorial Arboretum	The Coonamble Memorial Arboretum was the site of the town's first burial ground that operated until 1912. The surrounds of the ground also hosted Coonamble's first formal racecourse and showground. The site is an important element of the 19 th century development of Coonamble. It is the burial place of many of Coonamble's early residents and has been developed as a memorial to the pioneers of the district. The arboretum has local historical, historical association and social significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.
Gulargambone General Cemetery	The Gulargambone General Cemetery was developed in 1881 as a district cemetery. It was part of the late 19 th century development of Gulargambone and district. The cemetery has been the burial ground for Gulargambone district residents for over 120 years. It has local historical and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Quambone General Cemetery	The Quambone General Cemetery is associated with the development of Quambone in the early 20 th century. The cemetery contains headstones and monuments dating from the late Victorian and Edwardian eras through to the late 20 th century. It also contains a number of vernacular grave markers and monuments. The elements of the cemetery represent various eras of monument design and the place is representative of cemeteries developed in the late 19 th and early 20 th centuries. The cemetery has been the burial place for residents of the Quambone district for approximately 100 years. Quambone General Cemetery has local historical, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Sexton's Hut, Coonamble General Cemetery	Coonamble General Cemetery has been the principal burial place for residents of Coonamble and District since 1912. The Sexton's Hut has been part of the cemetery infrastructure since that year. It is a pleasing example of the Victorian Carpenter Gothic style of architecture applied to a small functional building. The building is a very rare regional example of a Federation era cemetery caretaker's building and is representative of the development of Coonamble during the 20 th century. It has local historical and aesthetic significance, rarity, representativeness, and a high degree of integrity.

E. CHURCHES

Place	Statement of Significance
All Saints Anglican Church, Gulargambone	All Saints Anglican Church was constructed in 1911 to support the work of the Anglican Bush Brothers in Gulargambone. It has associations with the Anglican residents of the Gulargambone district and has direct associations with the work of Anglican Saint Oliver Feetham and the Bush Brothers. The church is a Federation Carpenter style building typical of Anglican Churches constructed in the northwest of New South Wales in the early 20 th century and has been used as a place of worship by the Anglican residents of Gulargambone for almost 100 years. The church has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.
Gulargambone Catholic Church (former)	The former Gulargambone Catholic Church was constructed in Coonamble in 1892 and relocated to Gulargambone in 1938. The building functioned as a Roman Catholic church in Coonamble and Gulargambone for over 90 years. The church is a Victorian Carpenter Gothic style building and is a rare surviving example of this style within the north-western region. It has associations with the Roman Catholic residents of the Coonamble and Gulargambone districts. The church has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, rarity, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.
Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Coonamble	The Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help has been the parish church for Coonamble since 1938. It has been a place of worship for the Roman Catholic residents of Coonamble for 71 years. The church has associations with the Roman Catholic residents of the Coonamble district and with the work of the Sisters of St Brigid in Coonamble. It is a rare regional example of the Inter-War Spanish Mission Style and is a landmark in Coonamble. It is also representative of the development of Coonamble in the mid 20 th century. The church has state historical association and aesthetic significance, local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, rarity and representativeness, and a high degree of integrity.
Gulargambone Pioneers' Memorial Church	The Gulargambone Pioneers Memorial Church was constructed in 1938 to celebrate the sesquicentenary of European settlement in Australia. The church's campanile is a relic of the original Presbyterian church constructed in Gulargambone in 1886. It has associations with the Presbyterian residents of the Gulargambone district. The church the only brick-walled church building in Gulargambone and is a rare local example of Inter-War Gothic Revival architecture. It has been used as a place of worship by the Presbyterian residents of Gulargambone for over 70 years and is representative of the development of Gulargambone in the mid 20 th century. The church has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
St Barnabas Anglican Church, Coonamble	St Barnabas Anglican Church was the second Anglican church constructed on its site in Coonamble. It has functioned as Anglican church for Coonamble for 100 years. The church has been associated with the practice of Anglicanism in Coonamble since 1908 and the site on which it stands since 1876. The building is a grand example of the Federation Carpenter Gothic style of architecture and has a matching lych gate and campanile. St Barnabas Church has functioned as a place of worship for Anglicans since 1908. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
St Paul's Anglican Church, Quambone	St Paul's Anglican Church was constructed in 1899 and has served as a place of worship for the Anglicans of the district since that date. The church has associations with the Anglican residents of the Quambone district. It is a Federation Carpenter style building typical of Anglican Churches constructed in the northwest of New South Wales in the early 20 th century and has been used as a place of worship by the Anglican residents of Quambone for over 100 years. The church has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance,

Place	Statement of Significance
	representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
St Peter's Uniting Church, Coonamble	St Peters Uniting Church was the second Presbyterian church constructed in Coonamble. It has functioned as a church for over 90 years. The building has been associated with the practice of Presbyterianism and the practices of the Uniting Church in Coonamble since its construction in 1917. It is a modest example of the Federation Gothic style of architecture. The building has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.
Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Quambone	Sacred Heart Catholic Church Quambone was constructed in 1905 and has served as a place of worship for the Catholics of the district since that date. The church has associations with the Roman Catholic residents of the Quambone district, having been used as a place of worship for over 100 years. It is a Federation Carpenter Gothic style building that is representative of the development of Quambone in the late 19 th and early 20 th century. The church has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

F. EXPLORATION SITES

Place	Statement of Significance
Oxley monument	The Oxley Monument site has direct associations with the journey of John Oxley and his party across the region in 1818. The monument is representative of the 1818 journey of John Oxley and his party. It has local historical significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
John Oxley Memorial Picnic Area	The Oxley Picnic Area was developed as part of Bicentennial celebrations in 1988 to commemorate the 1818 exploratory journey of John Oxley and his party. The site memorializes the journey and provides travelers with an opportunity to view a section of the country traversed by this group. The monument and shelter are representative of the 1818 journey of John Oxley and his party. The place has local historical significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

G. GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

Place	Statement of Significance
Coonamble Historical Museum	The former Coonamble Police Station served as the law enforcement centre for Coonamble and district from 1860 to 1969. This was the building from which bushrangers Thurston and Angel escaped in 1885, having shot Constable Mitchell who died the following day. It also held Jimmy Governor in transit to Dubbo for trial. They are also the oldest buildings in Coonamble. The buildings have associations with the NSW Police and in particular with the death of Constable Mitchell. They also have associations with bushrangers Thurston and Angel and Jimmy Governor. The main building was designed in a restrained form of the Victorian Georgian style. The police buildings have state historical and historical association significance, local aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Coonamble Post Office	Coonamble Post Office was constructed in 1881 to serve the growing town and district of Coonamble. It has been extended and modified a number of times to accommodate postal innovations and increases in demand. The building has been in almost constant use since its construction. The Coonamble Post Office building represents a combination of Victorian Georgian Revival and Federation Free Style architecture. The building is representative of the development of

Place	Statement of Significance
	postal services in the Coonamble district between 1881 and the present. The post office has local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Coonamble Shire Chambers	The Coonamble Shire Chambers were constructed in 1929 to replace the original chambers destroyed by fire in 1929. The building has served as Shire Chambers for the Wingadee and Coonamble Shires, and was extended in 2001 to continue in this role. The building is representative of the development and operation of local government in the Coonamble district. It has local historical significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.
Gilgooma Post Office (former)	The former Gilgooma Post Office was constructed in 1920 to serve the village of Gilgooma. The Post Office also hosted the Gilgooma manual telephone exchange. The premises are associated with the development of the village during the early 20 th century. The building is a local example of the Edwardian style of architecture. The former post office has local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Gulargambone Police Station	The Gulargambone Police Station was constructed prior to 1920 to serve the growing town of Gulargambone. The building is representative of the development of Gulargambone in the early 20 th century. It has local historical significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Gulargambone Post Office	The Gulargambone Post Office was constructed in 1912 to serve the village of Gulargambone and district. The Post Office hosted the Gulargambone manual telephone exchange from 1912 until 1986. The premises are associated with the development of the village during the early 20 th century. The building is a local example of the Edwardian Bungalow style of architecture. It has local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Quambone Post Office (former)	The former Quambone Post Office was constructed in 1900 to serve the village of Quambone and district. The Post Office also hosted the Quambone manual telephone exchange. The premises are associated with the development of the village during the late 19 th and early 20 th centuries. The building is a local example of Victorian Italianate style of architecture. It has local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

H. HEALTH

Place	Statement of Significance
Coonamble Hospital Soldiers' Memorial Chapel	The Coonamble Soldiers' Memorial X-Ray Ward was constructed as a memorial to residents of the Borough of Coonamble and Wingadee Shire who served in World War I. For almost 30 years it served as the venue for Anzac Day remembrance services in Coonamble. It was also the first purpose built structure housing an x-ray unit in the Coonamble district. The former X-Ray Ward is a pleasing example of the Inter-War Free Classical style of architecture. It carries a plaque listing their names and was the venue for Anzac Day remembrance services for many years. It is a rare example of a medical facility constructed specifically as a memorial and is representative of utilitarian structures built as practical memorials to the men of Australia who served their country in World War I. It has local historical, aesthetic, and social significance, rarity and representativeness. It has a moderate degree of integrity.
Quambone Bush Nursing Home (former)	The former Quambone Bush Nursing Home was constructed in 1928 to accommodate the Quambone Bush Nursing Association. The Association operated from these premises until a new building was constructed in 1968. It is a Californian Bungalow style building with Arts and Crafts influences and is a rare surviving example of Bush Nursing Association

Place	Statement of Significance
	facility within the northwest of New South Wales. The building functioned as the principal health facility for the residents of Quambone for 40 years between 1928 and 1968. It has local historical, aesthetic and social significance, rarity, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

I. HOMESTEADS & ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS

Place	Statement of Significance
Avoca Homestead Group	The Avoca homestead group was constructed in stages from the 1880s. It has direct associations with the development of the pastoral industries of the Gulargambone district. It has associations with pastoralist William Moore Connell and his descendents and is an attractive example of a late 19th century homestead group featuring various design influences, including Victorian Italianate and Victorian Carpenter Gothic styles. The group has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical/research significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Geanmoney Homestead	The Geanmoney homestead is a surviving homestead constructed on the Castlereagh in the 1870s. It is an element of the early pastoral history of the region, and particularly the development of runs along the western side of the Castlereagh. It is also an excellent example of a 19 th century homestead. The homestead has associations with pastoralist Patrick McMahon and the McMahon family. Geanmoney is an attractive example of a vernacular 19th century homestead with high hipped roof, encircling skillion verandah and board and batten walls set on bedlogs. It demonstrates construction techniques used in 19 th century rural buildings in the northwest of New South Wales. The homestead has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical/research significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Mount Tenandra Homestead Group	The Mount Tenandra homestead dates back to the 1870s and has undergone a number of modifications and additions since that time. It reflects the story of the occupation of the Mount Tenandra run and various changes in technology that have occurred since it was first constructed. The homestead also served as a staging point for mail coaches travelling through the area south and west of the Warrumbungle Range. The homestead group has associations with previous owners of the run including William Kennedy, O.E. Friend. It demonstrates the ongoing expansion and adaptation of a late 19 th century homestead, revealing aspects of vernacular design, Edwardian style and mid 20 th century functional design. The homestead has the potential to provide information about the construction, modification and ongoing management of homesteads built during the 1870s. The group has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical/research significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Nebea Homestead Group	The Nebea homestead complex was developed from the 1880s in a bend of Nebea Creek. It is a relatively intact example of the types of homestead complexes developed in region during the late 19 th century. The complex has associations with various owners of the property since the 1870s, particularly the Ronald and Lampe families and also has the potential to provide information about the construction, modification and ongoing management of late 19 th century homestead complexes. It has local historical, historical association and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Nebea Homestead	The original Nebea homestead was the first permanent dwelling erected on Nebea. It is typical of residences constructed on pastoral properties in the Coonamble region during the mid to late 19 th century

Place	Statement of Significance
(original)	and has associations with ownership of the run by W.M. Ronald & Co. The homestead has associations with various owners of the property since the 1870s, particularly the Ronald and Lampe families. It also has the potential to provide information about the construction, modification and ongoing management of homesteads built during the 1870s. It has local historical, historical association and technical/research, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Old Tooloon Homestead	Old Tooloon Homestead was built in the early years of the 20 th century to replace a homestead destroyed by fire in 1900. It is a very good example of Victorian Italianate style design applied to a rural dwelling in a hot climate. The homestead has associations with the Fisher family who owned the property from 1897 and is representative of homesteads constructed in the late 19 th and early 20 th centuries. It has local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Talegar Homestead	Talegar Homestead is a fine example of inter-war bungalow style design applied to a rural dwelling in a hot climate. It has associations with the Fisher family who have owned the property since 1897 and is a very gracious example of the inter-war bungalow style applied to a pastoral homestead. It is also representative of such dwellings constructed in the mid 20 th century. The dwelling has local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Woodlands Homestead Group	The Woodlands homestead group was constructed in stages from the 1870s and represents the ongoing development of a holding separated from James Walker's Koonambil run in the mid to late 19 th century. It has direct associations with the development of the pastoral and agricultural industries of the Coonamble district. The group contains a number of late 19 th century vernacular buildings and a very handsome Edwardian homestead building constructed with locally milled timbers. It also has associations with the McKay, Tobin and Larkin families and demonstrates construction techniques used in the late 19 th and early 20 th centuries. It has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical/research significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

J. HOUSES & HUTS

Place	Statement of Significance
Quambone School House	The Quambone School House was constructed in 1909 as part of the development of a dedicated Public School in Quambone and has housed teachers since that date. The school house is an Edwardian Bungalow that features a number of design characteristics that are regarded as typical of the later Californian Bungalow style. It is representative of the development of Quambone in the early 20 th century. The building has local historical and aesthetic, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

K. HOTELS & INNS

Place	Statement of Significance
Bucking Bull Hotel	The Bucking Bull Hotel was constructed as a single storey building in the 1880s and extended with a second storey added in 1924. It is the oldest surviving hotel in Coonamble and the only such establishment dating from the 19 th century. The former Club House Hotel is an interesting local example of the Federation Arts and Crafts Style. It is representative of the redevelopment of Coonamble's business district from the 1880s. The hotel has local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Place	Statement of Significance
Commercial Hotel	The Commercial Hotel has been a Coonamble landmark since 1912 and has featured large in the life of the town. It is one of the surviving elements of the commercial centre of Coonamble dating from the early years of the 20 th century. The hotel is an example of the Federation Free Style of architecture and is a landmark building, occupying a prominent corner at the intersection of Coonamble's main streets. The building is also representative of the development of Coonamble in the early years of the 20 th century following the completion of the Dubbo to Coonamble branch line railway. It has local historical and aesthetic significance, rarity, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Sons of the Soil Hotel	The Sons of the Soil Hotel was constructed in 1930 to replace the original Tattersall's hotel that was destroyed in the 1929 Castlereagh Street fire. It was built in reinforced concrete to comply with new building regulations and to safeguard the building against the effects of the region's reactive soils. The hotel is a rather unique example of the Art Deco Style applied to a country hotel. It makes extensive use of latticed steelwork in decorative and structural elements. The building is representative of the redevelopment of Coonamble's business district following the 1929 fire. It has local historical and aesthetic significance, rarity, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Terminus Hotel	The Terminus Hotel is the oldest surviving hotel in Coonamble and has direct links to the opening of the Dubbo to Coonamble Branch Line Railway in 1903. The hotel was constructed using adzed slabs and shingle roof set on a bush timber frame. While this has been clad over much of the original fabric of the building survives. The structure has the potential to provide information on the construction and modification of slab-walled buildings during the 20 th century. It is a very rare example of a hotel built using adzed slabs that has been continuous use as a hotel since its construction. It is also representative of the development of Coonamble in the early years of the 20 th century following the completion of the Dubbo to Coonamble branch line railway. The building has local historical and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

L. INDUSTRIAL & FORESTRY

Place	Statement of Significance
Coonamble Power House (former)	The Coonamble Power House was the first civic electricity generating facility constructed in the Coonamble Shire area. It is also representative of the changing role of local government in the area during the 20th century. The powerhouse is a very attractive example of early 20 th century industrial architecture that combines Federation Free Classical and Arts and Crafts style influences. It is also a rare example of an early 20th century brick-fronted industrial building in the Coonamble district and is a rare surviving example of a council owned power generation facility. The power house is representative of the provision of electricity supply by local councils during the early 20th century. It has local historical and aesthetic significance, rarity, representativeness, and a high degree of integrity.
Ginty's Garage	The former Ginty's Garage is one element of the Inter War development of Gulargambone. It currently functions as a retail outlet and is part of the surviving commercial infrastructure of the town and is one of Gulargambone's inter war Arts and Crafts style commercial buildings. The building is representative of the development of Gulargambone and the growth in the use of motor vehicles in the mid 20 th century. It has local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

M. IRRIGATION

Place	Statement of Significance
Nebea Woolshed Bore	During the early 20 th century a number of bores were sunk on Nebea to provide additional water to improve the carrying capacity of the run. This was typical of developments undertaken across the region at this time as pastoralists sought to enhance their prospects of surviving drought. These developments were supported by the construction of additional dams and in-ground tanks. The Nebea Woolshed bore is representative of this process. It also has the potential to provide information about the development and placement of bores within the Great Artesian Basin during the early 20 th century. The bore had local historical and technical/research significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.
Woodlands Irrigation Pumps	The Woodlands irrigation plant was one of the first irrigation installations established in the Coonamble area and one of the earliest on the Castlereagh. It is a very rare example of a relatively intact early 20 th century agricultural pumping station and has the potential to provide information on early 20 th century irrigation infrastructure. It has local historical and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

N. MEMORIALS

Place	Statement of Significance
Gilgooma War Memorial Gates	The Gilgooma War Memorial Gates have direct associations with the role of the Gilgooma district in the First World War. It is also representative of the development of the village of Gilgooma and its recreation ground. The memorial records the names of men of the district who served and those who died in the service of their country during the First World War. It was unveiled by Lieutenant Col. C.M. Featherstonhaugh D.S.O. The memorial occupies a prominent location at the site of the entrance of the former Gilgooma Recreation Ground. It is also a pleasing example of a monument erected using local skills and resources. The Gilgooma War Memorial Gates serve as a focus for the local community in recognizing the service of the people of the district in World War I. It also has special significance to the families memorialised on its plaques. The social significance of the monument is evident in the actions of the community to have it retained in place. The memorial has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, rarity and representativeness. It also has a high degree of integrity.
Gulargambone War Memorial	The Gulargambone War Memorial has direct associations with the role of the Gulargambone district in the First and Second World Wars. It is also representative of the development of the village of Gulargambone up to 1952. The memorial occupies a prominent location in Gulargambone and is a pleasing example of a quality monument by a small community. The Gulargambone War Memorial serves as a focus for the local community in recognizing the service of the people of the district in Australia's wars. It also has special significance to the families memorialised on its marble plaques. The memorial has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Tully Park Gateway	The Tully Park gateway was erected in 1944 in moderne style using reinforced concrete. It is representative of the development of the recreation and community facilities of Tully Park around the site of the Coonamble No.1 Bore. The gateway has local aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

O. NATURAL PLACES

Place	Statement of Significance
Terrigal Creek Wildlife Viewing Platform	The Terrigal Creek Viewing Platform was constructed in 2001 to commemorate 100 years of reservation in the Macquarie Marshes. It provides visitors to the marshes with an opportunity to view and interpret local birdlife. The platform has local historical and social significance and a high degree of integrity.

P. PARKS & RECREATION

Place	Statement of Significance
Coonamble Showground Cattle Pavilion	The Cattle Pavilion at the Coonamble Showground appears to have been constructed in the 1950 and represent an improvement in facilities that have been used at the showground since the 1920s. The pavilion was constructed using vernacular carpenter style construction methods and are a pleasing example of this style. The showground buildings, including the cattle pavilion, have the potential to provide information on the construction of carpenter style buildings in the mid 20 th century. The Cattle Pavilion is representative of the development of the pastoral industry of the region in the 20 th century. The building has local historical, aesthetic and technical/research significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Coonamble Showground Poultry Pavilion	The Poultry Pavilion at the Coonamble Showground appears to have been constructed very early in the 20 th century and extended much later. A Poultry and Horticultural Club was formed in 1899 and was presumably responsible for the construction of the building. The showground buildings, including the poultry pavilion have the potential to provide information on the construction of carpenter style buildings in the early 20 th century and have local technical/research significance. The Poultry Pavilion is representative of the development of the pastoral industry of the region in the 20 th century. The building has local historical and technical/research significance, and a moderate degree of integrity.
Coonamble Showground Sheep Pavilion	The Sheep Pavilion at the Coonamble Showground was possibly constructed between 1911 and 1920. The Coonamble Sheep Breeders Association was formed in 1911 and was presumably responsible for the construction of the shed. The pavilion was constructed using vernacular carpenter style construction methods and is a very handsome example of this style. The showground buildings, including the sheep pavilion have the potential to provide information on the construction of carpenter style buildings in the early 20 th century and have local technical/research significance. The Sheep Pavilion is representative of the development of the pastoral industry of the region in the 20 th century. The building has local historical, aesthetic and technical/research significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.
Coonamble Turf Club Grandstand	The Coonamble Turf Club Grandstand is one of the oldest surviving examples of social infrastructure in Coonamble. It was constructed as part of the development of the Coonamble Race Course in the early 1880s and has served as the main grandstand since that time. The grandstand was constructed over 130 years ago and has been associated with Turf Club since its formation. With its fine timberwork and complex roof structure the grandstand is an example of the Victorian Carpenter Gothic style. The grandstand is one few surviving 19 th century grandstands within the region and is representative of the development of the sport of horseracing in Coonamble in the late 19 th century. The structure has local historical, historical association and aesthetic significance, rarity, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

Place	Statement of Significance
Gulargambone Racecourse & Showground Grandstand	The Gulargambone Racecourse and Showground Grandstand was constructed on the newly dedicated Gulargambone Showground in 1911-1933. It has been part of the sporting life of the town for almost 100 years and is representative of the development of local horseracing. The grandstand is an example of the Federation Carpenter Gothic Style and is one of few carpenter style grandstands surviving in the region. It has local historical and aesthetic significance, rarity, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
McDonald Park	McDonald Park was developed in the early 20 th century as a memorial to Coonamble proprietor and member of Parliament Hugh McDonald. It was also the place at which HRH Edward Prince of Wales was officially welcomed to Coonamble in 1920. The park has associations with Hugh McDonald, after whom it is named, and with HRH Edward Prince of Wales who visited the place in 1920. It is also representative of the development of civic and recreation facilities in Coonamble in the early 20 th century. The park has local historical and historical association significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.
Quambone Racecourse & Showground	The Quambone Racecourse is associated with organisations such as the Marthaguy Picnic Race Club and the Quambone Polocrosse Club, which are longstanding district institutions. It is also centre for social and sporting activity in the Quambone district. The racecourse is representative of the development of Quambone in the late 20 th century. The racecourse and its buildings have local historical association and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Quambone Recreation Ground	Quambone Recreation Ground has been a centre for sporting and recreational activities in the Quambone district since 1938. Its development was linked to the installation of a town water supply in 1938. It has served as a centre for social and sporting activity in Quambone since that time. The recreation ground has local historical and social significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

Q. PUBLIC HALLS & SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Place	Statement of Significance
Combara Community Hall	The hall was constructed as part of the development of the village that occurred after the opening of the Dubbo to Coonamble Railway Line in 1903. The hall has been a centre for social activities in Combara since the 1920s. It is representative of the development of Combara in the early 20 th century. The building has local historical and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Coonamble CWA Rooms	The Coonamble CWA Rooms were constructed on land donated by meat magnate T.A. Field of Warrana to meet the needs of the women of the Coonamble district. It has provided rest and meeting rooms since 1937. The building has served as a women's space since its construction in 1937. It is representative of civic improvements undertaken in Coonamble in the first half of the 20 th century. The building has local historical, historical association and social significance, and representativeness. It also a high degree of integrity.
Gulargambone War Memorial Hall & Mechanics' Literary Institute	The Gulargambone War Memorial Hall and Mechanics' Literary Institute carries the legacy of the Mechanics' Institute that was formed in Gulargambone in 1897. It is also a memorial to those who served in World War II. The building was modified from an earlier General Store and is one element of the development of Gulargambone that occurred after the Second World War. The hall has served as a social hub for Gulargambone since the 1950s. It is also a memorial for those who served in the Second World War. The building is representative of the development of the cultural life of Gulargambone from the late 19 th

Place	Statement of Significance
	century and also of the development of the town in the 1940s and 1950s. It has local historical and social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Majestic Theatre (former)	The former Majestic Theatre was constructed as a cinema and public hall in the early 1920s. Movies were screened in the building until 1968. Community action has revived the near derelict Majestic Theatre and established it as an award winning tourist and community facility with a very positive reputation. The building is an early local example of construction using reinforced concrete. It is representative of the development of Gulargambone in the early 20 th century. The building has local historical, social and technical/research significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Quambone District War Memorial Hall & Library	The Quambone & District War Memorial Hall & Library have been vital elements of the community infrastructure of Quambone since 1912, hosting community events, cinema and a library. The hall also memorialises district residents who served in the defence forces in World War I. The hall was built by the Quambone Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows and has associations with this organisation. The hall and library are important elements of the social infrastructure of Quambone and district and are representative of the development of Quambone in the early to mid 20 th century. The group has local historical, historical association, social significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Plaza Theatre	The Plaza Theatre was constructed in 1930 to replace the Monarch Picture Theatre that was destroyed in the 1929 fire. The building served as Coonamble's cinema until 1982. It is an interesting example of the blending of the Inter-War Free Classical and Inter-War Arts and Crafts styles of architecture. The building is representative of the redevelopment of Coonamble after the 1929 fire. It has local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
St Barnabas Church Hall	St Barnabas Church Hall is the oldest church building in Coonamble. It has functioned as a Sunday School and meeting room for various social groups, as well as being the location at which Highgate College first conducted classes. The hall has been associated with the practice of Anglicanism in Coonamble since 1882. It also has associations with various lodges including the Masonic, Orange, Templars and Oddfellows, and the Highgate College. The building is a rare local example of the Victorian Carpenter Gothic style of architecture that has functioned as a meeting place for various social institutions in Coonamble. The building has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, rarity, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
St Patrick's Hall	St Patrick's Hall and Supper Room are one element of the development of Coonamble in the early to century and is also a testament to the strength of the Roman Catholic community in the town. The pair of buildings is part of the group of Roman Catholic church and community buildings located in Tooloon Street, Coonamble. They are directly associated with the development and practice of Roman Catholicism in Coonamble. St Patrick's Hall and Supper Room are important local examples of the Federation Carpenter Gothic Style. They are the only surviving elements of the group of Carpenter Gothic religious buildings that once lined Tooloon Street. The buildings have local historical, historical association, aesthetic and social significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

R. RAILWAY & ROAD TRANSPORT

Place	Statement of Significance
Coonamble Railway Station	The Coonamble railway Station was built in 1902 as part of a thrust by the Government of the day to assist with passenger and grain transport and aid economic recovery following from the 1896 drought. Coonamble Railway Station Building is typical of the functional and modest designs introduced by Chief Rail Engineer Henry Deans. The line is associated with many individuals who came to Coonamble via the rail, some taking the train to the 'end of the line', and to other groups of people such as men & women, leaving and returning from the Great War. Coonamble Railway Station Building is a good example of the pioneer station buildings constructed by the Railways from 1897 to around 1904 and is the only remaining unchanged example in brickwork. Coonamble Railway Station Building has a special and strong association with past members of the community of Coonamble who stove hard from 1881 to 1902 to have the rail extended to this town. It also has a strong association with existing older members of the community for whom the rail was the main transport link to the south until it closed in 1974. The building has state aesthetic and technical/research significance and rarity, and local historical, historical association and social significance and representativeness The building has a high degree of integrity.
Concrete Horse Trough	The concrete horse trough at the Coonamble Showground appears to have been constructed in the 1920s or 1930s and is part of the historical infrastructure of the showground. The trough demonstrates an innovative use of reinforced concrete and is representative of the development of the Coonamble Showground in the 20 th century. The horse trough has local historical and technical/research significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.

S. SCHOOLS

Place	Statement of Significance
Coonamble Intermediate High School building	Government education commenced in Coonamble in the 1870s and various buildings have housed state educational activities. The Coonamble Intermediate High School building reflects the growth of the town and surrounding areas in the 1920s and is an important element of the educational infrastructure of the town. The Coonamble Intermediate High School building is an interesting example of the blending of the Inter-War Georgian Revival and Mediterranean styles of architecture. The building has local historical, aesthetic and social significance, rarity, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Old Coonamble School House	Government education commenced in Coonamble in the 1870s and various buildings have housed state educational activities. The old school building is one of the earliest structures used for this purpose. Since 1946 it has served as a shed on the Talegar run. The building has the potential to provide information on the construction of early school buildings in the region. It is the oldest surviving school building in the region and is representative of schools built for state education in the 19 th century. The building has local historical and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.
Quambone Public School	
St Brigid's School	St Brigid's Catholic School, Coonamble has local historical significance as an element of the development of the town in the mid 20 th century. It is also connected with the work of the Brigidine Order in Coonamble, the first Brigidine educational venture established in Australia. The school is an example of the Inter-War Mediterranean Style of architecture combined with the design principles adopted for

Place	Statement of Significance
	Roman Catholic schools in the 1930s. It is representative of schools built by the Roman Catholic Church in the early to mid 20 th century, and is also representative of the work of the Brigidine Sisters in Coonamble. St Brigid's School has state historical and historical association significance, local aesthetic and social significance, rarity and representativeness, and a high degree of integrity.

T. SHOPS

Place	Statement of Significance
Quambone General Store	The Quambone General Store was constructed during the early stages of development of the village and has served the village for over 110 years. It is a local example of Victorian era retail establishment and is representative of the development of the village in the late 19 th and early 20 th centuries. The building has local historical and aesthetic significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

U. WOOLSHEDS & SHEARERS' QUARTERS

Place	Statement of Significance
Avoca Woolshed	The Avoca woolshed was constructed in 1880 as a blade shed and later converted for machine shearing. It was originally used for shearing by owners of various runs around Merri Merri. It has direct associations with the development of the pastoral industries of the Gulargambone district. The shed has associations with pastoralist William Moore Connell and his descendents. It is an attractive example of a late 19 th century woolshed constructed using local materials and demonstrates construction techniques used in 19 th century rural buildings. It also demonstrates the workflow of late 19 th century sheds. The woolshed has local historical, historical association, aesthetic and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. It also has a high degree of integrity.
Nebea Woolshed	The Nebea woolshed is one of a number of large blade sheds erected in the Castlereagh region in the 1880s. It was later modified as a machine shed and operated until the 1970s. The shed demonstrates aspects of the development and decline of the wool industry in the region during the 19 th and 20 th centuries. It has associations with various owners of the property since the 1880s, particularly the Ronald and Lampe families. The woolshed has the potential to provide information about the construction, modification and ongoing management of wool industry structures built during the 1880s. It has local historical, historical association and technical/research significance, representativeness and a high degree of integrity.
Woodlands Woolshed	The Woodlands woolshed group appears to date from the 1880s. It is an interesting example of a small woolshed and outbuildings constructed using milled timber in the blade shearing era, and demonstrates the ongoing adaptation of these early buildings. The group has the potential to provide information about the construction, modification and ongoing management of wool industry structures built during the 1880s. It has local historical and technical/research significance, rarity, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

V. SUNDRY

Place	Statement of Significance
Nebea Station Store	The Nebea station store is a simple but elegant rural structure designed as a place from which to issue supplies for use on the property. It is an important element of the Nebea homestead complex and is representative of utilitarian structures constructed on rural

Place	Statement of Significance
	properties in the late 19 th and early 20 th centuries. It has local historical and historical association significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.
Tooloon Barn & Stable	The Tooloon barn & stables are one of the few surviving 19 th century elements of one of the early runs on the eastern side of the Castlereagh River. They also have associations with the McMahon and Fisher families possibly dating back to the 1880s and are representative of rural service buildings constructed in the late 19 th century. The building has local historical and historical association significance, representativeness and a moderate degree of integrity.

5.13 Recommendations for State Heritage Register listings

In addition to the items in Coonamble Shire currently on the State Heritage Register the following places are recommended to be nominated to the NSW Heritage Branch Department of Planning as places of State significance:

1. Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help
2. Coonamble Historical Museum
3. St Brigid's School, Coonamble

5.14 General management recommendations

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

5.15 Notification to owners

Owners of potential items should be notified in writing. Before a new LEP is completed, each owner should be advised if their place was recommended for listing in the new LEP. At this stage some owners may write and ask for their place to be withdrawn from any listing. If this occurs the SHI data information should still be retained by council.

6. Proposed Conservation Zones

It is proposed that two urban Conservation Zones be established in the Coonamble Shire. These should encompass the business districts of Coonamble and Gulargambone.

The purpose of each zone is to establish a mechanism to retain the heritage character of the Coonamble and Gulargambone commercial districts and to develop a dialogue between property owners and Council in relation to alteration of building exteriors. This should be achieved by utilising the compulsory Heritage Conservation clauses in the Department of Planning draft LEP template.

The compulsory Heritage Conservation clauses of the draft LEP template have a stated objective to 'conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas including associated fabric, settings and views'. These clauses contain the following provisions relevant to heritage conservation areas:

(2) Requirement for consent

Development consent is required for any of the following:

- (a) demolishing or moving a heritage item or building work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area.
- (f) erecting a building on land on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area.
- (g) subdividing land on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area.

(4) Heritage impact assessment

The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development on land;

- (b) within a conservation area, require a heritage impact statement to be prepared that 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.

The two Conservation Zones are described below. Each zone would include a number of items identified for individual listing as well as items that are considered to contribute to the character and significance of the zone.

A separate schedule of items that contribute to the character of each zone should be prepared.

6.1 Coonamble Conservation Zone

The proposed Coonamble Conservation Zone should encompass designated buildings within the following precinct:

- The southern side of Aberford Street between Castlereagh and Namoi Street.
- Both sides of Castlereagh Street between Aberford and Tooloon Streets.
- Both sides of Tooloon Street between Castlereagh and Namoi Streets

- The western side of Namoi Street between Aberford and Castlereagh Streets.

6.2 Gulargambone Conservation Zone

The proposed Gulargambone Conservation Zone should encompass designated buildings within the following precinct:

- Both sides of Bourbah Street between Coonamble Road and Munnell Street.

7. Proposed Management Strategies

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

7.1 Development Control Plans

Coonamble currently has a comprehensive Development Control Plan (DCP) that includes provisions for heritage development (refer to **Section 4.5**). It is recommended that the controls included in this DCP should be translated into Development Control Plans prepared as supporting documents to the new LEP.

Recommendations:

New Development Control Plans to include comprehensive guidelines for heritage development.

7.2 Consultation with owners

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

At the conclusion of this study Council should consider the development of a package or brochure to be sent to each owner confirming the status of heritage places and encouraging them to take advantage of the assistance provided by Coonamble Shire Council and the Heritage Branch.

Recommendations:

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

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

7.3 Site specific management recommendations

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

Archaeological recommendations:

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

iii) Encourage active recording of information for cemeteries and isolated graves.

All sites: historical and archaeological sites

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

7.4 Management Plans

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

The costs of such documents are not inconsiderable and if the place is of State Significance the Heritage office provides financial assistance on a pro-rata basis.

Recommendation :

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

7.5 Interim Management Plans

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

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

Recommendation :

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

7.6 Mapping, location and curtilage

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

Recommendation:

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

7.7 Access to Heritage Items

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

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

Recommendation:

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

7.8 Recording

The information gathered for this study has been being collected and stored in the software package known as SHI at the office of High Ground Consulting. It will be passed on to Coonamble Shire Council and the Heritage Branch Department of Planning at the conclusion of the study.

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

Recommendation:

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

8. Glossary of abbreviations

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

9. Definitions

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

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

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Bourbah	Avoca Homestead Group	Avoca, Stock Route 39	Local
Bourbah	Avoca Woolshed	Avoca, Stock Route 39	Local
Bourbah	Bourbah Inn Site*	Gulargambone Quambone Road	Local
Bourbah	Oxley Monument	Gulargambone Quambone Road	Local
Buggil	Stone paved causeway*	Off Castlereagh Highway	Local
Combara	Combara Community Hall		Local
Coonamble	Bucking Bull Hotel	22-24 Tooloon Street	Local
Coonamble	Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help	Tooloon Street	State
Coonamble	Commercial Hotel	70 Castlereagh Street	Local
Coonamble	Concrete horse trough	Coonamble Showground	Local
Coonamble	Coonamble CWA Rooms	Castlereagh Street	Local
Coonamble	Coonamble General Cemetery	Back Gular Road	Local
Coonamble	Coonamble Historical Museum	164 Aberford Street	State
Coonamble	Coonamble Hospital Soldiers Memorial Chapel	Castlereagh Street	Local
Coonamble	Coonamble Intermediate High School building	Aberford Street	Local
Coonamble	Coonamble Memorial Arboretum	Cnr. Warrena & Auburn Streets	Local
Coonamble	Coonamble Post Office	Cnr Castlereagh & Aberford Streets	Local
Coonamble	Coonamble Power House (former)	Castlereagh Street	Local
Coonamble	Coonamble Railway Station	Railway Street	State
Coonamble	Coonamble Shire Chambers	Castlereagh Street	
Coonamble	Coonamble Showground Cattle Pavilion	Coonamble Showground	Local
Coonamble	Coonamble Showground Poultry Pavilion	Coonamble Showground	Local
Coonamble	Coonamble Showground Sheep Pavilion	Coonamble Showground	Local
Coonamble	Coonamble Turf Club Grandstand	Castlereagh Highway	Local
Coonamble	Coonamble Waterhole	Aberford Street	Local
Coonamble	Geanmoney Homestead	Back Gular Road	Local
Coonamble	Government Savings Bank (former)	Aberford Street	Local
Coonamble	McDonald Park	Aberford Street	Local
Coonamble	Plaza Theatre	66 Castlereagh Street	Local
Coonamble	St Barnabas Anglican Church	24 Namoi Street	Local
Coonamble	St Barnabas Church Hall	26 Namoi Street	Local
Coonamble	St Brigid's School	Tooloon Street	State
Coonamble	St Patrick's Hall	Tooloon Street	Local
Coonamble	St Peters Uniting Church (former)	14 Namoi Street	Local

Coonamble	Sexton's Hut, Coonamble General Cemetery	Memorial Drive	
Coonamble	Sons of the Soil Hotel	46-54 Castlereagh Street	Local
Coonamble	Terminus Hotel	25 Railway Street	Local
Coonamble	Tin Town Site*	Off Namoi Street	Local
Coonamble	Tully Park Gateway	Cnr. Dubbo & McCullough Streets	Local
Coonamble	Woodlands Homestead Group	Woodlands Road	Local
Coonamble	Woodlands Irrigation Pumps	Woodlands Road	Local
Coonamble	Woodlands Woolshed	Woodlands Road	Local
Gilgooma	Chinese Dam, Teridgerie Creek*	Ventura, Pilliga Road	Local
Gilgooma	Cresling Chinese Tank*	Old Cresling	Local
Gilgooma	Gilgooma Post Office (former)	Pilliga Road	Local
Gilgooma	Gilgooma War Memorial Gates	Pilliga Road	Local
Gulargambone	All Saints Anglican Church	Yoolundry Street	Local
Gulargambone	Catholic Church (former)	Warrie Street	Local
Gulargambone	Ginty's Garage	7 Bourbah Street	Local
Gulargambone	Gulargambone General Cemetery	Muriman Street	Local
Gulargambone	Gulargambone Pioneers Memorial Church	Cnr. Munnell & Armitree Streets	Local
Gulargambone	Gulargambone Police Station	45 Bourbah Street	
Gulargambone	Gulargambone Post Office	Cnr. Bourbah & Munnell Streets	Local
Gulargambone	Gulargambone Racecourse & Showground Grandstand	off Munnell Street	Local
Gulargambone	Gulargambone War Memorial	Coonamble Street	Local
Gulargambone	Gulargambone War Memorial Hall & Mechanics Literary Institute	Bourbah Street	Local
Gulargambone	John Oxley Memorial Picnic Area	Castlereagh Highway	Local
Gulargambone	Majestic Theatre (former)	28 Bourbah Street	Local
Macquarie Marshes	Macquarie Marshes	Gibson Way	Local
Mount Tenandra	Mount Tenandra Homestead Group	Tooraweenah Road	Local
Pilliga West	Ceelnoy Sawmill site*	Ceelnoy Road	Local
Quambone	Quambone Bush Nursing Home (former)	Cnr. Gilgunnia & Mungie Streets	Local
Quambone	Quambone & District War Memorial Hall & Library	Mungie Street	Local
Quambone	Quambone General Cemetery	Gilgunnia Street	Local
Quambone	Quambone General Store	Cnr. Tucca & Buckimbe Streets	Local
Quambone	Quambone Post Office (former)	Cnr. Tucca & Buckimbe Streets	Local
Quambone	Quambone Public School	Mungie Street	Local
Quambone	Quambone Racecourse & Showground	Warren Road	Local

Quambone	Quambone Recreation Ground	Mungie Street	Local
Quambone	Quambone School House	Mungie Street	Local
Quambone	Sacred Heart Catholic Church	Mungie Street	Local
Quambone	St Pauls Anglican Church	Cnr. Buckimbe & Mungie Streets	Local
Talegar	Old Coonamble School House	Talegar Lane	Local
Talegar	Talegar Homestead	Talegar Lane	Local
Tooloon	Old Tooloon Homestead	Emby Road	Local
Tooloon	Tooloon barn & stable	Emby Road	Local
Urawilkie	Nebea Homestead Group	Baradine Road	Local
Urawilkie	Nebea Homestead (original)	Nebea Urawilkie Road	Local
Urawilkie	Nebea Station Store	Baradine Road	Local
Urawilkie	Nebea Woolshed	Nebea Urawilkie Road	Local
Urawilkie	Nebea Woolshed Bore	Nebea Urawilkie Road	Local