Bathurst Regional Heritage Study
2007
FINAL REPORT

Image 29th June 2006
Sofala-Bathurst Road
B. J. Hickson
Final report update 23rd February 2007

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
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Part 1

1.1 Introduction- summary

The Bathurst Region Heritage Study was a community based heritage study which set out to locate heritage items and places and explain why they are significant through the use of historic themes and statements of significance. The study seeks to recommend ways of managing and conserving that significance to support:

- a community’s sense of identity - its beginnings, its present and its potential,
- the future management of the heritage items and places,
- future education programs making the community’s heritage assets better known, understood and appreciated, and
- future heritage tourism strategies.

This study has investigated existing listed heritage places throughout the new Bathurst Regional Council LGA, excluding the Bathurst City Conservation Area, but including places previously recorded in the heritage studies of the former Evans Shire and Bathurst City Councils. It also investigated historic places nominated by the community through a Council wide appeal to the public and through community village consultations.

Potential heritage places were examined though site visits, checked against existing lists, and researched for their cultural significance before deciding if they were places of heritage significance that should be listed on the future Bathurst Regional comprehensive Local Environment Plan. (LEP). The team that visited sites consisted of Council’s heritage adviser Barbara Hickson, coordinator of the study, historian Dr. Robin McLachlan, and senior strategic planner Sinclair Croft. Although not all visited each site.

During this time, the historian wrote a ‘thematic history’ of Bathurst. This is a history based on story lines such as ‘transport’ or ‘mining’. It provides a methodology for looking at the history of an area and seeking to see if the places listed provide ‘good examples’ to illustrate the thematic history, e.g. stone bridges between Sofala and Wallaby Rocks on the Hill End Road illustrate transport history.

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
Information collected was further reviewed by the working party and entered into a software data system provided by the NSW Heritage Office called the State Heritage Inventory Database or (SHI). This system of information collection will be retained by the Council and when the study is completed can continue to be updated. Many histories included in this database were provided by the Bathurst & District Historical Society, and all SHI data information was sent back to owners for their information and feedback.

The present Bathurst Regional (Interim) LEP 2005 has 131 listed items although this number doesn’t really reflect the total pool of items. Many of the ‘items’ include groupings, and there are more items of heritage significance included within the Bathurst City Conservation Area that are not listed. The former Evans Shire had only one item which is now listed on the Bathurst Region (Interim) LEP 2005.

This study recommends an additional 169 items be placed on the new LEP. This includes some new conservation areas which will contain many more places of significance.

The management of heritage items was also reviewed and a set of recommendations is included in Part 6 of this report and is summarised below. Individual items may also have specific recommendation for management included in their SHI forms.

Details of the community consultative process that has been followed in this study are provided in Part 2 of this report.

1.2 Summary of Recommendations

The following summarises the main recommendations of the study.

- The Thematic history is a useful stand-alone reference tool. Make this history available through the Council’s web site, CDs and/or printing.
- All SHI data sheets should be made available to the public via the exhibition process and beyond as a library resource in a one page format or via a computer software package.
- The SHI data system should be maintained and updated as new information comes to hand.
- The Council’s revised LEP should include approximately 160 new heritage items and have four (4) new Conservation areas, as recommended in this study, in order to have a comprehensive list of heritage items across the LGA.
- The proposed conservation areas, their physical size and location, are defined in this report.
- The removal of one item from the heritage list as recommended.
- Insert a clause in the comprehensive new LEP re Buildings older than 50 years to enable consideration of their significance regardless of listing.
- Retain existing planning measures where demolition of historic places, or material affect through new developments, is likely to occur.
• Review the provisions applying to conservation areas, ensuring that significant places within a conservation area are treated the same as places listed outside a conservation area.

• In addition to the controls of the designated conservation area, this report recommends that a defined area surrounding the conservation areas be created that incorporates controls that encourage a sensitive approach to design in that context.

• This report recommends future state level of listing for ten (10) special heritage items.

• It also recommends alterations and additions to the standard template LEP heritage provision incentives including:
  - Subdivisions of rural properties to conserve specific listed properties (the properties affected are named in this report),
  - Additional dwellings to be considered in some specific rural situations to conserve specific listed properties, and
  - Enable consent to be issued for prohibited land uses not just the listed heritage items but also for buildings of significance in heritage conservation areas where the conservation of the building depends on consent being issued.

• The recommendations of this study is that a new or existing DCP be investigated for all new conservation areas as follows:

  - Hill End  FN58  SHI 1080679
  - Peel  FN 499  SHI 1080747
  - Perthville  FN 306  SHI 1080678
  - Rockley  FN91  SHI 1080423
  - Sofala (with extension)  FN109  SHI 1080355
  - Stewart Street, Evans Plains. FN 534  SHI 1080765
  - Trunkey Creek  FN 189  SHI 1080430
  - Wattle Flat  FN506  SHI 1080647

The DCP should include recommendations for physical improvement to villages such as removal of overhead wiring in Sofala.

• The encouragement of Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) for State listed places and potential State listings (eg Hill End Bridle Track).

• Councils heritage assets (One CMP per annum to be undertaken, with Heritage Council support, continuing an existing program). An update of SHI data should be part of any Council brief.

• Many individual management recommendations are included on SHI forms, on a place by place basis. For example: not sealing some roads: Stewart Street, Evans Plains, Vale Road Circuit, and the Hill End Bridle Track.

• This report recommends further studies be undertaken in the future.
  - Specific Aboriginal sites.
  - Bathurst City CBD – compete SHI data entries and review local listings and extent of the boundary of the Bathurst Conservation Area (BCA). e.g. should the BCA now include interwar and duration housing.
  - An archaeological/mining study and recommendations for the whole LGA.

• Specific recommendations for cemetery management are included in Part 8.

• Recommendations for cultural tourism are included in Part 9.

• This study supports the recommendations of the BRC Rural Strategy.

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
1.3 Acknowledgements

The completion of this study has been a huge task. Over 560 items or places have been examined which has involved many field and research days. The Manager, Strategic Planning Janet Bingham has participated throughout the study through discussions, reading draft reports, and helping with ideas, encouragement and comments throughout.

Senior Strategic Planner Sinclair Croft has been the mainstay of the study, visiting virtually all of the 560 sites, reading the reports, both this study and former studies, offering ideas, comments and feedback throughout. He has also had to tackle the very practical problems of locating places, and providing addresses and making contact with owners.

Dr. Rob McLachlan, was the thematic historian but has contributed much more. He has inspected over 400 of the sites, and offered excellent feedback on the heritage values of these places through the development of his Thematic history.

In the process the public generally, and owners specifically, have been consulted where ever possible. Therefore we make an important acknowledgment to the public and the owners of heritage items who have contributed time and knowledge to this project. Some owners have given time to escort the field team around their site, others have provided potted histories, feedback and documents.

The working party have progressed the study at every meeting. Contributing to nominations, suggestions, and in some cases spending considerable time also on site visits in their particular area. They have read much of the considerable information produced by the study and been the public face of the study, offering comment and questions.

The Bathurst Regional Council has done much more than initiate the study. They have supported the study throughout. In particular heritage planners have participated in the site visits and the compilation of material, reviewed the drafts of the thematic history, the Coordinator’s report and the enormous compilation of SHI data. This data base is generally only viewed by monitor as it is now over 5000 pages long. (This includes basic forms for places in the Bathurst Conservation area).

The Bathurst & District Historical Society have involved many of their members in coordinating and producing the specific place histories. We would like to acknowledge them all individually for their contribution, but this would not be possible.

Finally we would like to acknowledge the Councillors who have endorsed and enabled the implementation of the study.

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
Part 2

THE STUDY PROCESS

2.1 The Study Process

The aims of the study are:

- To locate, research, evaluate and record heritage places in the Bathurst Region incorporating the former Evans Shire and Bathurst City Council areas (but generally excluding the Bathurst Conservation area, which has been subject to other investigations).
- To visit and review all existing known items from former heritage studies, or those listed, and review their listings or potential listing on the BR(Interim)LEP.
- Consider ways in which this history and the accessible heritage places can play a part in cultural tourism of the Bathurst Regional Council LGA.
- To provide the Council and owners of heritage properties with directions for its management, and encouraging its place in the future of the LGA.

2.2 Authorship and Date

This study has been coordinated by Barbara Hickson, Architect and Heritage Advisor in association with historian Dr. Robin McLachlan and the planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council: in particular Sinclair Croft and Janet Bingham. Mr. Bill Allen was appointed as Aboriginal Liaison and Research Officer. Dr. Robin McLachlan has written the thematic history of the Bathurst Region that supports this study. The Bathurst and District Historical Society have provided many individual histories of places and villages. The study commenced in May 2005 with work generally completed in late September 2006.
2.3 Study Limitations

This study is quite comprehensive in so far as European heritage sites are concerned, and addresses all the aspects of the study process as outlined in the NSW Heritage Office document 'Community Based Heritage Study Guidelines'. Some limitations apply to the extent to which the Aboriginal sites were studied. Where these sites are known to Europeans they have been included in this study.

Other limitations of the study that should be noted arise from the fact that the study was co-coordinated by an heritage architect with assistance by the local historian, and that there were no other heritage specialists consulted such as an archaeologist, landscape architect or anthropologist.

2.4 Heritage Study to be Comprehensive

The Public, Council and the NSW Heritage Office want the heritage study to be comprehensive and at the end of the study to offer a suitably comprehensive Heritage Schedule in the LEP. The study aimed to fill any gaps in the listed examples of the past. The existing lists (ie before the study) were biased towards formerly perceived 'important' items such as Victorian era housing. Refer to the gap analysis, Part 3, where many obvious gaps in the history themes are highlighted. For example places that illustrate cultural landscapes, and former mining activity, along with simpler housing examples such as miner’s cottages are missing from current lists.

2.5 Background and Study Area

Bathurst is well known as Australia’s oldest inland settlement and has many historic buildings, parks and villages which attract visitors. Rural pursuits such as the raising of cattle, sheep and horses have been practiced there since the earliest European occupation of the land, and are still practiced. Education however is now the largest single industry.

Bathurst City is a fast growing regional centre and is the main population centre for the LGA.

Major attractions in the region are Mount Panorama Racing Circuit, Australian Fossil and Mineral Museum, the historic city centre of Bathurst and villages such as Hill End, Rockley and Sofala.

2.6 SHI Data Format

The State Heritage Inventory (SHI data) software package was used for compiling the collected data used in this study. Data entry was managed by Barbara Hickson and Johanna Mitchell for the collection of information at each site. This was supplemented by data entry by BRC with respect to address and ownership. The SHI data system will remain with Council after the study as a planning tool. Refer to sample sheets at the back of this report.
2.7 Heritage Study Working Party

The BRC consulted with various members of the community and advised them of the project, at the same time inviting membership of the Working Party Group. The following people were appointed to the Working Party Group:

Barbara Hickson Coordinator of the Heritage Study and Heritage Advisor  
Councillor Byrne Bathurst Regional Council  
Chris Morgan President of the Bathurst & District Historical Society  
Colin Friend Trunkey Creek  
Pauline Barker Rockley  
Lee Steele On behalf of the National Trust  
Sam Malloy On behalf of the National Trust  
Felicity Baines Tourism Manager, Bathurst Regional Council  
Tim Pike Collections Manager, Bathurst Regional Council  
Robin McLachlan Consulting Historian for the Heritage Study  
Bill Allen Aboriginal Research Officer  
Debbie Gillman Manager Community Services, Bathurst Regional Council  
Neil Blackburn Wattle Flat  
Janet Bingham Manager Strategic Planning, Bathurst Regional Council  
Sinclair Croft Senior Strategic Planner, Bathurst Regional Council

2.8 Town and Village Meetings

The first six field days were advertised, and in most cases public workshops held at the end of the day. These workshops were held in conjunction with Council’s preparation of the Bathurst Regional Urban and Rural Strategies. Other field days to less populated areas followed with as many owners as possible contacted first hand.

Principal dates and locations were as follows:

Rockley 1 November 2005  
Hill End 3 November 2005  
Trunkey Creek 7 November 2005  
Peel, Wattle Flat 10, 16 November 2005  
Sofala 21 November 2005  
Lagoon, Perthville George’s Plains 28 November 2005  
Evan’s Plains & Bathurst 22 December 2005  
O’Connell, Brewongle 17 January 2006  
Kelso 24 January, 10 February 2006  
Eglinton 10 February 2006  
Freemantle, Milker’s Flat 14 February 2006  
Limeliks, Paling Yards 21 February 2006  
White Rock 13 March 2006

Subjects covered at the village meetings, or in person, included:

- Why the Heritage Review was being undertaken,
- Historical Themes (story lines) analysis and what it means, and
- Calling for nominations of places believed to be of heritage significance.

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
Discussions followed on what values locals felt were important.

2.9 Call for nominations

A call was made for the nomination of places that would help further illustrate the Thematic History of the Bathurst region. The basic information that was being sought was also explained using a SHI form. Nomination forms were made available at all times at Council’s Shire Centre at the front counter and available at village workshops.

2.10 Site Visits

While twelve days were initially set aside by the coordinator for site inspections of listed items and other nominated places, in all eighteen full days and a number of part-days were spent in the field inspecting sites. The historian also often came on field trips. This brought the study process into direct contact with many property owners in the LGA. During the process existing owners of heritage places were also contacted directly by telephone when possible.

2.11 Thematic History

The final Thematic History forms a crucial part of the study. This document highlights the core historic themes of the district. It is a recommendation of this study that a copy be made available publicly through Council’s web site and in hard copy in the Bathurst Regional Library. An illustrated printed copy should also be considered. Refer Part 9.

It could also be prepared as an illustrated printed document as suggested in Part 9 Cultural Tourism.

2.12 Developing a Field List of Potential Items

Council’s Senior Strategic Planner Sinclair Croft initially developed a computerised Excel list of all identified items, e.g. those included in the former Evans heritage study, the former Bathurst City heritage study, the National Trust Register, the State Heritage Register and the National Estate. Other items were added to the potential list by the community making nominations at meetings, private nominations by mail or phone, by the historian, planners or coordinator, and by ‘finds’ during the field trips. The developing list was presented at committee meetings for further nominations. All places were given a field number.

This full list of potential Items is attached to this study.
2.13 Cross Checking against Themes

The coordinator cross-checked the existing heritage items against the NSW Historical Themes as an indicator of the ‘gaps’ or missing places in the existing lists. The developed list, especially those places recommended for listing, was also checked against the themes by the coordinator and the historian before being finalized with the intention of producing a comprehensive heritage list that allows for some illustration of each important historic NSW and local themes.

The relevant themes for each item are shown in the SHI data of each place. A final Thematic List with all local examples was compiled and is included in this report. Refer to Part 3 for the ‘gap’ analysis.

2.14 Assessing Significance

The primary aim of a heritage study is of course to locate and record places of heritage significance. There are a number of steps in this process which are based on the Burra Charter for guidance. The NSW heritage office summarises these steps as follows:

1. Summarise what is known about an item (historically and physically).
2. Describe the previous and current use of the item, noting its association with individuals or groups.
3. Assess significance against seven set criteria.
4. Check whether a sound analysis is possible.
5. Determine the level of significance (Local or State).
6. Prepare a succinct statement of significance.
7. Get feedback (From owners & public).
8. Write up the information.

Fortunately a really excellent tool for achieving this is the State Heritage Inventory data base, or SHI data base. Because it asks the questions, in the process of completing a form, significance is assessed. It can then be checked and feedback obtained from the owners, and the public through the exhibition process.

2.15 Recording SHI Data

The information gathered for this study has been collected and stored in the software package known as the SHI data base mentioned above. Because it is being electronically recorded, the information will be permanently retained and can be retrieved from computer compact discs.

All of the information on listed items or proposed listed items can then be given to the NSW Heritage Office in this format and stored on their computer system. Information on state and LEP listed items will then be made available to the public via internet access.
2.16 Completion of SHI Data Forms

Information came together generally as follows:

**Bathurst Regional Council:** provided previous listings, previous images, addresses and contact names and checked references for each nomination. Also, assistance was given in completing statements of significance and review of all aspects of the SHI forms.

**The Historian:** provided assistance with item histories and guidance on themes.

**The Coordinator:** provided, physical descriptions, current photos and some historical images, statements of significance, (especially those considered to be of local or state significance), GPS data, condition report and references.

**The Bathurst & District Historical Society:** provided potted histories for villages and some 40 additional items.

The SHI data forms were not just completed for new items, but also for all existing LEP items, and for items that already had existing SHI data forms.

In this study it is recommended that copies of all SHI data sheets should be made available to the public via the exhibition process and then upon request.
2.17 Notification to Owners - first stage

At the first stage, the SHI data sheets were distributed to all owners to gain input and correction, with a cover letter similar to the following:

Council’s Letterhead.

DATE
NAME
ADDRESS

Dear TITLE

_Bathurst Region Heritage Study, FN:_ <INSERT FIELD NO>, (SHI No.<INSERT SHI No>), <INSERT PROPERTY TITLE>, <INSERT PROPERTY ADDRESS>.

As you are probably aware, the Bathurst Regional Council is conducting a project to record the items, buildings and places of historical significance within the Bathurst Regional Council area.

As part of the process, the coordinator of the Heritage Study, Barbara Hickson and/or the Senior Strategic Planner, Sinclair Croft, visited your place to gather information and photographs. They have assembled the enclosed information and Council would be grateful if you could read and check it. If you have any corrections or additional information, Council would be most grateful.

It is important to note that the recording of places, buildings or other items for the Community Based Heritage Study does not mean they will be automatically proposed for listing under the Local Environmental Plan. In some cases the places visited are already listed. Those proposed to be listed will be decided at the end of the study process when all items can be assessed relative to each other and viewed as a whole. If your place is recommended for listing on a formal heritage schedule, (e.g. as a heritage item on the Local Environmental Plan or on the State Heritage Register), Council will write to you again, seeking your support, to give you the opportunity to ask questions about heritage listing and comment on the recommendation.

Council expects to finalise the data entry by the end of September 2006, and feedback by 29th September 2006 would be much appreciated.

If you wish to comment at this point, or have any questions, please contact Sinclair Croft of Council’s Environmental Planning & Building Services Department on 02 6333 6130.

Yours faithfully

D R Shaw
DIRECTOR ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING & BUILDING SERVICES

The results of this mail out have been very positive. Over 10% of the recipients have telephoned or written to Council with amendments and information about the history of their place.
2.18 Additional Items to the Existing LEP Heritage List.

Recommendations for additional items to be included to the new comprehensive LEP were made by the coordinator after discussions with the council planners and the historian. Refer to part 5 Listings in this report for the recommendations.

2.19 Recommendations for Items on the Existing Heritage List

As this was also a review of existing LEP items, these items were also considered as to their suitability as Heritage Items for the comprehensive LEP.

Refer to part 5 Listings in this report for the recommendations.

2.20 Aboriginal Heritage

This study has not set out to specifically investigate places of Aboriginal heritage significance beyond location of possible sites and examining places that were already listed in some way such as lists from the Department of Environment and Conservation, or as State items.

A letter was sent to Mr. Warwick Peckham, Coordinator and Mr. Rick Peters of the Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council for them to recommend suitable people, (or persons), to undertake the research on Aboriginal history for inclusion in the Heritage Study.

A special liaison officer, Mr. Bill Allen was appointed. Council sought his assistance to undertake the research on Aboriginal history and sites in the Bathurst Regional Council LGA.

The brief required the Aboriginal Liaison officer to concentrate on this work, and to make recommendations back to the Coordinator or committee about Items or places that should be nominated, listed or further investigated.

This officer was to make direct and personal contact with Aboriginal groups such as the local Aboriginal Land Council, elders and other interested persons. The officer could go out to meet the Aboriginals concerned, rather than requiring them to attend general meetings, and so be more time effective. The officer could then in turn represent their special interests to the guiding committee.

It was hoped by having a special officer for this phase of the work the consultant could ensure that this special needs area is not under-represented.

The following places were subsequently nominated by the Aboriginal Liaison Officer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Location/Site Name</th>
<th>Description of Cultural Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Penrose – White Rock</td>
<td>Meeting place, ceremonial area, rock engraving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brucedale-Peel</td>
<td>Windradyne’s Burial site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt Rankin</td>
<td>Ceremonial and other cultural business</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
Millah Murrah – near Turondale
Clear Creek area
Winburndale Nature Reserve-
managed by DEC’s Parks and
Wildlife Div.
Bells Fall Gorge near Wattle Flat
Billywillinga
Killongbutta
Junction of Macquarie and Turon
Rivers
Abercrombie Caves
Wallaby Rocks near Sofala
Mt Panorama
Stewarts Mount – also know as Mt
Pleasant
Near the Eglinton Bridge
The Peace Park

The Dairy Farmers building site

The flood plain around Edgell
Lane/Hereford Street
Rocks on the hill overlooking the
Eglinton Bridge
Hill End

Ceremonial and massacre site
Large camping, hunting, meeting, massacre site
Ceremonial and other cultural business

Large camp and massacre site
Large camp and massacre site
Large camp areas
Ceremonial site

Cave cultural significances
Story site
Ceremonial
Ceremonial

Story site
Historical – meeting of Wiradjuri and Governor
Macquarie on declaring of Bathurst as a Town
Old site Hospital – Windradyne was
hospitalized following a fight
Potato field incident which eventually lead to
the declaration of Martial Law
Story site

Both traditional use of the area and Aboriginal
people working in the mines during the gold
mining era.

Other Aboriginal heritage places that were already listed, or nominated, and were investigated in
this report include:
Abercrombie Caves  FN  59
Brucedale  FN 201
Wallaby Rocks  FN 465
Windradyne’s Grave  FN 503

Various early homesteads where Aboriginals lived and worked such as Killongbutta Homestead,
(FN 355), Bathampton, (FN  60) and Stoney Creek Station (FN 338) and Bimbenang, (Napoleon
Reef), (FN327). The name Bimbenang is aboriginal for ‘marshy ground’ and has important
Aboriginal significance as a meeting place for corroborees.

Unfortunately, the work of the Aboriginal Liaison Officer was not able to be completed within
the time frame set by Council for the completion of the Study.

Notwithstanding the need for this additional work to continue, it should be acknowledged that
the recommendations of Council’s Rural Strategy will assist to ensure the ongoing protection of
many of the region’s Aboriginal cultural heritage sites. Many of these sites are located in areas of
high biodiversity conservation value as these areas have seen the least disturbance since European settlement. The Bathurst Region Rural Strategy makes specific recommendations to protect and enhance the areas of high biodiversity conservation value identified by the Strategy. This heritage study supports these recommendations as a key means to protect sites of aboriginal cultural heritage.

2.21 Levels of Significance

The Coordinator, with the assistance of the committee and planners, 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.

The status of listing of ‘Regional’ has no statutory power and so has generally been phased out. Sometimes it is still a handy label in descriptions where places are obviously of more than Local Significance, giving them ‘extra’ status.

State Significance is additionally important as it will attract more prestige, including placement on the NSW Heritage Office Web site, and will give the item more access to funding through loans and grants. The criteria to decide this level of significance is subjective, but the place must be of broader importance than at the local level. Other considerations to take into account are the level of integrity of form and material, the representedness or rarity, and the potential the item has in the archaeological field to yield more information.

An established provenance so that the history of a place can be understood and interpreted is also important.

Refer to the Part 4 Listings for existing and recommended State level of listing.

2.22 General Management Recommendations

The co-coordinator has formulated general management recommendations to cover many of the 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.

2.23 Notification to Owners - second stage

Before the comprehensive LEP is completed, each owner should be advised that their place is recommended for listing in the new LEP. At this stage some owners may write and ask for their place be withdrawn from any listing. If this occurs, and the listing is ultimately withdrawn, the
SHI data information should still be retained by Council. The proposed letter to owners should contain: the SHI Form, incentives for listing and generally as follows:

Council’s Letterhead.
DATE
NAME
ADDRESS

Dear TITLE

Bathurst Region Heritage Study and Listing, FN: <INSERT FIELD NO.>, (SHI No.<INSERT SHI No>), <INSERT PROPERTY TITLE>, <INSERT PROPERTY ADDRESS>

The Council has prepared a draft list of places and items valued by the community that should be kept for future generations. These places and items are evidence of the history of the Bathurst Regional Council area. This project is being managed by a community working party committee under the coordination of the heritage adviser Barbara Hickson and Council’s Senior Strategic Planner Sinclair Croft.

The working party of the Study has suggested that the property at [address] should be included in the heritage listed places because of its importance in the history of the local area. All owners of properties on the draft list are being contacted to seek your comments on the proposal.

The attached provisional listing information of your property explains why the working party considers it has heritage significance. Council will consider amending the listing in the light of any information you may care to offer.

Also enclosed is a brochure that explains the purpose of the listing process and the benefits the Council will be offering to the owners of listed properties.

If you wish to comment on the proposed listing, ask questions or offer additional information, please contact XXXX on [phone number], [fax number] or [e-mail address] by --.

Yours faithfully
Bathurst Regional Council

This project is supported by the NSW Heritage Office.
Attachment: Council’s brochure “Benefits of being listed on the State Heritage Register and/or the Bathurst Regional LEP”.

If the owner objects to a specific listing this should be given due consideration. This should include whether the place requires the protection of listing at this time, and whether or not the place represents a rare type.

If the place is over 50 years of age, and is considered to be of local significance, Council can, by and large, treat any development threat to the place in a very similar manner to a listed item. In this regard a new provision for the comprehensive LEP is recommended to better protect place over 50 years of age.

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
Any feedback from owners will be noted and records will be updated accordingly.

2.24 Public Exhibition

The study was advertised and placed on exhibition for the period of six weeks, from 28th October to 15th December 06. The study was exhibited at Council’s Civic Centre and at villages through a series of village meetings. It was also be advertised via Council’s web site.

2.25 SHI data availability

At the completion of the study the SHI data, the information should be made available in a one or two page condensed format for family history and research at the Bathurst Library. It can be also made available in full over the counter on a place by place request. The heritage office is assisting us with the software necessary to produce a suitable one page format. SHI data for listed places will be made available on the NSW Heritage Office web site.

2.26 Completion of the study

The completed study with the recommendations for listing, management and the SHI data was presented to the Bathurst Regional Council at their committee meeting of October 2006.
# Part 3

'New South Wales Historical Themes'

The following table shows the correlation of National, State and Local themes, with local examples from places currently listed in the Bathurst Regional (Interim) LEP 2005.

## 3.1 TABLE 1: Thematic Analysis of EXISTING LEP LISTED PLACES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Australian Theme</th>
<th>NSW Theme</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Tracing the natural evolution of Australia,</td>
<td>Environment - naturally evolved</td>
<td>(1) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have human intervention. (2) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Activities associated with maintaining, developing, experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practices, past and present.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Peopling Australia</td>
<td>Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures</td>
<td>Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850).</td>
<td>Holy Trinity Church &amp; Cemetery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Convict</td>
<td></td>
<td>FN46.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Peopling Australia</td>
<td>Ethnic influences</td>
<td>Activities associated with common cultural traditions and peoples of shared descent, and with exchanges between such traditions and peoples.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Peopling Australia</td>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>Activities and processes associated with the resettling of people from one place to another (international, interstate, intrastate) and the impacts of such movements.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Developing local, regional and national economies</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes.</td>
<td>Blackdown, (Mill) Bathurst Showground Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services.</td>
<td>Bridge Hotel Merembra Homestead Former Inn Hen &amp; Chicken Inn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>Activities relating to the creation and conveyance of information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 Developing local, regional and national economies</th>
<th>Environment - cultural landscape</th>
<th>Local themes</th>
<th>Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings</th>
<th>Machattie Park FN493</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 Developing local, regional and national economies</td>
<td>Events</td>
<td>Local themes</td>
<td>Activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Developing local, regional and national economies</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td>Local themes</td>
<td>Activities associated with making places previously unknown to a cultural group known to them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Developing local, regional and national economies</td>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>Local themes</td>
<td>Activities associated with identifying and managing land covered in trees for commercial timber purposes.</td>
<td>St Vincent's Hospital FN37 Bathurst District Hospital FN474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Developing local, regional and national economies</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Local themes</td>
<td>Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Developing local, regional and national economies</td>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>Local themes</td>
<td>Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Developing local, regional and national economies</td>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>Local themes</td>
<td>Activities associated with the identification, extraction, processing and distribution of mineral ores, precious stones and other such inorganic substances.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Developing local, regional and national economies</td>
<td>Pastoralism</td>
<td>Local themes</td>
<td>Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Developing local, regional and national economies</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>Local themes</td>
<td>Activities associated with systematic observations, experiments and processes for the explanation of observable phenomena</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Developing local, regional and national economies</td>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>Local themes</td>
<td>Activities and processes associated with the knowledge or use of mechanical arts and applied sciences</td>
<td>Gorman’s Hill Inn FN38 All Nations Hotel FN43 Raglan Railway Station FN50 Hen &amp; Chicken Inn FN53 Bathurst Railway Station FN478 Railway Bridge Bath-Kelso FN471 Denison Bridge FN472</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Building settlements, towns and cities | Towns, suburbs and villages | Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages | Machattie Park | FN493
|  | Land tenure | Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water. | Kings Parade | FN494
|  | Utilities | Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis | Water Filtration Plant | FN39
|  | Accommodation | 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. | Central Lamp Standards | FN491

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 Working</th>
<th>Labour</th>
<th>Activities associated with work practices and organised and unorganised labour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 Educating</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Governing</td>
<td>Defence</td>
<td>Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Governing</td>
<td>Government and administration</td>
<td>Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Governing</td>
<td>Law and order</td>
<td>Activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Governing</td>
<td>Welfare</td>
<td>Activities and process associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Developing Australia's cultural life</td>
<td>Domestic life</td>
<td>Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Developing Australia's cultural life</td>
<td>Creative endeavour</td>
<td>Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
| Local themes | Activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities | Holy Trinity Church & Cemetery | FN46
| Local themes | 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. | Holy Trinity Church and Cemetery | FN54b
| Local themes | Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities | St Joseph's Convent Inter-war Gothic Anglican. Perthville Presbyterian Church. Evans Plains Eglinton Church Building All Saints College Chapel Former Convent Building Group Holy Trinity Church & Cemetery Holy Trinity Rectory Holy Trinity Church school & residence Georges Plains (St Johns) Church | FN2 FN3 FN12 FN20 FN31b FN42 FN46 FN46b FN46c FN54
| Local themes | Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship | Bridge Hotel All Nations Hotel Bathurst Showground Group Machattie Park Kings Parade | FN1 FN43 FN493 FN494
| Local themes | Activities associated with recreation and relaxation | |
The following tables show the correlation of National, State and Local Themes with local examples from places investigated, identified and recorded in the SHI database as part of this study process.

### 3.2 TABLE 2: Thematic Analysis of PROPOSED LEP LISTINGS

Taken from the Bathurst Heritage Review 2005-06

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Australian Theme</th>
<th>NSW Theme</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Tracing the natural evolution of Australia, naturally evolved</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Abercrombie Caves FN59 Winburndale Nature Reserve FN61 Copperhannia Nature Reserve FN102 Lagoon at Lagoon settlement FN297 Devil’s Marbles, Mt Deadman FN372 Boundary Road Reserve FN436 Wallaby Rocks FN465 Bathurst Copper Butterfly Nesting Sites FN468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Peopling Australia</td>
<td>Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures</td>
<td>Activities associated with maintaining, developing, experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practices, past and present; with demonstrating distinctive ways of life; and with interactions demonstrating race relations.</td>
<td>Abercrombie Caves FN59 Brucedale FN201 Wallaby Rocks FN465 Mount Panorama FN460 Mount Horrible Various early homesteads where aboriginals lived and worked such as Killongbutta Homestead FN355 Bathampton FN66 Stoney Creek Station FN338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Peopling Australia</td>
<td>Convict</td>
<td>Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850) – does not include activities associated with the conviction of persons in NSW that are unrelated to the imperial ‘convict system’: use the theme of Law &amp; Order for such activities.</td>
<td>Yarras(construction) FN66 Mildura (ownership) FN 74 Hardywood Park (Stone Barn) (accommodation) FN182 Cox's Road, Section of. FN330 Abercrombie Caves FN59 Rockley Farm FN162 Bathampton FN60 Cox’s Road Limiklin’s Road Gold Commissioner’s House FN243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Peopling Australia</td>
<td>Ethnic influences</td>
<td>Activities associated with common cultural traditions and peoples of shared descent, and with exchanges between such traditions and peoples.</td>
<td>Chinese Cemetery Tambaroora FN69 Isle of Dreams, Sofala FN533 Migrant Camp -War Training Memorials FN311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>2 Peopleing Australia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>3 Developing local, regional and national economies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>3 Developing local, regional and national economies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>3 Developing local, regional and national economies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Local themes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities and processes associated with the resettling of people from one place to another (international, interstate, intrastate) and the impacts of such movements</th>
<th>Hill End - Historic Site</th>
<th>FN58</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rockley Village</td>
<td>FN91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sofala Village</td>
<td>FN109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox's Road, Section of Migrant Camp - War Training Memorials</td>
<td>FN330</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Cemetery Tambaroora</td>
<td>FN311</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macquarie Woods</td>
<td>FN428</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mill Evans Plains</td>
<td>FN14b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockley Mill (museum)</td>
<td>FN94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyagdon</td>
<td>FN216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Littleton Barn &amp; Residence (ruin)</td>
<td>Macabee Cottage Yetholme</td>
<td>FN313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelloshiel Water Race</td>
<td>Kelloshiel Eglington</td>
<td>FN336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifton House &amp; Barn</td>
<td>FN19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Cottage</td>
<td>FN379</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ag Research Station: Original Farm</td>
<td>FN380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milker’s Flat School</td>
<td>FN429</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simplot (Edgells)</td>
<td>FN440</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Factory</td>
<td>FN456</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill End - Historic Site Stores, Hotels, Butcher Shop</td>
<td>FN58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Pines Butcher Shop</td>
<td>FN89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockley Village (Bank, Hotel, Shops, Bakery)</td>
<td>FN91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sofala Village (Bank, Hotels, Stores)</td>
<td>FN109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain View Homestead &amp; Store</td>
<td>FN399</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wattle Flat Stores, Butcher</td>
<td>FN506</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Premises Sofala</td>
<td>FN522</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer’s Arms</td>
<td>FN400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn Homestead Evans Plain</td>
<td>FN14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Office &amp; Residence</td>
<td>FN98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockley</td>
<td>FN181</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkell (former Inn)</td>
<td>FN254</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Office – Sofala</td>
<td>FN235</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Courthouse &amp; PO</td>
<td>Trunkey Creek Former PO</td>
<td>FN175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wattle Flat</td>
<td>Post Office Hill End</td>
<td>FN58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
### Local Themes

#### 3 Developing local, regional and national economies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment - cultural landscape</th>
<th>Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hill End - Historic Site</td>
<td>The Bridle Track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Bridle Track</td>
<td>Sofala-Hill End Road – Wallaby Rocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox's Road, Section of.</td>
<td>Kelloschief Water race</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelloschief Water race</td>
<td>Macquarie Woods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macquarie Woods</td>
<td>Lions Club Drive, Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lions Club Drive, Trees</td>
<td>Victoria Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Park</td>
<td>Chifley Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chifley Park</td>
<td>Stevens Park &amp; Weir Rockley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stevens Park &amp; Weir Rockley</td>
<td>Wattle Flat Weir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wattle Flat Weir</td>
<td>Coxs Road, Section of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coxs Road, Section of.</td>
<td>Chifley Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chifley Park</td>
<td>Migrant Camp &amp; War Train Memorials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrant Camp &amp; War Train Memorials</td>
<td>Windradyne's Grave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windradyne's Grave</td>
<td>Cobb &amp; Co Coach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobb &amp; Co Coach</td>
<td>Chifley Train-Engine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chifley Train-Engine</td>
<td>Rockley Memorials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockley Memorials</td>
<td>Macquarie Woods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macquarie Woods</td>
<td>Trunkey Creek Sawmill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trunkey Creek Sawmill</td>
<td>St Agnes Hostel (former)</td>
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<tr>
<td>St Agnes Hostel (former)</td>
<td>Courthouse Sofala</td>
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<tr>
<td>Courthouse Sofala</td>
<td>St Stanislaus College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Stanislaus College</td>
<td>Father Slattery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father Slattery</td>
<td>Rockley Mill Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockley Mill Museum</td>
<td>Simplot (Edgells)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simplot (Edgells)</td>
<td>Original Factory</td>
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<tr>
<td>Original Factory</td>
<td>Limekilns Roasting Pit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limekilns Roasting Pit</td>
<td>The Mill – Evans Plains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mill – Evans Plains</td>
<td>Trunkey Creek Sawmill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunkey Creek Sawmill</td>
<td>Yarras (Flour Mill)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarras (Flour Mill)</td>
<td>Mill Cottage O’Connell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Cottage O’Connell</td>
<td>Blacksmiths at Killongbutta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmiths at Killongbutta</td>
<td>FN58</td>
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<tr>
<td>FN58</td>
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<td>FN428</td>
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<tr>
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Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
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<td>Mountain View Home &amp; store FN399</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Terrace Housing FN405</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Semi residences Gorman's Hill FN406</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local themes</th>
<th>Activities associated with work practises and organised and unorganised labour</th>
<th>5 Working Labour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.</td>
<td>6 Educating Education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local themes</td>
<td>5 Working Labour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation</td>
<td>7 Governing Defence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local themes</td>
<td>7 Governing Government and administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs – includes both principled and corrupt activities.</td>
<td>7 Governing Government and administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7 Governing</th>
<th>Law and order</th>
<th>Activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|             |               | Abercrombie Caves
Hardwood Park, Stone Barn
Gold Commissioner's House Sofala
Kirkconnell House
Former Police Station
O'Connell
Old Courthouse (PO)
Wattle Flat
Brodie house Wattle Flat
Police Station Trunkey Creek
Sofala Police Station (former)
Police Station Rockley
Old Court House Sofala
St Agnes Hostel (former)
St Joseph's Convent Perithville
St Vincent's hospital
CWA Hall, Hill End |
|             | Welfare       | Activities and process associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organisations |
|             |               | Freemantle meat house
Stony Creek Station
Shearer's Oven
Craigmoor Hill End |
|             | Domestic life | Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions. |
|             | Creative endeavour | Hill End - Historic Site
Hill End CWA Hall
Bathurst Cathedral Bells
Odd fellows Hall Sofala
Sofala Community hall
School of Arts Hall Lagoon
Various sites used in paintings within Sofala and Hill End |
| 8 Developing Australia's cultural life | Local themes | Local themess |
| 8 Developing Australia's cultural life | Local themes | Local themess |

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
### Local themes

**Leisure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities associated with recreation and relaxation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abercrombie Caves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winburnsdale Nature Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockendale School of Arts Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Arts Hall Lagoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portable Ballroom Glamore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst Golf Club - Clubhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary Road Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sportsground- grandstand group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aust. Fossil &amp; Mineral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum &amp; Collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macquarie River Bicentennial Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chifley Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B&amp;D H. Society Collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wattle Flat reservoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isle of Dreams, Sofala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWA Hall Hill End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Rock Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Stephen's Anglican Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitzgeralds Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookland Park (The Pines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Church and cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Roman Catholic Church Peel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Paul's &amp; cem. Yetholme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Mary's Church &amp; Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duramana Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turondale Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sacred Heart Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Rectory Hill End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst Cathedral Bells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House (formerly Glenroy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans Plains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Joseph's Convent Perthville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hen &amp; Chicken Inn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Church, (Wesleyan)Rockley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic Presbytery Rockley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Peter's Anglican Church Rockley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglican Rectory Sofala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Joseph's School &amp; Convent Sofala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian Church Trunkey Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic Church Trunkey Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglican Church Trunkey Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St John's Church Perthville</td>
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</table>

### Local themes

**Religion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old Roman Catholic Church Peel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Paul's &amp; cem. Yetholme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Mary's Church &amp; Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duramana Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turondale Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sacred Heart Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Rectory Hill End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst Cathedral Bells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House (formerly Glenroy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans Plains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Joseph's Convent Perthville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hen &amp; Chicken Inn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Church, (Wesleyan)Rockley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic Presbytery Rockley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Peter's Anglican Church Rockley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglican Rectory Sofala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Joseph's School &amp; Convent Sofala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian Church Trunkey Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic Church Trunkey Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglican Church Trunkey Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St John's Church Perthville</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8 Developing Australia’s cultural life</th>
<th>Social institutions</th>
<th>Activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Glannire Hall FN64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rockley School of Arts Hall FN99</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>School of Arts Hall Lagoon FN291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Portable Ballroom Glannire FN309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eglington Memorial Hall FN498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CWA hall Hill End FN512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Developing Australia’s cultural life</td>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stone Cottage on Mt.Panorama FN33b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bathurst Golf Club- Clubhouse FN406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rockley Sportsground FN418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vale Circuit FN457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mount Panorama Race Circuit FN460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sportsground- grandstand group FN481</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eglington Memorial Hall FN498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Race track at Hill End Part of FN58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Race track at Wattle Flat FN241</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Community Hall Sofala FN246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Marking the phases of life</td>
<td>Birth and Death</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Bathurst Cemetery (old section) FN62</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Killongbutta Family Cemetery FN63</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wattle Flat General Cemetery FN65</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Private Cemetery, The Grange FN70b</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uniting Ch. Cemetery FN71</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>White Rock FN71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St Stephen’s Anglican Ch. Cem FN73</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tambaroora &amp; Hill End FN76</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>General Cemetery FN76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tambaroora Catholic Cem FN77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rockley Cemetery FN107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>General Cemetery Sofala FN113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trunkey Creek Cemetery FN115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Union Church and cemetery FN135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sofala Catholic Cemetery FN302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St Paul’s Church and cemetery FN314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St Mary’s Church &amp; Cemetery FN317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sally’s Flat Catholic Cemetery FN425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cemetery, Turondale FN435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mount Stewart Private Cem FN442</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Migrant Camp &amp; War FN483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Train Memorials FN311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St Agnes Hostel (former) FN500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Windradyne's Grave FN503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chinese cemetery at Tambaroora FN69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Macquarie River Park Memorials FN483</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
Notes

The above table is arranged numerically in the order of the national themes, and then within each national theme alphabetically in order of the state themes – no other particular order is intended.

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.

Correlations

The placement of the 38 State themes against the National themes was informed by the arrangement of the 84 national sub-themes and 116 national sub-sub-themes developed by the Australian Heritage Commission (AHC), for each of its National themes – the placements are not random. The development of local themes is accommodated within this framework. Refer to individual SHI forms for local themes on an item by item basis.

Generally, local = local government area, but can also be used in other ways, such as a particular ethnic or social community, or a locality that is smaller than an LGA or straddles an LGA boundary, or a locality larger than an LGA, an ecclesiastical diocese or an area smaller than the whole state but larger than an LGA, such as the area within an Aboriginal nation or Land Council.
Part 4

THE HERITAGE SYSTEM

4.1 The Heritage System

At the outset it is important to define just what we are talking about when we discuss heritage. The Heritage Office’s Guide to the NSW Heritage System defines heritage as follows:

*Heritage consists of those things we have inherited and want to keep. These places and objects give us a sense of the past and of our cultural identity. They are the things we want to protect and pass on to future generations so that they too will understand what came before them.*

There is a great deal of information provided by the NSW Heritage Office that advises people on ways to conserve the places from the past, our heritage, that we all value. This report does not attempt to represent that component of heritage information, but provides some basic information and some references that will be of assistance to those wishing to know more.

4.2 The Heritage Act

This Act was proclaimed in 1977 and major changes to it were made in April 1996. The Heritage Act is available on the web site at [www.heritage.nsw.gov.au](http://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.

The SHI system has been used to record the information collected in this study and it is recommended that it be maintained and updated in the future as new information comes to hand. All State ‘listed’ items will eventually appear on the NSW Heritage Office web site in the SHI data format.

4.3 NSW Heritage Office

The NSW Heritage Office services the Heritage Council. Both were created by the Heritage Act and they administer the Act. They are also the body you can refer to at a State level if you have any specific ‘heritage’ concerns. Naturally it would be expected that any owner would first contact the Bathurst Regional Council and speak to a planner there.

The Heritage Office also produces and updates a number of comprehensive manuals on heritage matters; in particular, the NSW Heritage Manual, and the Maintenance of Heritage Assets. This information and much more is available from the Heritage web site and can be downloaded.

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
4.4 Heritage Office Web site.

This is a very valuable resource if the reader wishes to have more detailed information on the heritage system first hand. If you have access to a computer, then 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.

4.5 The Burra Charter

The Burra Charter is a guiding document that was written in the small 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’. A copy of the Burra Charter is contained in the attachments to this study. It can also be viewed on the web site www.icomos.org/australia

4.6 Heritage Significance

The assessment of heritage significance is typically done through heritage studies like this one. In the present study process, statements of significance for existing items that were covered by previous studies were also reviewed. Over 560 field items were covered by the process, with varying degrees of information available to contribute to the detail of the assessments.

Statements of significance are, however, crucial to the conservation of any listed item. They should identify the elements of the place that should be conserved, or indicate its interrelatedness to other elements that should similarly be conserved, e.g. a streetscape or grouping. Places should not be listed without, a statement of significance because without one, future decision making about the item could be impaired, having no specific guidance.

Hill Street Rockley, Dennison Street Sofala.

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
Part 5

LISTINGS

There are many ways in which a property can be listed but only two that provide statutory control over the place or item. These are ‘Local’ listing on the Council’s LEP and ‘State’ listings on the Heritage Council’s State Heritage Register.

5.1 Local LEP listing

Any item or place included on the Council’s Local Environment Plan Heritage Schedule is ‘locally listed’. These are items that it is believed require some protection and are places of Local, Regional or of State significance. The local heritage list also serves as a highlighter or pointer to special significance, making owners aware of their responsibilities and opportunities in regards to heritage. The existing list of places included on the Bathurst Regional (Interim) LEP 2005 is printed on the following page.

The current LEP Heritage Schedule (Schedule 5 of the Bathurst Regional (Interim) LEP 2005) contains 131 items of European built heritage. The LEP also creates the Bathurst Conservation area, an area of some 80 city blocks which contains many additional items.

The representation of these items in terms of types of items and historic themes is interesting. The main areas represented are:

- Accommodation: 55 houses or groups of houses,
- Religion: 18 church, hall or related buildings,
- Railway: 12 items are railway related structures.

For a more detailed gap analysis refer to Part 3 of this report.

The present LEP list relies heavily on the Bathurst Heritage Study undertaken in 1989-1990 by Hughes Trueman and Ludlow, and reviewed by Council’s Planning staff. It also relies on the previous Bathurst City Council listings, while the former Evans Shire Council is almost not represented at all. A study of the former Evans Shire LGA was undertaken in 1985-1986 but the recommendations of that study were never adopted by the former Evans Shire Council. Consequently the present LEP items are centred on the former Bathurst City LGA and are not comprehensive for the new LGA. There are some State items listed directly by the NSW Heritage Office.

The LEP also protects all ‘relics’ and by definition, this term could be construed to cover all constructions or remnants over 50 years of age. In this way Council staff can take a proactive view towards the management of older houses and places that they understand are significant, even if not actually listed.

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
5.2 Heritage Items listed under Bathurst Regional (Interim) LEP 2005

Schedule 5 Heritage items

(Definition of "heritage item" in Dictionary)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Property description</th>
<th>Property address</th>
<th>Name or historical name (item description)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>DP 750385 Por Pt 38</td>
<td>Goulburn Rd, Perthville</td>
<td>Perthville Hotel (previously Bridge Hotel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lots 5, 6 and 11 DP 758840, Sec 16, Lot 5 DP 758840, Sec 15, Lots 4–6 DP 111494, Lots 1, 2 and 8–12 DP 758840, Sec 20, Lots 295, 296 and 322 DP 750354</td>
<td>Bathurst St, Perthville</td>
<td>St Joseph’s Convent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lot 2 DP 758840</td>
<td>22 Rockley St, Perthville</td>
<td>Inter-War Gothic Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DP 750357 Por Pt 31</td>
<td>838 Vale Rd, Perthville</td>
<td>The Perthville Church (Uniting Church)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>DP 750357 Por Pt 31</td>
<td>829 Vale Rd, Perthville</td>
<td>Roselands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>DP 840186 Lot Pt 3</td>
<td>720 Vale Rd, Perthville</td>
<td>Rainham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lot 5 DP 794352</td>
<td>135 Lagoon Rd, Bathurst</td>
<td>Morovia (Moreauvia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lot Pt 1 DP 854205</td>
<td>622 Vale Rd, Bathurst</td>
<td>Orton Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lot 201 DP 791124</td>
<td>White Rock Rd, Bathurst</td>
<td>Soldier Settlers’ Cottage (including toilet and barn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lot 141 DP 771779</td>
<td>218 Gormans Hill Rd, Bathurst</td>
<td>Merembra Homestead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Lot 9 DP 603425</td>
<td>23 Ethelton Ave, Bathurst</td>
<td>Ethelton Cottage (including garden and outbuilding)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Lot Pt 7 DP 758719</td>
<td>Blayney Rd, Evans Plains</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Lot 2 DP 758719</td>
<td>Stewart St, Evans Plains</td>
<td>House (formerly shop)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Lot 4 DP 758719, Sec 9</td>
<td>Stewart St, Evans Plains</td>
<td>Brooklyn (formerly Post Office)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Lot Pt 1 DP 852012</td>
<td>Stewart St, Evans Plains</td>
<td>House (formerly convent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Lot 1 DP 533876</td>
<td>311 Ophir Rd, Bathurst</td>
<td>Abercrombie House</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>DP 750397 Por Pt 1</td>
<td>296 Ophir Rd, Bathurst</td>
<td>Strath (Mt Pleasant)</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Lot 6 DP 594198</td>
<td>192 Mill Lane, Eglinton</td>
<td>Westbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Lot Pt 4 DP 16832</td>
<td>20 Mill Lane, Eglinton</td>
<td>Kellosheil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>DP 755779 Por Pt 72</td>
<td>27 Alexander St, Eglinton</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>St Luke's Anglican Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Lot 55 DP 829571</td>
<td>Loren St, Eglinton</td>
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<td>221 George St, Bathurst</td>
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<td>Webbs Store Group include warehouses, emporium and surrounds</td>
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<td>Lot A DP 163678 Sec 5 (SP 13030, SP 21060, SP 22568)</td>
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<td>Lots 1 and 3–11 DP 748377 Sec 4</td>
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<td>Lot 4 DP 34660 Sec 4</td>
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*Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.*
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<td>Lot 1 DP 196982 Sec 4</td>
<td>71 Bentinck St, Bathurst</td>
<td>Bathurst Showground Group, including Beau Brown, Trevitt, Howard, Sinclair, Leitch and CES English (formerly caged birds) Pavilion, Caretaker’s residence and Showground environs and trees</td>
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<td>Lots 100 and 101 DP 618290</td>
<td>200–202 Howick St, Bathurst</td>
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<td>91 Lots 1 and 2 DP 758065 and Lot Pt 2 DP 257276</td>
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<td>92 Lot 103 DP 803065</td>
<td>4–8 Stephens Lane, Kelso</td>
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<td>93 DP 499587 Sec 9 DP 582025</td>
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<td>52–60 Bentinck St, Bathurst</td>
<td>Gladstone Terrace</td>
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<td>95 Lots 1–4, 19–25, 28 and 30 DP 2067 and Lot 2 DP 184456 Sec 9</td>
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<td>96 Lots A–C DP 161775</td>
<td>50 Bentinck St, Bathurst</td>
<td>Dairy Farmers Factory (formerly Convict Hospital)</td>
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<td>Attached Residences (formerly Railway Hotel)</td>
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<td>99 Lot 24 DP 192843 Sec 85</td>
<td>Bentinck St, Bathurst</td>
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<td>91 Havannah St, Bathurst</td>
<td>Havannah St Group, includes Federation House and Terraces</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St Barnabas Anglican Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108 Lot 27 and Lot Pt 26 DP 978692</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 Busby St, Bathurst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ben Chifley Cottage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot Pt 1 DP 724177</td>
<td>Gormans Hill Rd, Bathurst St Vincent’s Hospital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot Pt 1 DP 197914</td>
<td>84 Gormans Hill Rd, Bathurst Gorman’s Hill Inn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP 750357 Por Pt 8</td>
<td>Gormans Hill Rd, Bathurst Waterworks and Bathurst Pumping Station</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 11 DP 634392</td>
<td>White Rock Rd, Kelso Wallaroi (formerly Claremont)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 1 DP 997809</td>
<td>Oberon Rd, Kelso Littlebourne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 2 DP 738760</td>
<td>37 Sydney Rd, Kelso The Kelso Hotel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 8 DP 555024</td>
<td>67 Sydney Rd, Kelso Antique Shop and Residence (formerly Roman Catholic Church and Schoolhouse and Hereford)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 2 DP 571712</td>
<td>Sydney Rd, Kelso Kelso Post Office Group, including Butcher’s Shop, Post Office and General Store</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 1 DP 571712</td>
<td>54 Sydney Rd, Kelso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 1 DP 738707</td>
<td>48 Sydney Rd, Kelso</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lot 82 DP 789992</td>
<td>30 Sydney Rd, Kelso Kelsoville (formerly Broombee), including Stables and Coach House</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lot 43 DP 258319</td>
<td>138 Sydney Rd, Kelso Lifeline/Kelso Community Centre (formerly All Nations Hotel)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 2 DP 841361</td>
<td>24 Gilmour St, Kelso Woolstone House</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lot 1 DP 531750</td>
<td>4 Allambie Blvd, Kelso Rectory and Cemetery Holy Trinity Church</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP 755781 Por Pt 82</td>
<td>81 Gilmour St, Kelso Holy Trinity Church</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lot 1 DP 650680</td>
<td>75 Gilmour St, Kelso Holy Trinity Church School and Hall</td>
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<td>Lot 61 DP 816507</td>
<td>Gilmour St, Bathurst</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lot 79 DP 861977</td>
<td>7 Robina Close, Kelso The Wolery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lot 1 DP 620397</td>
<td>131 Gilmour St, Kelso Rosemont</td>
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</table>

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Significant Information</th>
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<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Lot 131 DP 788491, French Smith Place</td>
<td>Holy Family School (formerly Marsden School)</td>
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<td>125</td>
<td>Lot Pt 4 DP 601407, Raglan</td>
<td>Raglan Railway Station</td>
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<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>DP 755781 Por Pt 75, Sydney Rd, Kelso</td>
<td>Violet Hill (formerly Springdale and Abbotsford)</td>
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<td>127</td>
<td>Lot 1 DP 848201, Piper St, Bathurst</td>
<td>Crago Mill</td>
</tr>
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<td>128</td>
<td>George St (between Howick and Keppel Sts), William St (between Durham and Keppel Sts), Howick St (between George and William Sts), Keppel St (between George and Havannah Sts including the light standard in front of the Bathurst Railway Station)</td>
<td>Central Lamp Standards</td>
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<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Lot 2 DP 998878, 266 Piper St, Bathurst</td>
<td>Two Storey Residence</td>
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<td>130</td>
<td>DP 750357 Por Pt 31, Evans Plains Rd, Perthville</td>
<td>Hen and Chicken Inn</td>
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<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Lot 1 and 2 DP 858464, St Johns Rd, Georges Plains</td>
<td>Georges Plains Church and cemetery</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 5.3 State Heritage Listings

This list contains items that are believed to require protection and are places of special ‘State’ significance. They are usually already included in any Council’s LEP list, although there are some exceptions. The Heritage Office can, add items to the State Heritage Register as they become known and documented. Examples of this include the Bathurst Bells, The Collection of Books known as the former School of Arts collection, and the property known as Mountain View.

The current State Heritage list, contains 30 items for Bathurst Region.

The main thematic areas represented are:

- **Accommodation:** 12 items
- **Railway:** 5 items
- **Government buildings:** 3 buildings
- **Bridges:** 3 items

Again refer to the detailed gap analysis included in Part 3 of this report. There is a more general spread of historic themes represented here than in the local listings under the LEP.

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
5.4 Existing State Heritage list for Bathurst
Below is a list of items on the State Heritage Register that are located within the Bathurst Regional Council LGA.

- Bathurst Cathedral Bells
- Bathurst Correctional Centre
- Bathurst Court House
- Bathurst District Hospital
- Bathurst Old School of Arts Library Collection
- Bathurst rail bridge over Macquarie River
- Bathurst Railway Station and yard group
- Bathurst Railway Station and yard group movable relics
- Bathurst Street Lamps
- Ben Chifley's House
- Bentinck Street Elm Trees
- Bridge over Turon River at Wallaby Rocks
- Denison Bridge
- Georges Plains Railway Station group
- Golden Gully and Archway
- Grave of Windradyne
- Hill End Historic Site
- House
- House
- House
- House
- Llanarth
- Merembra Homestead
- Miss Trall's House
- Mountain View Homestead and General Store
- Old Government Cottages Group
- Raglan Railway Station group
- Royal Hotel
- Semi-detached Cottages
- All Saints Anglican Cathedral Church Street
- Browning Street
- Russell Street
- Howick Street
- Bathurst City Library 70-78 Keppel Street
- Main Western railway
- Main Western railway
- Main Western railway
- Howick Street
- 10 Busby Street
- Bentinck Street
- Main Road 216
- Macquarie River Great Western Highway
- Main Western railway
- Golden Gully
- Brucedale, 1361 Sofala Road
- 198 Howick Street
- 67 Bentinck Street
- 194 Howick Street
- 196 Howick Street
- 71 Bentinck Street
- 120 Eglington Road
- 218 Gormans Hill Road
- 321 Russell Street
- 279 Todds Road
- 16 Stanley Street
- Main Western railway
- 108 William Street
- 200-202 Howick Street
5.5 Other forms of Listing

There are other forms of listing that do not carry any statutory control. These include:

a. The National Estate List
This is a list that was compiled by the Australian Heritage Commission. It is a list of places of significance that could have been nominated for many reasons and by any interested party. It is generally being phased out. Examples in the Bathurst region include:
- Rainham
- Abercrombie House
- Strath
- Bathurst Goal & residences
- Charles Sturt University
- Holy Trinity Church and Rectory at Kelso
- Holy Trinity cemetery at Kelso

b. National Trust Register
The National Trust is not a government agency. It is an independent non-profit organisation, supported by a large community base. It is the premier 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’s and developers 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.

In the former Evans Shire and Bathurst City Council there were seventy seven, (77), places listed by the National Trust. The National Trust have supplied Council with all their data on these places free of charge in return for an exchange of information from the study. Many of the older listings have very little information and the National Trust Australia will be able to gain from our research and field trips.

The National Trust list includes alphabetically:

- Abercrombie house
- Alloway Bank
- All Saints College
- All Saint’s School
- Avoca

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
Bathurst Goal
Bathampton
Blackdown & Curtilage
Blackdown Mill
Bradwardine (Barton) All Saint’s college
Cemetery Bathurst
Caloola Cemetery
Ethelton
Fernbrook Marble quarry
Georges Plains Church & Cemetery
Glanmire Hall
Glanmire portable ballroom
Goreman’s Hill Inn
Grange, The and Private cemetery
Hill End
  Great Western Store
  St Paul’s Presbyterian at Hill End
  Royal Hotel
  Cornish roasting pits
Killongbutta cemetery
Leeholme
Littlebourn
Llanarth
Mildura
Mitchell College
Mountain View
Mulgunnia Trunkey Creek
Ophir Road Group
Peel General cemetery
Rockley (the village)
  Post Office and residence at Rockley
  Former Abercrombie Shire Chambers Rockley
  Calais Villa Rockley
  St Patrick’s Catholic Rockley
  Club House Hotel at Rockley
  Former stables of ANZ bank Rockley
  Former Bank of NSW at Rockley
  Presbyterian (Wesleyan) Church
  St Peter’s Anglican Church
  Corunna Rockley
  School of Arts at Rockley
  Northolme at Rockley
  General cemetery
  Culvert in road
  Skinner & Bennet’s grave
  Harry’s Grave
Rosedale (Rising Sun) Lime Kilns
Sofala Village
  Christ Church Anglican Cemetery
  Former hotel Lot 41
  General cemetery
St Stephens, Fitzgerald’s Valley
St Paul’s Anglican Yetholme
Springdale (Abbotsford). Violet Hill
Tambaroora Catholic cemetery
Tambaroora and general cemetery

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
Trunkey Creek General Cemetery
Violet Hill Formerly Springhill
Walang (Green Swamp Inn)
Walmer
Wattle Flat
Catholic Church cemetery
Holy Trinity Anglican church and Cem.
Little Oakey mine
Woodside
White Rock cemetery
White Rock Church
Yarras
Yetholme Former School
Yetholme Former Inn

e. National Parks Listings

The Department of Environment & Conservation, (National Parks & Wildlife Service) maintains their own list of places of heritage significance including places in their National Parks and elsewhere. The local branch of the National Parks & Wildlife Service is in Bathurst NSW.

Its most famous local listing is that of Hill End. They also have some seventy (70) places of Aboriginal significance listed in this LGA and close by.

d. Special interest Listings

There are some specialised lists that collect information on a number of ‘like’ places. For example the Movie Theatre Heritage Register, and the Institute of Architects 20th century buildings register.

e. Government agency registers

This includes registries such as the State Rail Heritage Register, and the NSW Health S170 Register, RTA register and Dept of Education register of schools. Buildings in these registers include the Bathurst Goal, the Bathurst Court House, Bridges at Wallaby Rocks, Abercrombie River and at Perthville.

George’s Plains railway station listed by the State Rail Authority and by the Heritage Office of NSW as a State item

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
5.6.01 Is it beneficial to be listed?

Bathurst Regional Council’s Senior Strategic Planner, Sinclair Croft, carried out a research project in 2006 for a Post Graduate Diploma in Heritage Conservation. The project was titled ‘Is it beneficial to be listed?’. The research project investigated the benefits and constraints of statutory listing of heritage significant items within the Bathurst Regional Council LGA to determine if listing leads to a better physical condition of the item.

As the Bathurst Region Heritage Study was currently being undertaken and the former Councils both had a heritage study, (1987 for Evans and 1990 for Bathurst), this allowed for the perfect opportunity to compare the condition of non listed and listed heritage items to see if the physical condition of items had benefited from heritage listing over the last 16 to 20 years.

The integrity of items was investigated based on the previous Heritage Studies, and the findings were compared with the integrity of the same items, as identified in this heritage study, (2006). The benefits and constraints of statutory listing on an item, located within the Bathurst Regional Council LGA and listed on the State Heritage Register and/or the Bathurst Regional (Interim) Local Environmental Plan 2005, was also investigated. The project question was also posted on the Heritage Advisor’s LISTSERV, (email network), to ask the opinions of Heritage Advisors and professionals who work in the heritage field as to how they personally felt about the question. A literature review was also undertaken as part of the project.

Fifty three items for each of the two categories, (listed and non-listed), were randomly selected. Each item was given a rating for its condition in the previous heritage studies and a rating for this heritage study. The major findings from the comparison of these are listed below:

- There was a higher percentage of listed items that remained substantially intact than non listed items.
- There were slightly more listed items that were restored to near original condition, than non listed items.
- There was a larger percentage of non listed items that were unsympathetically altered.
- There was a larger percentage of non listed items than listed items where the condition had worsened since the previous study, and there were more non listed items that had fallen down, been demolished or destroyed than listed items.

*Three houses now believed to be burnt down or fallen down from Wattle Flat*

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
General studies investigated as part of the literature review concluded that heritage listing had a negative impact on the property market, however the more specific studies that were investigated, (for inner city Melbourne and Ku-ring-gai), illustrated market values had obviously increased as a result of heritage listing. The study concluded that a heritage listing does not alter the property’s value as the property value is affected by a number of factors including the location and surrounding development. Listings do, however enforce the significance of individual places/settings and attractive precincts, the latter of which is more likely to occur within a conservation area where the visual aesthetics of an area is likely to be higher.

Another finding was the concern often raised by the general public that heritage listing imposes intolerable restraint on the individual rights of owners to enjoy unimpeded use of their property. It must be noted, however that any proposed development that is not considered as exempt development, (as defined in Bathurst Regional Council’s Exempt Development DCP), will require Council consent. Therefore there are many other scenarios where Development Consent is required and not only for a heritage listing.

Under Part 4: Heritage Provisions, in the Bathurst Regional, (Interim), LEP there is a subclause that provides an incentive for proposed developments associated with heritage significant items as it does not require Council consent if, among other requirements, “the proposed development is of a minor nature or consists of maintenance...and will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item...”. Therefore, where Development Consent would normally be required, providing the specified requirements are met, a detailed letter may suffice under this subclause instead of a Development Application. This incentive is not available to non-listed buildings and outside a conservation area.

The project concluded that funding available for heritage items and programs from the Heritage Office and Bathurst Regional Council has increased over the past 5 years. The Heritage Office has numerous funding schemes available that could be applied to heritage items within the Bathurst Regional Council LGA. The benefits and constraints from both the NSW Heritage Office and Bathurst Regional Council were discussed and it appears there are considerably more benefits available to heritage items than constraints.

In relation to the discussion on the NSW Heritage Advisor’s website, it was concluded that heritage listing may be beneficial in certain areas and will strongly depend on the view of the owner and wider community towards heritage items. In a more general sense, development pressures in metropolitan areas add another consideration to the argument, and will add to the economic impact of heritage listing. As expected, the further away a heritage item is from a metropolitan area, (or an urban area), the less development pressures will apply.

Therefore, for a heritage significant item to be listed in the Bathurst Regional Council LGA, based on the findings in the analysis of the project, suggest that the item will be better looked after and any additions and/or alterations will be more sympathetic than if the item was not listed.
5.6.02 The effects on Insurance premiums of Heritage Listing

A survey of 20 insurance companies was undertaken primarily to determine how many companies insured heritage items, and of those that do determine whether heritage listing affects the premiums. It was also attempted to determine the reasons why certain insurance companies do not insure heritage items.

Out of the 20 insurance companies surveyed, fifty percent (50%) do insure heritage items, fifteen percent (15%) do not insure heritage items, thirty percent (30%) did not respond and five percent (5%) were unable to provide an answer.

It is interesting to note that of the fifty percent (50%) of companies that do insure heritage items, only twenty percent (20%) of these companies stated that heritage listing will not alter insurance premiums. The other thirty percent (30%) said that heritage listing will, or is likely to increase insurance premiums.

Heritage Owners are encouraged to contact Council’s Planning offices to discuss this further.

5.7 New LEP Listings

Council is about to commence the preparation of a comprehensive LEP for the new LGA. It is desirable that the new LEP contains a relevant heritage schedule as recommended in this study in order to better reflect the heritage significance of the whole LGA.

The Bathurst Regional Council presently has an interim LEP. The list of heritage items on it are a combination of the former Bathurst City, former Evans Shire and State listed items. It should be noted that only 1 item is located within the former Evans Shire Council area. The interim LEP also establishes conservation areas for Bathurst City, Sofala, Hill End, Wattle Flat and Rockley.

This study seeks to update and review all items already on the interim LEP, outside of the Bathurst Conservation area, and also to review and assess the need for heritage conservation areas over the rural villages/settlement areas.

The conditions that apply to the ‘listed items’ will generally be standard conditions requiring consent for such activities as demolition, alteration, or moving a scheduled heritage item or relic, or for work within an heritage conservation area or on an archaeological site. Refer to later details of management in Part 6.

Over 560 places have been examined through this study process with the result that a number of significant places were found that are not currently listed, especially within the former Evans Shire area, and it is the recommendation of this study that they be included in the new LEP heritage schedule.

Selecting places for listing as State significance is a subjective exercise. 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. It is not a definitive list by any means.

Following are tables containing those places that are listed and should be retained, those that should be removed and those that are recommended to be added to the future LEP Heritage Schedule, as being places of local significance. Note that heritage items located within the Bathurst Conservation Area were not assessed as part of this study, therefore the tables do not include all heritage items as listed in the Interim LEP.

This ‘new’ list is subject to owners approval and the input of the owners has been/is sought in the following ways:

1. Letters to all owners at two stages of the process informing them of the recommendation and indicating the heritage incentives that Council will introduce and/or retain on offer. Sometimes the information on a site is erroneous and owners were asked to correct this.

2. Public advertising and exhibition process through newspapers, Council’s web site, on exhibition at libraries, Council’s civic centre, village halls and other appropriate community locations.

5.8 LIST 1 Places Reviewed and should be Retained as Existing Listed Items

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field No.</th>
<th>SHI No.</th>
<th>Reference No.</th>
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<td>No. 1 - Bx LEP 97, Item No. A566</td>
<td>Bridge Hotel</td>
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<td>St Joseph’s Convent</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1080293</td>
<td>No. 3 - Bx LEP 97, Item No. A565</td>
<td>Church (Inter war Gothic)</td>
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<td>1080219</td>
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<td>Perthville Church (Uniting)</td>
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<td>No. 5 - Bx LEP 97</td>
<td>Roselands</td>
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<td>No. 8 - Bx LEP 97, Item No. A584</td>
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<td>NA, No. 9 - Bx LEP 97, No. 10 - Bx LEP 97 (SHR No. 01397) &amp; Item No A569</td>
<td>Karabec Fields</td>
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<td>Merembra Homestead</td>
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<td>Ethelton Cottage</td>
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<td>Presbyterian Church (Former)</td>
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<td>Evans Plains House</td>
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<td>1080300</td>
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<td>Brooklyn (Homestead)</td>
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<td>Abercrombie House</td>
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<td>1080305</td>
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<td>St Luke’s Anglican Church</td>
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<td>Late Victorian Homestead</td>
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<td>Alloway Bank</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>1080052</td>
<td>No. 23 - Bx LEP 97, Item No. A577</td>
<td>Cangoura</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
<table>
<thead>
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<td>1080307</td>
<td>No. 25 - Bx LEP 97, Item No. A765 Walmer</td>
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<td>No. 26 - Bx LEP 97 Avoca</td>
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<td>1080055</td>
<td>No. 27 - Bx LEP 97, Item No. A580 Blackdown Mill</td>
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<td>1080057</td>
<td>No. 28 - Bx LEP 97, Item No. A766 Blackdown</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>1080308</td>
<td>No. A763 Llanarth</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>1080217</td>
<td>No. 30 - Bx LEP 97, Item No. A380 Ermington Park (formerly Excelsior)</td>
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<td>1080013</td>
<td>No. 31 - Bx LEP 97, Item No. A378 All Saints Col. (Esrom House)</td>
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<td>No. 31 - Bx LEP 97, Item No. A377 All Saints College</td>
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<td>No. 33 Bx LEP 97 Item No. A180, A181 &amp; A182 SHIR Bathurst Gaol &amp; Residence</td>
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<td>As above Charles Sturt University</td>
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<td>34 (b)</td>
<td>1080037</td>
<td>No. 72 - Bx LEP 97 (Place ID: 819 for Nat. Estate), Item No. A545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 (c)</td>
<td>1080037</td>
<td>No. 72 - Bx LEP 97 (Place ID: 819 for Nat. Estate) &amp; Item No. A547</td>
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<td>34 (d)</td>
<td>1080037</td>
<td>No. 72 - Bx LEP 97 (Place ID: 819 for Nat. Estate) &amp; Item No. A548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>108038</td>
<td>No. 73 - Bx LEP 97 (Place ID: 819 for Nat. Estate)             Charles Sturt University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 (b)</td>
<td>1080038</td>
<td>No. 73 - Bx LEP 97 (Place ID: 819 for Nat. Estate) &amp; Item No. A549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>108039</td>
<td>No. 92 - Bx LEP 97, Item No. A603 Colonial Residence - Kelso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>1080095</td>
<td>No. 109 - Bx LEP 97 &amp; Item No. A255 St Vincent's Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>1080345</td>
<td>No. 110 - Bx LEP 97, Item No. A254 Gormans Hill Inn            Water Filtration Plant (Waterworks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>1080346</td>
<td>No. 111 - Bx LEP 97, Item No. A730 Wallaroo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>1080347</td>
<td>No. 112 - Bx LEP 97 Littlebourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>1080348</td>
<td>No. 113 - Bx LEP 97, Item No. A764 Former Convent Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>1080102</td>
<td>No. 115 - Bx LEP 97, Item No. A670 All Nations Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>1080350</td>
<td>No. 118 - Bx LEP 97 Woolstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>1080269</td>
<td>No. 119 - Bx LEP 97, Item No. A595 Bell's Residence            Rectory Holy Trinity Church &amp; Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>1080001</td>
<td>No. 120 - Bx LEP 97, Item No. A596 Rectory Holy Trinity Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>1080060</td>
<td>No. 121 - Bx LEP 97 (Place ID: 805 for Nat. Estate), Item No. A592 &amp; A593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 (b)</td>
<td>1080063</td>
<td>No. 121 - Bx LEP 97 (Place ID: 805 for Nat. Estate), Item No. A591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 (c)</td>
<td>1080064</td>
<td>No. 121 - Bx LEP 97 (Place ID: 805 for Nat. Estate), Item No. A594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>1080351</td>
<td>No. 122 - Bx LEP 97, Item No. A672 Parish Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>1080061</td>
<td>No. 123 - Bx LEP 97, Item No. A589 The Wolery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>1080062</td>
<td>No. 124 - Bx LEP 98, Item No. A590 Rosemont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 (b)</td>
<td>1080242</td>
<td>No A583 Raglan Railway Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>1080103</td>
<td>No. 126 - Bx LEP 99, Item No. A767 Violet Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>1080354</td>
<td>No. 130 - Bx LEP 101 Hen &amp; Chicken Inn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>1080364</td>
<td>No. 131, Bx LEP 102, Item No. 1 Georges Plains Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 (b)</td>
<td>1080364</td>
<td>No. 131, Bx LEP 103, Item No. L 9 Georges Plains Church</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
5.9 LIST 2 Places Recommended to be Removed from the Bathurst Regional LEP

7  1080177  No. 7 - Bx LEP 97, Item No. A761 "Morovia" (Moreauvia)

5.10 LIST 3 Places Recommended to be Listed

Places not presently listed in any statutory way, but recommended to be listed on the new Bathurst Regional LEP are included in the list over page. The listing below shows associated themes.
(The items are also in order of field number, but if included in a proposed conservation area, their order is a subset to the village number.)

Each place was reviewed subject to the owner’s information or written objection. Items illustrating ‘accommodation’ were well represented throughout the LGA by numerous listings including conservation areas.
New listings do not always include a separate listing for the places located within a proposed conservation area, unless they are believed to be of higher than local level of significance.
The proposed new heritage listings are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Historic Themes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FN32</td>
<td>Stone Cottage Mt. Panorama</td>
<td>Accommodation, Labour, Sport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN52</td>
<td>Glendower</td>
<td>Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN58</td>
<td>HILL END Village - Historic Site</td>
<td>Mining, Migration, Village, Creative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This Conservation area should be retained and includes the following items, which are not recommended to be separately listed. The whole site is State listed.*

Note the whole of Hill End is currently State listed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Historic Themes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FN75</td>
<td>Great Western Store</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN78</td>
<td>Royal Hotel</td>
<td>Commerce, Communications, Accomm., Comm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN79</td>
<td>St Paul’s Presbyterian Church</td>
<td>Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN193</td>
<td>Anglican Church</td>
<td>Mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN450</td>
<td>Heaps Cottage</td>
<td>Mining, Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN452</td>
<td>Beyers Avenue trees</td>
<td>Cultural landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN504</td>
<td>Assay Cottage</td>
<td>Mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN505</td>
<td>Denison Cottage</td>
<td>Mining, Accommodation, Creative endeavour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN508</td>
<td>Murray/Friend Cottage</td>
<td>Mining, Accommodation, Creative endeavour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN509</td>
<td>Haefliger’s Cottage</td>
<td>Mining, Accommodation, Creative endeavour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN510</td>
<td>Carver’s Cottage</td>
<td>Mining, Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN511</td>
<td>Bleak House</td>
<td>Mining, Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN512</td>
<td>Hill End CWA Hall</td>
<td>Creative endeavour, Social institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN513</td>
<td>Fairfax House</td>
<td>Mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN514</td>
<td>Hocking’s Cottage</td>
<td>Mining, Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN515</td>
<td>Lyle’s Cottage</td>
<td>Mining, Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN516</td>
<td>Northey’s Store</td>
<td>Mining, Commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN517</td>
<td>The Sacred Heart Church</td>
<td>Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN518</td>
<td>The Rectory Hill End</td>
<td>Religion, Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN519</td>
<td>Beyer’s Cottage</td>
<td>Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN524</td>
<td>Woolard’s Cottage</td>
<td>Mining, Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN525</td>
<td>Smythe’s Cottage</td>
<td>Mining, Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN59</td>
<td>Abercrombie Caves</td>
<td>Environ, Aboriginal, Law &amp; Order, Leisure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN60</td>
<td>Bathampton homestead, brick barn</td>
<td>Pastoralism, Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN61</td>
<td>Winburndale Nature Reserve</td>
<td>Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN62</td>
<td>Bathurst General Cemetery (Old area)</td>
<td>Birth &amp; Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN63</td>
<td>Killongbutta Family Cemetery</td>
<td>Birth &amp; Death, Pastoralism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN64</td>
<td>Glannire Hall</td>
<td>Creative endeavour, Social Institute, Leisure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN65</td>
<td>Wattle Flat (Old) General Cemetery</td>
<td>Birth &amp; Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN66</td>
<td>Yarras Homestead &amp; Former Mill</td>
<td>Convict, Pastoral, Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN68</td>
<td>Leeholme</td>
<td>Pastoralism, Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN70</td>
<td>The Grange</td>
<td>Pastoralism, Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN70b</td>
<td>Private Cemetery on The Grange</td>
<td>Pastoralism, Birth &amp; Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN71</td>
<td>Uniting Ch. Cemetery White Rock</td>
<td>Life &amp; Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN71b</td>
<td>White Rock Church</td>
<td>Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN72</td>
<td>Abercrombie River Timber Bridge</td>
<td>Transport, Technology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
ROCKLEY VILLAGE,

Urban Conservation Area

This Conservation area should be retained and includes the following items, which are not recommended to be separately listed, unless of individual State significance.

FN92 Former NSW/AJS Bank
FN93 Stables, former Bank of NSW
FN 94 Rockley Mill (museum)
FN95 Club House Hotel
FN96 Corumna
FN97 Council –Abercrombie Ch.
FN98 Post Office & Residence
FN99 School of Arts Hall
FN100 St Peter's Anglican Church
FN101 Calais Villa
FN103 St Patrick’s Catholic Church
FN108 Northolme & Garden
FN139 Rockley Public School
FN140 St Peter’s Rectory Rockley
FN141 Ghistlehurst
FN142 Wesleyan Chapel
FN143 Howarth
FN144 Stables &Shelter
FN145 Catholic Presbytery
FN146 Terrace of Shops Rockley
FN148 Rockley shop
FN150 Police Station & Residence
FN151 Mayfield Cottage
FN152 Former Bakery
FN153 Rockley Store, The
FN154 Butcher Shop & Residence
FN157 Cottage - Market St Rockley
FN183 Stevens Park, Rockley Weir
FN184 Rockley Memorials
FN186 Residence - 84 Pepper St.
FN418 Rockley Sportsground

Religion, Life & Death
Accommodation, Convict.
Mining, Birth & Death
Mining, Birth & Death
Mining
Transport Accommodation.
Accommodation, Pastoral
Transport, Accommodation
Transport
Mining, migration, commerce, village
Agriculture, Industry, Persons.(see State list)
Commerce, Leisure
Accommodation
Government, Accomm., Persons (Chifley)
Communications, Accommodation
Leisure, Social Institutions
Religion
Accommodation
Religion, Creative endeavour
Accommodation, Garden (see State list)
Education
Religion, Accommodation
Accommodation
Religion
Accommodation
Transport, Garden
Accommodation
Commerce
Commerce
Law & Order, Accommodation
Accommodation
Commerce
Commerce, Accommodation
Accommodation
Leisure, Utilities
Birth & Death (Memorials), Persons
Accommodation
Leisure, Sport

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
Urban Conservation Area

This Conservation area which already exists is recommended to be extended. It will include the following items, which are not recommended to be separately listed unless of individual State significance.

FN110 Royal Hotel
FN111 Footbridge over Turon
FN112 Christ Church Cemetery
FN242 Old Inn – Sofala
FN243 Former Gold Commiss.

FN249 Sofala General Store
FN252 Sofala Cottage
FN253 Sofala (small brick cottage)
FN254 Post Office
FN258 Hyland Hotel
FN259 Café Sofala
FN260 Courthouse
FN264 Sofala Police Station (fmr)
FN265 Cottage 6 Davis St.
FN266 St Joseph’s School/Convent
FN268 Anglican Rectory
FN522 Commercial Premises
FN533 Isle of Dreams

FN113 General Cemetery Sofala
FN114 Catholic (Erskine) Cem.
FN115 Trunkley Creek Cemetery
FN117 Green Swamp Inn (Former)
FN118 Little Oakey Mine Remnants
FN119 The Old Schoolhouse Yetholme
FN120 Brooklyn Park Former Inn Yetholme
FN121 Braeton (The Pines)
FN122 Gestingthorpe
FN124 Sutherwood
FN125 Cow Flat Copper Mine
FN129 Native Home
FN130 Grantham
FN131 Georges Plains Vernacular Cottage
FN135 Union Church and cemetery
FN136 Corrylea (ruin)
FN137 Brownlea
FN156 Eldan

Environment
Transport
Birth & Death
Accommodation, Garden
Mining, migration, commerce, village

Commerce, Leisure
Technology
Birth and Death
Accommodation, Leisure
Accommodation, Mining, Law & Order,
Government & Admin. (See State list).

Commerce
Accommodation, Mining
Accommodation
Communications, Accommodation
Accommodation, Mining, Leisure
Leisure, Commerce
Law & Order, Medical, Mining
Law & Order, Mining
Accommodation, Mining
Religion, Accommodation
Religion, Accommodation
Mining, Commerce
Leisure, Migration
Birth and Death
Birth and Death
Birth and Death
Accommodation, Transport
Mining
Education
Accommodation, Religion
Accommodation, Pastoral
Accommodation
Mining
Accommodation, Pastoral
Accommodation, Pastoral
Accommodation
Accommodation
Accommodation
Accommodation, Pastoral
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FN160 Brewer's Cottage</th>
<th>Working, Accommodation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FN 165 The Bridle track</td>
<td>Cultural Landscapes, Mining, Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 166 SOFALA HILL-END ROAD</td>
<td>Cultural Landscapes, Mining, Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This Conservation area will form an extension to the Sofala Conservation Area. It will include the following items, which are not recommended for separate listing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 187 Kentucky</td>
<td>Accommodation, Mining, Pastoral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 303 Sofala stone road bridges</td>
<td>Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 465 Wallaby Rocks</td>
<td>Village, Aboriginal, Natural Envir, Creative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN271 Golding’s rest</td>
<td>Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 274 Tanwanna Glen</td>
<td>Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 181 Arkell (former Inn)</td>
<td>Communicate, Transport, Accomm, Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 182 Stone Barn Hardwood Park</td>
<td>Convict, Law &amp; Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 189 TRUNKEY CREEK VILLAGE Conservation Area</td>
<td>This is a proposed Conservation Area and will include the following items. They are not recommended to be separately listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 164 Anglican Church</td>
<td>Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 167 General Store</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 169 Golden Age Hotel</td>
<td>Commerce, Leisure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 170 Cottage, Arthur St</td>
<td>Accommodation, Mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 171 Cottage Wattle and Daub</td>
<td>Accommodation, Mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 172 Shop – 31 Arthur St.</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 173 Didyabrangagrogalang Cott.</td>
<td>Accommodation, Mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 174 Black Stump Hotel</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 175 Former Post Office</td>
<td>Commerce, Commun., Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 176 Shortland</td>
<td>Accommodation, Mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 177 Kwityabeliaken</td>
<td>Accommodation, Mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 178 Presbyterian Church</td>
<td>Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 179 Roman Catholic Church</td>
<td>Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 180 Police Station</td>
<td>Law &amp; Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 188 House - 54 Arthur St.</td>
<td>Accommodation, Mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 299 Trunkey Creek Mem. Park</td>
<td>Persons, Birth and Death Memorials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 201 Brucedale</td>
<td>Accommodation, Pastoral, Aboriginal Cultures &amp; interaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 202 Old Roman Catholic Church Peel</td>
<td>Religion, Creative endeavour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 216 Wyagdon</td>
<td>Agriculture, Transport, Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 243 Gold Commissioner’s House Sofala</td>
<td>Accommodation, Mining, Law &amp; Order, Government &amp; Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 272 Pennyweight Cottage</td>
<td>Accommodation, Mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 278 Wattle Flat Heritage Lands</td>
<td>Mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 283 Solitary Mine Wattle Flat</td>
<td>Mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 289 The Lagoon Inn, (Apsley House)</td>
<td>Accommodation, Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 291 School of Arts Hall Lagoon</td>
<td>Leisure, Social Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 298 The Lagoon Public School</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN 302 Sofala Catholic Cemetery</td>
<td>Birth &amp; Death, Mining, Religion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
FN306 PERTHVILLE VILLAGE Conservation Area
This is a proposed new Conservation Area and will include a number of existing listed items. Also to include:
FN89 The Pines

FN309 Portable Ballroom Glannire
FN310 Little Acres, Walang Former School
FN311 Migrant Camp & War Train Memorial. Migrants, Events, Birth and Death, Persons,
FN312 Littleton Barn & former residence
FN313 Macabee Cottage Yetholme
FN314 St Paul's Church and cem Yetholme
FN317 St Mary's Church & cem Kirkconnell

FN319 Kirkconnell House
FN320 Sunny Corner Mines (Former)
FN321 Cottage, Sunny Corner
FN334 Kelloshiel Stone Bridge
FN335 Brewongle Stone Bridge over creek
FN336 Kelloshiel Water Race
FN337 Duramana Church
FN340 Leagar Cottage, Duramana
FN341 Bondura
FN343 Box Hill- Old House
FN348 Turondale Church
FN350 Phoenix Station
FN354 Gowen Homestead
FN355 Killongbutta Homestead, woolshed
FN356 Freemantle Woolshed &meat house
FN357 Hillside-old barn and school house
FN358 Felltimber- Old house
FN359 Sunny Bank Cottage
FN360 Ulabri
FN361 Dulcisvale house
FN362 Clear Vale Former School
FN365 Clear Creek House
FN366 Berrimbilla cottage
FN367 Carlton
FN368 Railway House (former) Traeger
FN369 Cheriton Former School & Resid.
FN370 Lockleigh
FN371 Rock Forest Station Homestead
FN373 Macquarie Woods Cottage, Vittoria
FN374 The Rocks- Former Inn
FN375 Lorada
FN376 Micklegate
FN378 Mayfield

Commerce, Accommodation
Social institute, Leisure, Creative Endeavour
Education
Defence
Agriculture, Accommodation
Agriculture, Accommodation
Religion, Birth and Death
Religion, Birth and Death
Accommodation, Pastoral, Law& Order
Mining
Accommodation
Transport
Utility, Agriculture
Religion
Accommodation
Science, Accommodation
Accommodation
Religion
Accommodation
Accommodation, Pastoral
Accommodation, Pastoral
Pastoral, Labour, Domestic Life
Pastoral, Labour, Education
Accommodation, Pastoral
Accommodation
Accommodation
Education, Accommodation
Accommodation, Pastoral
Accommodation
Accommodation, Transport
Education
Accommodation
Accommodation, Pastoral
Accommodation, Pastoral
Transport, Accommodation
Accommodation
Accommodation
Accommodation

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
FN379 Clifton, House & Barn Accommodation, Agriculture
FN382 Former Police Station O'Connell Law & Order
FN383 O'Connell Public School Education
FN384 Milford house Accommodation
FN385 Euarra homestead & observatory Accommodation, Pastoral, Science
FN394 All Saints Bradwardine Hse.(Barton) Education, Accommodation
FN397 Chatsworth Accommodation
FN399 Mountain View Homestead & store Accommod., Commerce (SHR listed)
FN400 Farmer's Arms Hotel & Stables Transport
FN401 Post - War Residence Accommodation
FN402 Terrace Houses, Browning St. Accommodation
FN405 Terrace Houses, Carlingford St. Transport, Accommodation
FN406 Bathurst Golf Club- Clubhouse Leisure, Sport
FN407 Pair of Semis- Gorman's Hill Accommodation
FN409 Morgan's House - Eglinton Accommodation
FN410 Victorian Railway Barracks Education, Transport
FN412 The Scots School- Original Bldgs Education
FN425 Sally's Flat Catholic Cemetery Religion, Birth & Death
FN426 Binalong, former University Bldg., Education, Accommodation
FN427 Bee Keeper's Inn (Halfway House) Transport, Accommodation
FN428 Macquarie Woods Cultural Landscapes, Government, Forestry
FN431 WWII Buildings – CSU Education, Defence
FN435 Turondale Cemetery Birth and death
FN436 Boundary Road Reserve Natural Landscape, Leisure
FN438 Stony Creek Stn Shearer's Oven Labour, Domestic Life
FN439 Watton shearing shed &school house Pastoral, Labour, Education
FN440 Milker's Flat School Education, Agriculture
FN442 Mount Stewart Private Cemetery Birth & Death, Persons, Government
FN448 Raglan Well & Windmill Utilities, transport
FN454 Bridge over Rocks Creek Transport
FN458 Bunker and ADI site, Stewart St. Defence, Commerce
FN461 Wastewater Treatment Works Utilities
FN463 The Lagoon at Lagoon Natural Environment, Utility-(Water)
FN466 Winburndale Dam Utilities
FN468 Bathurst Copper Butterfly Nest Sites Natural Environment
FN473 Vehicular Bridge over rail –Rocket Transport, Technology
FN481 Sportsground- Grandstand group Sport, Leisure, Persons
FN483 Macquarie River Bicentennial Park Creative Endeavour, Leisure, Persons, Cultural Landscapes

FN489 Ben Chifley Engine Transport, Persons
FN495 Chifley Park Leisure, Persons, Cult. Landscapes
FN497 Limeklns Roasting Pit Technology, Industry
FN498 Eglinton Memorial Hall Creative, Sport, Social institutions
FN503 Windradyne's Grave Events, Persons, Birth & Death
FN534 Stewart St Evans Plains Village
FN 499 PEEL VILLAGE, Conservation Area
This is a proposed Conservation Area and will include the following items which are not recommended to be separately listed.

- FN200 Kooralong (former P.O.) Peel  Commerce, Community, Accommod.,
- FN204 Peel Inn (former)  Commerce, Accommodation, Leisure
- FN206 Peel former School & Hall  Education, Leisure
- FN208 St John the Evangelist  Religion
- FN209 Eloura  Accommodation
- FN210 Peel Cottage  Accommodation
- FN211 Shalom  Accommodation

FN 506 WATTLE FLAT VILLAGE Conservation Area
This is an existing Conservation Area which is recommended to be extended. It will include the following items, which are not recommended to be separately listed.

- FN218 Roselands  Accommodation
- FN219 Tin Lined Hut  Accommodation, Mining
- FN220 Wattle Flat Hut  Accommodation, Mining
- FN221 Ireland Store  Commerce
- FN223 Wattle Cottage  Accommodation, Mining
- FN226 Mona's Cottage  Accommodation
- FN227 Storey Cottage  Accommodation, Mining
- FN228 Cottage 3773  Accommodation, Mining
- FN229 Hobart  Accommodation, Mining
- FN230 Wattle Flat Public School  Education
- FN231 Hawthorne Villa  Accommodation, Mining
- FN232 Rose Cottage & Store  Accommodation, Commerce
- FN233 Brodie House  Accommodation, Mining
- FN234 Adams House  Accommodation, Mining
- FN235 Courthouse & Post Office (former)  Law & Order, Communications
- FN236 The Willows  Accommodation, Mining
- FN237 Holy Trinity Church & Cemetery  Life and Death, Religion.
- FN239 Roman Catholic Cemetery  Life and Death, Religion
- FN240 Swain House (formerly Davis)  Accommodation, Mining
- FN247 Wattle Flat Cottage – 3871  Accommodation, Mining
- FN285 Wattle Flat – House  Accommodation, Mining

After the Exhibition and notification process some owners objected to individual listing. Their sites have been removed from the above lists but will receive some protection through the '50year' rule. The sites are:

- FN345 Riverview Barn, FN349 Turondale Public School (Former), FN372 ‘Devil’s Marbles’, FN380 Mill Cottage, FN456 Simplot (Edgells) original factory, FN116 Mulgunnia Station and FN444 Army Ordinance Buildings Lloyds Road.

At the March Council Meeting, the study was adopted with the amendment of two of the items proposed to be listed being removed. These sites are:

- FN457 Vale Circuit  Sport
- FN392 Bathurst Municipal Gasworks  Utility, Science
Note: the following places were outside the work proposed in this review, but have been included in a SHI form and form part of the Bathurst Conservation Area review.

BATHURST CONSERVATION AREA (Includes part of Kelso).
The following items fall within the Conservation area of Bathurst. Some are already listed locally, or by the Heritage Office as State Significant.

FN388 Former Inn, Kelso  Accommodation, Transport
FN390 Cottage Hope Street  Accommodation
FN391 Assumption Convent Building  Religion
FN433 Former King William Inn and Evans  Accommodation, Transport, Government
FN434 Woolstone Kelso  Accommodation
FN470 Bathurst High School- (orig Bldg.,)  Education
FN480 School of Arts Book Collection  Education, Creative Endeavour
FN486 Victoria Park  Leisure, Cultural Landscape
FN487 Centennial Park  Leisure, Cultural Landscape
FN500 St Agnes Hostel (former)  Welfare, Birth and Death, Health
FN526 Bathurst Cathedral Bells (SHR)  Creative Endeavour, Religion

5.11 LIST 4. Existing SHR Listed, to be included on Bathurst Regional LEP.

Note the items below that are ‘part of Hill End’ Conservation area do not need separate listing.

FN55  1080669  SHR No. 01458  Bridge over Turon R.
FN56  1080365  SHR No. 01147, Item No. 2  Georges Plains Stn G

FN57  1080635  SHR No. 00614  Golden Gully & Arch
FN58  1080620  SHR as part of Hill End  Hill End
FN78  1080712  SHR as part of Hill End  Royal Hotel
FN399  1080749  SHR 01743  Mountain View
FN504  1080670  SHR as part of Hill End  Assay Cottage
FN505  1080649  SHR as part of Hill End  Denison Cottage
FN508  1080621  SHR as part of Hill End  Murray Cottage
FN509  1080622  SHR as part of Hill End  Haefliger’s cottage
FN510  1080623  SHR as part of Hill End  Carver’s Cottage
FN511  1080624  SHR as part of Hill End  Bleak House
FN512  1080625  SHR as part of Hill End  Hill End CWA Hall
FN513  1080626  SHR as part of Hill End  Fairfax House
FN514  1080627  SHR as part of Hill End  Hocking’s Cottage
FN515  1080628  SHR as part of Hill End  Lyle’s Cottage
FN516  1080629  SHR as part of Hill End  Northey’s Store
FN517  1080630  SHR as part of Hill End  Sacred Heart Church
FN518  1080632  SHR as part of Hill End  The Rectory
FN524  1080739  SHR as part of Hill End  Woolard’s Cottage
FN525  1080760  SHR as part of Hill End  Smythe’s Cottage

FN526  1080065  SHR 01707  Bathurst Cath Bells

Note: The above list for Hill End is not exhaustive.
All NPWS places within Hill End Historic site should be treated as places of State Significance.

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
5.12 LIST 5: New nomination for SHR (State) Listing

The following places are included in LIST 3 but are further recommended for SHR listing. These places should be recommended to the NSW Heritage Office as places of State significance.

FN59  1080611  Abercrombie Caves
FN60  1080452  Bathampton Homestead
FN60(b)  1080452  Bathampton (Brick Barn)
FN68  1080357  Leeholme
FN69  1080686  Chinese Cemetery, Tambaroora
FN74  1080366  Mildura
FN83  1080601  Westham
FN90  1080354  Hen & Chicken Inn
FN94  1080405  Rockley Mill Museum
FN243  1080356  Former Gold Commissioners House Sofala
FN165  1080616  The Bridle Track
FN108  1080385  Northholme house and garden, Rockley

The Heritage Office conducted a survey some years ago into places of State significance. From this study they developed a list of potential State Significant items. A number of those places fall within the parameters of this study. They are items in addition to the above:

FN17  Strath, formerly Mt Pleasant. (Owner indicated unwilling to State list at this stage)
FN16  Abercrombie House
FN28  Blackdown Homestead
FN46  Holy Trinity (Kelso)  (Being processed for State listing at the present time).
FN469  St Stanislaus School (Headmaster indicated unwilling to State list total site).
FN2  St. Joseph’s Convent, Perthville. (Owner indicated unwilling to State list at this stage).
FN392  Bathurst Municipal Gasworks (Crown ownership may make listing difficult).
FN62  Bathurst General Cemetery.
FN460  Mt Panorama (Multiple owners. One indicated unwilling to State list at this stage).
FN432  Bathurst Agricultural Research Station (Owner indicated unwilling to State list at this stage, but are still indicating interest).
FN  Cox’s Road (No suitable site located. See clause 5.14 below)
Part of FN432  Pear Peach and Plums Plantings (May be impractical to list)
Part of FN432  Virus Tested Seed source (May be impractical to list)
FN468  Copper Butterfly Habitat
FN475  Bathurst Showground group (Being processed for State listing at the present time, but has been with HO for over 3 years).
5.13 Items to be recorded only

All items and places included in this study, but not recommended for listing should remain recorded on the SHI format for information. This information could be made available to the community through a hard copy in the family history section of the Bathurst Regional Library as a hard copy, or possibly as a working software computer data base.

5.14 Cox’s Road

One important item that we would have liked to list, but have not, is a section of the original Cox’s Road to Bathurst. Historian Rob McLachlan provides the following observation: The difficulty with finding a reasonably recognisable portion of the road is outlined in 3 points:

1. The Cox’s Road was soon abandoned in that area in favour of a road into Bathurst on the other side of the river crossing at White Rock.
2. The road was covering relatively easy country and would not have been built to a particularly high standard when it comes to road base, surfacing, drainage etc.
3. It was common practice for travellers, especially wagons, to make their own road but following the general line of the official road. It was only when formal settlement and fences came into being that the road took formal lines.

In contrast there are portions of the road through rocky terrain in other shires that are still distinct and can be listed there. (Oberon and Lithgow Shires). However it is worth recording the road through the following maps, which have been provided by Kevin Boole.
Map 9

Map 10

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
Map 11

Map 12

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
Map 13
6.1 Proposed Management Strategies

The purpose of this section is to identify management strategies and make recommendation which the Council can adopt in order to assist in the management and conservation of the significant cultural heritage places that have been recommended to be listed by this study. These planning tools are generally contained within the Heritage Model Provisions for local environment plans provided by the Heritage Office, (Refer to attachment), but with some local provisions added.

6.2 Consultation with Owners

The owners of Heritage Items have been consulted as part of the Study Process (refer Part 2) before any additional listings are made and at the same time told about any incentives that the Council has available now, or will make available in the future.

At the conclusion of this study, and after the adoption of any new incentives, Council could consider the development of a package or brochure to be sent to each owner confirming their listed status and encouraging them to take advantage of the assistance provided by the Council and the Heritage Office.

6.3 Site Specific Management Recommendations

For all items, within their SHI forms, there is a section called ‘Administration’ which allows for site specific recommendations. The extent that the recommendation applies in some cases needs to be very specific, e.g. whole of building, whole site, or just part of it.

Planners should consult the items SHI form whenever matters pertaining to that site arise. Planning staff will be able to update the information and recommendations over time, and should make this part of standard office procedure, through a designated officer, or individually.

The types of recommendations that are covered by the individual SHI forms are contained in the following list:

Archaeological recommendations:

i) Notify the Planners about any process that will substantially alter the landscape, e.g. dam, road widening, altered agricultural practices, 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 Heritage Impact or Conservation Plan guidelines.

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

All sites:

iv) Keep buildings maintained and 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, e.g. furniture with homestead, plant with woolshed.

viii) Produce or make available publicly interpretive information that will enable people to appreciate the sites, (e.g signs, brochures, leaflets).

ix) Draw up Conservation Management Plans or Interim Management Plans for important sites.

6.4 Statements of Significance as a Planning Tool

Whenever proposed developments are likely to affect a known heritage item the planner should refer to the Statement of Significance contained in the SHI form for that item. This statement will provide the planner with the necessary information that identifies what should be conserved at that place.

When significance is affected the Planner can also request a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) to determine if the affect is acceptable or not.

6.5 Conservation 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 (CMP) should be drawn up. This can be a document from a few pages to a number of volumes. It is generally carried out by an heritage professional or group of professionals.

The costs of such documents are not inconsiderable and if the place is of State Significance then the Heritage Office provides $2,500 assistance, usually in a $ for $ deal towards it. This funding is available at any time of the year.

Council’s current policy of writing CMPs for Council heritage assets should be maintained. However there are some ‘community’ assets that also need CMPs and should be considered in the future. eg The Bridle Track to Hill End.

When CMP are carried out, the writer should be encouraged through the brief to update the known SHI data forms.
6.6 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 Advisor, heritage experienced Planner or other heritage professionals to draw up an Interim Management strategy.

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

Interim Management Plans are particularly important where a place is recommended as being of State Significance by this study, and the owner is willing to proceed with listing at that level.

Refer attachment at the back of this report for guidelines for this agreement form for State significant items.

6.7 Heritage Advisor

The Bathurst Regional Council has provided the community with the services of a Heritage Advisor for the past 15 years. The Council should continue this service, and the provisions that have been developed through this service. The service provides proactive assistance to and regular contact with owners, through site visits, newsletters, grant information, seminars, and talks to related community groups, membership and support of the Central West Heritage Network. Activities that engage and foster the interest of owners in best practice conservation should continue to be supported by Council.

6.8 GPS Mapping, ‘Easimaps’ Location and Curtilage

Wherever possible, on site visits outside village or city boundaries, places investigated in this study have been located using GPS coordinates. This information is recorded in their SHI form. In this way the site or place is quite specifically located. This is most important with sites on rural properties, where, (in most cases), it is a building, or specific place that is significant and not the whole Lot or Portion of land.

For example: If the item of significance is the former inn of Arkell then the requirements of the Heritage Listing only applies to that building and its immediate environs and not to the other buildings beyond its curtilage. By being this specific there is, in the long run, a saving of resources.
Computer mapping is used at Bathurst Regional Council and this should be linked to either or both the Field Number and the SHI number of each place. In this way the presence of a heritage item will be indicated, alerting the council officer using the program that there is more information that can be consulted through the SHI data forms. This will enable more effective management and awareness of heritage places. This need not apply only to ‘listed places’, but should apply to all places that form part of the SHI data base.

6.9 Aboriginal Sites and ‘Easimaps’

There a need to have an ongoing consultative process, or specialised study, to continue this work. It is anticipated that the specific Scope of Works will include:

- Review the Department of Environment & Conservation list of sites and update easimaps accordingly. This is a very extensive list of over 70 places which includes cultural landscapes, burial sites, stone arrangements, marked and carved trees.
- Identify other potential sites.
- Provide a historical summary of the sites (refer to Evans Shire study information).

There is an ‘easimaps’ option for adding a table of Aboriginal sites into Council’s present mapping program inherited from Evans Shire Council. This may now be out of date (14/8/00) but could be updated through the Department of Environment & Conservation, (previously the National Parks & Wildlife Service), and relevant Aboriginal Land Councils, and then adopted.

However, in accordance with the original agreement for this information, and in line with DEC and Heritage Office policy, this information must be kept confidential. Council's planners should be informed of the aboriginal sites table, so that at least one planner can insert it on their computer and assess DAs accordingly.
6.10 Natural Landscapes

The following natural landscapes/features have been identified by the Heritage Study and SHI forms completed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Property Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Golden Gully &amp; Archway</td>
<td>Tambaroora Road, Hill End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Abercrombie Caves</td>
<td>Caves Road, Abercrombie River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Winburnsdale Nature Reserve</td>
<td>Winburnsdale Dam Road, Napoleon Reef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Copperannahia Nature Reserve</td>
<td>Colo Road, Trunky Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183</td>
<td>Stevens Park and Weir</td>
<td>Budden Street &amp; Peppers Creek, Rockley</td>
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<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>Merlin’s Lookout</td>
<td>Warr’s Road, Hill End Common, Hill End</td>
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<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>Split Rock &amp; Kissing Point Lookout</td>
<td>Reef Street, Hawkín’s Hill, Hill End</td>
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<tr>
<td>278</td>
<td>Wattle Flat Heritage Lands</td>
<td>Wattle Flat Heritage Lands, Wattle Flat</td>
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<tr>
<td>299</td>
<td>Trunky Creek Memorial Park</td>
<td>Arthur Street, Trunky Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>372</td>
<td>Devil’s Marbles</td>
<td>2396 Ophir Road, Rock Forest</td>
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<tr>
<td>387</td>
<td>Granite Escarpment</td>
<td>1846 Ophir Road, Rock Forest</td>
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<tr>
<td>428</td>
<td>Macquarie Woods</td>
<td>Cashens Lane, Vittoria</td>
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<td>436</td>
<td>Boundary Road Reserve</td>
<td>Stewart Street, Mitchell</td>
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<td>437</td>
<td>Landsdowne Trees</td>
<td>Ceramic Avenue, Raglan</td>
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<td>449</td>
<td>Lions Club Drive, Trees</td>
<td>Lions Club Drive, Kelso</td>
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<td>452</td>
<td>Beyer’s Avenue Trees</td>
<td>Beyer’s Avenue, Hill End</td>
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<td>455</td>
<td>Brook Moore Park</td>
<td>Vittoria Street, West Bathurst</td>
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<td>460</td>
<td>Mount Panorama Race Circuit</td>
<td>Mount Panorama, Bathurst</td>
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<td>464</td>
<td>Wambool Nature Reserve</td>
<td>Timber Ridge Road, Wambool</td>
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<td>465</td>
<td>Wallaby Rocks</td>
<td>557 Hill End Road, Sofala</td>
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<td>475</td>
<td>Mature Trees – Bathurst Showground</td>
<td>Kendall Avenue, Bathurst</td>
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<td>483</td>
<td>Macquarie River Bicentennial Park</td>
<td>Stanley Street, Bathurst</td>
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<td>486</td>
<td>Victoria Park</td>
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<td>487</td>
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<td>492</td>
<td>Bentinck Street Elm Trees</td>
<td>Bentinck Street, Bathurst</td>
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<td>495</td>
<td>Chifley Memorial Park</td>
<td>Commonwealth Street, West Bathurst</td>
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In this instance it is not recommended that all of these landscapes be listed as heritage items as the draft Urban and Rural Strategies offer protection to them. The recommended actions of the draft Urban and Rural Strategies applicable to landscape features listed in the Heritage Study are listed below.

Protection for Boundary Road and Mount Panorama

Section 6.5: Biodiversity/ Vegetation of the Bathurst Region Urban Strategy identifies Boundary Road Reserve and the Mount Panorama Precincts as areas of high biodiversity. The specific recommended actions for these areas include:

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
a) Ensure that the Boundary Road Reserve is fully protected from development or change in land use and urban encroachment.
b) Ensure the sustainability of remnant vegetation during the course of development on Mount Panorama with site specific landscape and vegetation management plans that compliments the land use for motor racing.
c) Provide opportunities for the enhancement and expansion of native remnant vegetation areas and corridors, that is create a conservation link of high value remnant vegetation from Boundary Road, along the western and southern face of Mount Panorama to Vale Road.

Protection for Rural Vistas, Views, Landscape and Scenic Gateways

Protection to some of the landscapes identified in the Heritage Study will be protected by recommendations made under Section 6.6: Rural Vistas, Views, Landscape and Scenic Gateways in the Urban Strategy. The specific recommendations of this section include:

   a) That relevant planning documents adopt the following principles to protect the City’s vistas, views, landscapes and gateways.
      • Maintain Bathurst’s rural identify and cultural heritage.
      • Maintain and frame vistas of the surrounding landscape where appropriate.
      • Reflect the character of the immediate natural and built environment.
      • Allow for the appreciation and enhancement of views, vistas or focal points recognised as being significant natural, cultural or heritage features.
      • Provide visually impressive statements into the City.
      • The plantings on the floodplain should not cause a reduction in floodway capacity.
      • Recognise the constraints of the soils, climate and micro climate features of site development.
      • Recognise the constraints of services, infrastructure, safety requirements and land use.

Protection for Rural Landscapes and Features identified by the Heritage Study

The Bathurst Region Rural Strategy recommends that new rural lifestyle subdivision is not permitted on or adjacent to rural landscapes and features identified by the Heritage Study. The recommended actions to protect, enhance and adequately manage terrestrial areas within high biodiversity conservation value are:

   a) Adopt a minimum allotment size of 600 hectares in relation to the minimum lot size required to attract a dwelling entitlement in the rural zone as a means to protect the biodiversity of the region.
   b) Incorporate appropriate objectives within the rural zone to reflect the biodiversity values within that zone.

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
c) Do not permit new rural lifestyle living subdivision within areas of high biodiversity conservation value unless there are extenuating circumstances to justify its development.

d) Generally avoid village expansion in areas of high biodiversity conservation value unless additional clearing of vegetation is not required.

The Rural Strategy identifies areas of high scenic quality and important landscape features and identifies the best means to protect these areas. The scenic locations identified in the Rural Strategy included:

- Ben Chifley Dam, The Lagoon,
- Wallaby Rocks, Turon River,
- Flat Rock, Fish River,
- Macquarie Woods, Mitchell Highway,
- Bruinburn camping area, The Bridle Track,
- Devil’s Marbles, Ophir Road,
- Grove Creek Falls, Abercrombie Caves, and
- State Forests, National Parks and Nature Reserves.

Important natural landscapes that were identified in the Rural Strategy include:

- Wambool Nature Reserve,
- Copperhannia Nature Reserve,
- Abercrombie Caves,
- Winburndale Nature Reserve, and
- Mount Panorama.

The recommended actions in the Rural Strategy to protect the general scenic quality of the region are:

a) Review and adopt minimum setbacks for new development along roadways and encourage revegetation between development and the roadway to screen development.

b) Do not permit new development to be located on ridges and hilltops, particularly in locations able to be viewed from roadways.

c) Require new development to use building materials that are naturally textured and coloured and are sympathetic to the natural environment and are not reflective.

d) Require all fencing visible to a public road to be post and wire/netting.

e) Consider zoning all Department of Environment and Conservation reserves “National Park” under the comprehensive LEP.

The recommended action of the Strategy to protect areas likely to be of Aboriginal cultural significance is:

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
a) Do not permit new rural living subdivision of lands located within areas of high biodiversity conservation value as these areas are more likely to contain sites of Aboriginal cultural significance.

Below is the list of natural landscapes/features that are recommended to be listed as individual heritage items by the Heritage Study or will be located within proposed conservation areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landscapes recommended to be listed as heritage items by the Heritage Study, or located within proposed conservation areas</th>
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<td><strong>Field No.</strong></td>
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The following landscapes/features are not recommended to be individually listed and will not be located in any of the proposed conservation areas. However, these landscapes/features will be protected by the recommended actions in the draft Urban and Rural strategies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Landscapes/features not recommended for individual listing or included within a proposed conservation area</th>
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<td><strong>Field No.</strong></td>
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Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
The majority of the above mentioned landscapes/features are owned by either the Crown or by Council. Therefore, the likelihood of development occurring on the land associated with these features is minimal. In addition to the recommended actions that will protect the above landscapes/features, existing and proposed zones for the comprehensive LEP will also assist in the protection of these features.

Therefore, the existing and proposed actions in the draft Urban and Rural Strategies will allow for adequate protection of the landscapes/features in the above table without the need for them to be individually listed as heritage items or being located within conservation areas.

6.11 The Bathurst Landscape in Drought

This study was commenced in May 2005 with field work generally completed at the end of 2006. Throughout that time Bathurst Region, and indeed the whole of western NSW experienced an exceptional drought situation.

This drought has had a considerable effect on buildings, especially structurally, with considerable cracking being apparent in masonry buildings due to perimeter ground shrinkage. This accelerated cracking makes buildings difficult and costly and is quite a change from the usual situation in the Bathurst region where dampness has been a major problem in the past. Bathurst’s clay soils are always a burden to owners of masonry buildings.

The other considerable effect of drought has been on the landscape. Noticeable loss of vegetation has been apparent including both natural native forest, and introduced species of farm trees, garden and avenue trees.

Observations of this includes

- Large tracts of bushland such as that on the stony Wyagdon Hill, drying out and becoming singed with the summer heat, possibly to a point where recovery will not be possible.
• Roadside and general bushland trees unable to withstand the combination of drought and parasitic growths such as acacia canker and mistletoe.

• Wet area trees, such as groups of trees on flatlands at the edge of Wattle Flat. Here the new natural circumstances of normally wet ground has altered so much that the trees have died en mass.

• Farm trees, ornamental, avenue trees, wind break trees. Often poplars or conifers and many of a great age, no longer able to cope with both advanced age and the drought have died.
6.12 Access to Heritage Items

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

Occasionally grants are made contiguous upon public access, and in that case, access would naturally be acceptable to the owner, as part of accepting the grant. But 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 pastoral property.

6.13 Future Review of Heritage Inventory and Conditions

Quite apart from changes proposed for the new LEP in this study, the Heritage Provisions in the LEP need to be reviewed again at some future date. There are reasons for this.

1. Places of significance will be ‘found’ and ‘lost’.
As more information comes to light about places that illustrate history and significance, its known significance will change. Similarly places unknown at this time may come to light, or places may be lost through fires or demolition. New information should be recorded. The Council should ensure that a delegated staff person is responsible for gathering, collating and recording of any additional information about items, new or removed, and placing that information into the SHI data base. In this way a record update will occur with the minimum of effort whenever an update of the LEP occurs. Whenever information is entered into these SHI data forms, the software automatically keeps a record of the date of the changes.

2. Attitudes and values change.
The wording of the LEP provisions may need updating even where the Schedule of Heritage items remain constant. This may take into account new legislation on Heritage Items or because some clarification is needed.

6.14 Demolition

Significance must be investigated prior to consent for demolition. Suitable wording should be incorporated into the new LEP to allow for investigation of, and Statements of Significance and Statement of Heritage Impact, (SoHII), for properties, when it is proposed that places of fifty or more years, or places within a conservation area, or ‘heritage listed’ places of significant cultural interest, are to be demolished to make way for new developments. Such Statements should follow the prescribed format as set out in the Heritage Office guidelines ‘Statements of Heritage Impact’, or, as per Council’s guidelines.
Council has other policy measures in place to assess demolition proposal. Council’s Structural and Heritage Assessment policy enables Council to obtain an independent Engineer’s report and estimate for repairs, and historic assessment by the Bathurst & District Historical Society, for a building. These measures should remain in place.

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
If demolition of a State listed place is sought the approval of the NSW Heritage Office is required.

The following clauses are recommended, with respect to demolition in the new LEP.

1) **Heritage Council to be given prior notice of demolition consent.**

   Before granting consent to development involving the demolition, defacing or damaging of a state listed heritage item, ie: one on the SHR, the consent authority must notify the Heritage Council of its intention to do so and take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

   When notifying the Heritage Council the application must include a statement of significance, and a statement of heritage impact (SoHI), written in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office guidelines.

2) i) **Notwithstanding, any other provision of this plan, the consent of Council is required for the demolition, defacing or damaging of a heritage item for a building or place located within a heritage conservation area or of more than 50 years of age.**

   ii) The consent authority must not consent to an application for consent under subclause (1) unless it has considered a statement of significance and a statement of heritage impact.

3) Development consent is not required by this clause if:

   a) the proponent has notified the consent authority in writing of the proposed development,
   b) and in the opinion of the consent authority the building or place is not significant or development is for the partial demolition and is in a minor nature and will not adversely impact on the heritage significance of the place or building, and
   c) the consent authority has advised the proponent in writing before the development is carried out that it is satisfied that development consent is not required because of the exception created by this subclause.

### 6.15 Unlisted Places

Where no listing exists and the place is outside a designated conservation area, Planners can give special consideration of all places of 50 years and older. The following clause is recommended for the new LEP.

**Buildings older than 50 years:**

The consent authority must not grant consent to development that proposes building work relating to a building older than fifty years which, in the opinion of the consent authority, is of heritage significance, including alterations, additions, demolition and partial demolition, until it has considered a statement of heritage impact, so as to enable council to fully consider the heritage of the building and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the building and its setting.

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
This is a useful clause, particularly where demolition is proposed. It will enable Council to request an SoHI for older buildings that may have heritage significance but are not listed. It would apply to potential heritage items in all locations. It can help prevent a significant building from falling through the net, ensuring that the significance of the building is considered in the assessment and determination of the DA. It can be the catalyst that will lead to the place being later protected as a heritage item in an amending LEP. If the place is found to be of significance a SHI data form should be created for it.

Before applying the clause to any item, the following procedure, similar to Council’s BCAMs process, should apply:

- Inspect the item. Check its level of integrity.
- Rate its significance in historical terms.
- Rate its contribution to the streetscape or groups, (if 3 or more exist).

If the place rates highly: ie if it is intact, older than 50 years and contributes to the streetscape or grouping then the place could be deemed to be significant and the planning officer should recommend a statement of heritage impact be drawn up. The Heritage Adviser can be also consulted in these matters.

6.16 Aboriginal Heritage Sites – ‘in the vicinity of’

As noted in section 2, an ‘easimaps’ option for adding a table of Aboriginal sites exists in Council’s mapping program. Once updated Council's planners should be able to access the Aboriginal sites table and then assess DAs accordingly. This would be reinforced by amending/adding to Clause 23(4) of the Interim LEP for development work “within the vicinity of Aboriginal sites.” This information must be kept confidential.

The model LEP clause for “in the vicinity of” should be amended as follows:

“Before granting consent to development in the vicinity of a heritage item, the consent authority must assess the impact of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the heritage item, or Aboriginal site and of any heritage conservation area within which it is situated.”

This clause would then apply to known aboriginal sites, whether or not they are listed or within a conservation area.

This is in addition to, and used in conjunction with, any clause on development affecting places or sites of known or potential Aboriginal heritage significance. (clause 6 in Model LEP and clause (8) in Council’s current LEP).
6.17 Aboriginal Sites and 149 Certificates

Using the same information a clause be included in 149 certificates stating that the subject property is within 100 metres of an Aboriginal site and that care needs to be taken not to disturb, or the relevant steps taken prior to disturbance of the site.

6.18 Interim Heritage Orders

The Council has powers regarding Interim Heritage Orders. These orders, when used, cover circumstances such as where a building is in danger of demolition, and the Council officers have reason to believe that the place is significant. Council will be able to place an Interim Order for 6 months on the item, enabling it to be investigated and appropriate action, e.g. listing or not listing, can be taken.

6.19 Heritage Incentives

There are a number of advisory and funding incentive services for heritage projects in NSW. Generally these incentives are utilized in the Bathurst Regional LGA presently. However owners of newly listed places may not be aware of these incentives and they should be publicised whenever they can make a difference to the conservation of heritage assets.

These Incentives include the following:

6.20 Local Heritage Fund

The Bathurst Regional Council with support from the Heritage Office, offer a fund of up to $25,000 per annum. It has generally been the policy to offer this funding to all historic properties, listed or not. However once the new LEP is adopted the Heritage Grants should focus on ‘listed’ places, or places in Conservation areas, as an incentive to owners to accept listing.

When funding options compete for local heritage fund money, ‘listed’ places should be given precedence. Where Council offers to provide funding to a non-listed building or building outside a conservation area a funding condition now in place, which is should be continued, is that the owner consents to future listing.

6.21 Funding from Other Sources

There are a number of other funding sources that owners of heritage items should be able to access for assistance. The Heritage Planners and Heritage Adviser can further assist in the application of these funds. They include:
1. Small Grants program (NSW Heritage Office)

This funding is generally available for State Significant Items under a number of programs including:
Grants and loans to undertake conservation or presentation work on heritage items listed on Local and Regional Environmental Plans and/or on the State Heritage Register. Minimum size of project is $20,000. Minimum size of grant/loan $10,000.
Grants for thematic studies, education and promotional projects.
Year round consideration of Aboriginal heritage projects.
Year round emergency grants and loans program with an upper limit of $5,000 per project.
Year round consideration of $2,500 support grants for CMPs on items of State heritage significance
Application forms are made available at the beginning of each year on the Heritage Office website www.heritage.nsw.gov.au or call (02) 9635 6155.

2. Federal Grants (Australian Heritage Commission)

The Cultural Heritage Projects Program (CHPP) for built heritage and indigenous projects is run by the Department of Environment and Heritage in Canberra. Priority is given to conservation work on Nationally Significant heritage places and is restricted to items on the Register of the National Estate, Interim List or on the NSW State Heritage Register. Privately owned buildings are eligible. In practice this funding has been hard to qualify for.
Project size generally $10,000 to $250,000. The application form is also on the internet at www.environment.gov.au/heritage

3. Ministry for the Arts.

The NSW government agency for community museums is the Ministry for the Arts. The Ministry can assist all aspects of collections management, exhibitions, display, education and training programs. Some funding is also available for capital work projects. They are accessible through their web site at www.arts.gov.au

6.22 Free Advice on Specific Heritage Projects

Apart from Council’s heritage adviser, there is a wide range of specialists at the Heritage Office that can be consulted on specific projects. These include:
- Aboriginal heritage projects
- Archaeological/industrial heritage
- Cemetery projects
- Garden or landscape projects
- History/archives, and
- Movable heritage items.

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
6.23 New LEP and Consent

When the new LEP is drawn up it should incorporate conditions that favour heritage listed items and provide incentives to their conservation.

The NSW Heritage Office’s Model LEP Provisions for Heritage Items includes relevant provisions. A copy of these provisions is an attachment to this report. One of the main provisions is the listing of works that will require ‘consent’ which applies equally to places within a conservation area and to ‘listed’ places. The provisions are amended from time to time, so the latest information should be accessed by planners before adoption. The clause is as follows:

When is consent required?

The following development may be carried out only with development consent:

(a) demolishing or moving a heritage item or a building, work, relic, tree or place within a heritage conservation area,

(b) altering a heritage item or a building, work, relic, tree or place within a heritage conservation area by making structural or non-structural changes to its exterior, such as to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance,

(c) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior,

(d) disturbing or excavating an archaeological relic while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,

(e) disturbing or excavating an heritage conservation area is a that place of Aboriginal significance.

(f) erecting a building on, or subdividing, 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 conservation area.

6.24 Use or Purpose – Incentive

The NSW Heritage Office Model LEP, allows for some ‘use’ incentives to apply to ‘listed’ properties. The current interim LEP applies this incentive not only to listed items but also to places within a conservation area or to any building considered by Council to be of heritage significance. A similar clause to the current clause in the Bathurst Regional (interim) LEP 2005 clause should be retained.

The consent authority may grant consent to the use for any purpose of a building that is a heritage item, or is older than 50 years and within a heritage conservation area, or, in the opinion of the consent authority is a building of heritage significance, or of land on which such a building is erected, even though the use would otherwise be prohibited by this plan, if it is satisfied that:

The retention of the building depends on the granting of consent, and

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
The proposed development is in accordance with a conservation management plan or strategy (in the case of unlisted items) that has been endorsed by the consent authority.

The granting of consent to the proposed development would ensure that all necessary conservation work identified in the conservation plan or endorsed strategy would be carried out, and

The proposed development should not adversely affect the heritage significance of the building or its setting, and

The proposed development would not adversely affect the amenity of the area otherwise than to an insignificant extent.

6.25 Additional Incentive Provisions for the Proposed LEP

It is recommended by this report that two additional incentives be included in the future LEP which is especially relevant to the rural area of the LGA. These are:-

1. Subdivision

Council could consent to the subdivision of rural lands which leads to the conservation or saving of a Heritage item. This subdivision should allow a smaller area of land than is normally acceptable in rural areas, but one which is both acceptable to minimise conflict and manageable. It would probably be between 1-20 hectares. The clause should also enable the erection of a new dwelling on the residual land holding only where that dwelling does not currently exist. This would only apply to items that are listed on the LEP Heritage Schedule, or are recommended to be listed, and where it can be shown that a new separate ownership would lead to the conservation and preservation of the item, and be environmentally sustainable.

The following clause could be inserted in the LEP.

In Conservation incentives:

"The Council may grant consent to the subdivision of an existing parcel of land for the express purpose, of conservation of a building site, that is a heritage listed item, even though the subdivision would otherwise be prohibited by this plan, if it is satisfied that:

(a) access is possible either directly to a formed public road or via the creation of a right-of-way, and

(b) the proposed subdivision would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the item or its setting, and

(c) the conservation of the building site substantially depends on the granting of the consent and

(d) that the size of the sub divided land will not adversely affect the health or amenity of the area, and be considered environmentally sustainable, and

(e) The proposed development is in accordance with a conservation management plan that has been endorsed by the consent authority and,

(f) that the granting of consent to the proposed subdivision would ensure that all necessary conservation work identified in the conservation plan would be carried out”.

The above clause should be cross referenced in the LEP where subdivisions of land are mentioned. A fairly precise list of places to which this clause should apply, but only if listed as items on the LEP, is outlined below:

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
Abercrombie House (FN16)
Alloway Bank (FN22)
Arkell (former Inn) (FN181)
Bathampton (FN60)
Brucedale (FN201)
Bunnamagoo (FN 163)
Cangoura Homestead (FN23)
Glendower (FN-52)
Green Swamp Inn (FN117)
Gestingthorpe (FN122)
Gowan Homestead (FN354)
Grange, The (FN70)
Hen & Chicken Inn (FN53)
Karabee Fields (FN9)
Leeholme (FN68)
Mountain View (FN399)
Rainham (FN6)
Strath (FN17)
Violet Hill (FN51)
Walmer (FN25)
Westbourne (FN 18)

2. Additional Dwellings

Council could further assist the retention and conservation of heritage listed buildings on rural lands by allowing ‘an additional dwelling’ to exist where the existing heritage listed dwelling is to be retained and an additional new dwelling is desired.

It is understood that the Interim LEP enables second dwellings on rural properties and that the provision of second dwellings in the general rural zone is supported by the Bathurst Regional Rural Strategy.

6.26 Tax Deductible Work

Tax deductions: If the heritage property earns income an owner can claim a deduction against the assessed income for maintenance or depreciation. They should discuss this with their tax advisor. The full value of any repair work will normally be allowable as a full deduction.

6.27 Land Tax and Local Rates Rebate Grant for SHR Properties

This program was recently developed by the NSW Heritage Office and is aimed at assisting private owners undertaking conservation and maintenance works to State Heritage Register listed items.
A maximum rebate grant of 47%, (i.e. 47 cents in the dollar), is available for conservation and maintenance works to properties listed on the State Heritage Register. However, the total rebate grant payable will be capped according to the total local rates and land tax paid on the property over two consecutive years during 2006-2008.

For example, if the owner undertakes conservation works costing $10,000, a rebate grant of up to 47%, (i.e. $4,700), may be available, provided that they have paid at least this amount in local rates and land tax over two consecutive years.

Owners can apply for this rebate grant if they meet the following 4 points:
- The property is listed on the State Heritage Register, and
- Local rates and/or land tax are paid, and
- There is no claim for income tax deductions or expenses for works to the property, and
- Owners are planning to undertake maintenance and conservation works to it.

Owners CAN NOT apply for this rebate grant if they:
- State Heritage Register listed property is income generating and so the owners are able to claim a tax deduction for works undertaken. (See clause above).

Owners must also agree to the following requirements:
- Works can include conservation works and maintenance works. All works must be agreed to by a qualified heritage professional. This person can be the local council heritage advisor - a free service to owners.
- Owners can undertake some of the works themselves. However, only works with receipted costs can be claimed against this rebate grant, e.g. the cost of materials and the labour of tradespeople.
- The minimum project size is $2,130 and the minimum rebate is $1,000.
- Owners must complete an application form and obtain Heritage Office approval first, before a claim for a rebate for works undertaken.

Interested owners can download the Application Form from the Heritage Office web site.
Applications can be made at any time during 2006-2008. Applications can be posted, faxed or emailed to the Heritage Incentives Program, NSW Heritage Office at Parramatta.

**Further information:**
To check funding availability email or phone Victoria Throp:
victoria.throp@heritage.nsw.gov.au

**6.28 Rate Reductions**

Where a property is listed on the State Heritage Register a heritage valuation by the Department of Lands, or LPI, can be provided to reflect its value without development potential. This valuation is then used in assessing local rates and so provides the owner with a reduction in Council rates.
Development Application fees and Section 94 contributions:

Council should consider the waiving or reducing DA fees and/or of Section 94 contributions where appropriate to help achieve heritage objectives especially where larger projects, or State significant sites, are concerned. For example, Council’s current policy enables the DA fee to be waived for the repainting of buildings and the reinstatement of verandahs in the CBD in order to achieve better heritage outcomes.

6.29 BASIX and Sustainability

Introduced by the NSW Government, BASIX, the Building Sustainability Index, is designed to deliver equitable and effective water and greenhouse gas reductions across NSW.

The Department of Planning has introduced the requirement for all new houses, and any buildings converted or re-adapted to become houses, to pass a sustainability test known as BASIX. On October 1 2006 this requirement will be extended to cover additions and alterations to existing houses. This affects all houses that are heritage listed places and all places within a conservation area.

BASIX is a web based design tool used to generate a certificate of compliance in three areas of sustainability including energy and water usage.

However places that are either listed or within a conservation area have the following concession.

When a BASIX certificate is generated, if there is a conflict between the heritage requirements and the requirements of BASIX, then the owner can apply for the removal of the BASIX requirement(s), eg: If a house in the conservation area was to be extended and the owner wanted to match the original house which had no eaves, this would be possible. The owner could ask for the eaves requirement to be removed. It may be possible for the shading to be compensated for in other ways, but each application would be individually considered.

6.30 Promotion of Heritage Items

State or Local Listing of an item will automatically provide the place with some prominence through its inclusion on the Heritage Office Web site. If the place is privately owned, ‘no public access’ notations could be included on the SHI data base if the owner so desires.

Council could enhance this promotion through exposure of any heritage listed property, where it is desirable to the owner, through an offer to provide similar exposure on the council web site.
6.31 Special Area Studies for the Future

There is an ongoing need to continue the study, research and listing process. In particular studies that should be planned in the near future are:

1. An extension of this study of Aboriginal places of significance. Refer to Aboriginal Heritage, Part 2 of this study and to the Aboriginal section of the Evans Shire Heritage Study, and
2. Bathurst City CBD and Bathurst City Conservation Area – Complete all SHI data entry and review listings including the consideration of Interwar and duration housing, and possible extension of the Bathurst City Conservation Area.
3. An archaeological, including mining sites, study of the LGA, again with SHI data entry and review of listings.
Part 7

CONSERVATION AREAS

Conservation areas are areas where there is recognition that a particular precinct, street, village or area which has a particular heritage value and neighbourhood qualities which distinguishes it from its surroundings or other places. These values are generally founded in the area’s history. With such places the view may be taken that it is better to manage that area as a whole, rather than each heritage place individually. It maintains the context of the heritage places, the relationships between various elements, as well as the individual places through a management process such as a Development Control Plan.

Conservation areas, rather than a group of individually listed places, have a number of advantages over a number of separate listings.

For example: no particular place is ‘singled out’. Every place within the Conservation Area is given initially equal weighting, followed by individual assessment. It enables places, and parts of places, that may have unrecognized heritage value to be protected as part of the whole. Often, small out buildings, and rare or unusual structures, are not appreciated until individual attention is directed towards them through a proposed development.

Conservation area DCPs look after the envelop as well as the parts. It can take into account landscape, plantings, vistas and archaeological assets. Generally owners appreciate the aims of a conservation area and there are minimal objections to this form of listing.

7.1 Proposed Conservation Areas

The Bathurst Regional (Interim) LEP 2005 currently has five (5) conservation areas: the Bathurst conservation area, which includes part of Kelso and the villages of Hill End, Rockley, Sofala and Wattle Flat. The Bathurst City conservation area is under a separate study and review process.

The following places are recommended to remain listed or to become listed giving a total of eight Conservation Areas in addition to the existing Bathurst Conservation Area in the new LEP.

a. Stewart St. Evans Plains. FN534 (proposed new Conservation area).
b. Hill End FN 58 (is an existing listed Conservation area).
c. Rockley and extended area FN 91 (is mostly existing listed Conservation area).
d. Sofala and extended area FN109, &166 (is mostly existing listed Conservation area).
e. Trunkey Creek FN189 (proposed new Conservation area).
f. Peel FN 499 (proposed new Conservation area).
g. Perthville FN306 (proposed new Conservation area).
h. Wattle Flat FN506 (is an existing listed Conservation area).

It is recommended that a specific area of each village, as mapped later in this document, should contain the known 19th and early 20th century heritage and be listed on the new LEP as a
Conservation Area. The associated conditions that would apply should include the existing LEP conditions plus Council’s policies that now apply to the Bathurst Conservation Area. This includes policies on demolition for structural assessment and historical assessment, and policies on infill and Statements of Heritage Impact.

**LEP Clauses on demolition that will apply are:**

1. *Heritage Council to be given prior notice of demolition consent for SHR items, and*
2. *Bathurst Regional Council to be given prior notice of demolition consent as shown in the preceding section ‘Management’ will apply.*

It should be noted that the clauses apply to specifically listed heritage places, whether within or outside a designated heritage conservation area, and can also apply to any place of age 50 years or more contained within a conservation area that is believed to be significant by the consent authority.

The extent of areas recommended as conservation areas are shown on the following maps hatched in pink.

For some heritage conservation areas, a specific outer area which forms an area of visual impact should be treated as a ‘sensitive zone’, (refer areas shown hatched in yellow).

In the ‘sensitive zone’ less stringent guidelines would apply. This would form part of the proposed Development Control Plan.

The following former village areas that should similarly be treated as sensitive zones:

a. George’s Plains  
b. The Lagoon  
c. Turondale  
d. Tambaroora  
e. Upper O’Connell

These ‘sensitive’ areas could be managed through a council policy. The conditions should be further reviewed in house but should include at a minimum:

1. Appropriate scale: both horizontally and vertically. Larger scale developments can be acceptable if they can be shown to be visually broken in scale through the use of smaller pavilions, details, screening or other component parts.  
2. Appropriate materials and colours: selected materials and colours should be chosen so as not to draw attention away from neighbouring conservation area elements.  
3. Suitable siting: so that the new development is naturally screened by land contours and existing vegetation where possible.
7.2 The Proposed Conservation Area Maps:

STEWART STREET EVAN'S PLAINS CONSERVATION AREA - New.

BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Evans Plains

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
HILL END VILLAGE CONSERVATION AREA - Existing

PROPOSED CONSERVATION AREA SHOWN HATCHED PINK
(as per existing conservation area).

SENSITIVE AREA SHOWN HATCHED YELLOW

BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Hill End

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
ROCKLEY VILLAGE CONSERVATION AREA – Existing.

PROPOSED CONSERVATION AREA
SHOWN HATCHED PINK
(as per existing Conservation Area)
SENSITIVE AREA
SHOWN HATCHED YELLOW

BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
SOFALA VILLAGE CONSERVATION AREA – Existing, altered and extended.

PROPOSED CONSERVATION AREA
SHOWN HATCHED PINK
(reduced from the existing area)
SENSITIVE AREA
SHOWN HATCHED YELLOW

BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Sofala

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
SOFALA VILLAGE CONSERVATION AREA – Altered and extended.

BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Sofala

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
TRUNKY CREEK CONSERVATION AREA – New.

PROPOSED CONSERVATION AREA SHOWN HATCHED PINK

BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Trunkey Creek

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
PEEL VILLAGE CONSERVATION AREA – New.

PROPOSED CONSERVATION AREA SHOWN HATCHED PINK
SENSITIVE AREA SHOWN HATCHED YELLOW

BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Peel

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
PERTHVILLE VILLAGE CONSERVATION AREA – New.

PROPOSED CONSERVATION AREA SHOWN HATCHED PINK

BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Perthville

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
WATTLE FLAT CONSERVATION AREA – Extended

PROPOSED CONSERVATION AREA SHOWN HATCHED PINK (extends existing Conservation Area)

BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Wattle Flat

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
WATTLE FLAT CONSERVATION AREA – Extended.

PROPOSED CONSERVATION AREA SHOWN HATCHED PINK

SENSITIVE AREA SHOWN HATCHED YELLOW

Existing conservation area extended.

BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Wattle Flat

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
7.3 Development Control Plans for Conservation Areas

Development Control Plans or DCPs are a tool that planners can use to target the particular needs of an area. Instead of dealing with a number of individual buildings and or landscapes it takes into account the whole precinct that includes a significant group. It can cover an area as large as the Bathurst Conservation Area, (approximately 80 city blocks), a whole village, a streetscape or less. It is an ideal way of managing any building groups to retain integrity and composition of the streetscape or area.

A DCP should define the main characteristics of an area, providing an overall but succinct statement of significance. It should provide a policy for new infill development between older buildings or adjoining heritage groups which would need to take into account the context of their location, and in particular the siting, setbacks, form and scale, materials and character of the original buildings. It should review any existing DCP for the area and refine or adapt those controls. It should include investigation of the National Estate and National Trust listings of these villages or places.

The DCP could also suggest physical improvement to villages to retain significance and tourist potential, eg: remove electrical overhead power lines in Sofala, or, not to seal the road in Stewart Street, Evans Plains.

Ideally this work would be done ‘in house’ but alternatively a suitable Heritage Adviser (or suitable professional/firm), with experience in the area, could be engaged to undertake the work.

The recommendations of this study is that a DCP be investigated for each of the proposed Conservation Areas as follows:

- a. Stewart St. Evans Plains. FN 534
- b. Hill End FN 58
- c. Rockley FN 91
- d. Sofala and extended area FN 109, FN166
- e. Trunkey Creek FN 189
- f. Peel FN 499
- g. Perthville FN306
- h. Wattle Flat FN 506
Part 8

CEMETERIES

With amalgamation a great many cemeteries have been brought into the Council’s LGA. These are a valuable heritage resource in themselves and many are recommended for listing. Some are under the care and control of various village churches, while others are cared for by Council. However there are some cemeteries that are now in almost an abandoned state and in urgent need of attention. It would be ideal if, as in some Council areas, (eg Lithgow), an officer who has an interest in the preservation of cemeteries, could be devoted to their care.

All cemeteries need a minimum of care that should include the following:

1. Fencing to exclude stock. Many cemeteries have some fencing, but many also need repair especially where isolated and vulnerable to stock wandering in and causing harm. This especially applies to the Catholic Cemetery at Sofala (FN 114), and the General Cemetery at Wattle Flat (FN 65).

2. Interpretation. Each cemetery needs a sign giving its name and possibly a short history of the place and where additional information can be obtained. This should be located near the gate. A list of all known deceased at each cemetery, at least up to say 1950, would also be of great advantage to visitors. Much of this information is known and currently stored on files in the engineering section of Council.

3. Repairs to individual monuments would need careful consideration. If descendants are known they should be contacted. Possibly a regular repair field visit could be instigated where a monumental stone mason repaired a set number per year. A list of the most urgent could be prepared. However it should be noted that this is now a ‘rare’ trade, and it is by no means easy to obtain this service. Possibly Council could enable the devoted cemetery staff member to attend any available course on this subject to allow them to carry out some basic repairs.

4. The provision of a place to rest. A single park type bench seat at each cemetery.

Where council is not responsible for the cemetery, such as in the case of various Church cemeteries, and private cemeteries Council could offer the use of the Local Heritage Fund to the carers to assist in achieving the above targets. There are many ‘friends’ of cemeteries that would be willing to help.
Part 9

CULTURAL TOURISM

It has been an aim of this study to discover, or rediscover, heritage sites and places in the wider LGA that provide new ideas for cultural tourism, and to suggest creative ways to promote those new opportunities. Such areas of interest include gold mining areas, prominent houses, roads and early bridges, the many small villages, and the landscapes in between.

These opportunities can be developed through a number of formats: specialised history book(s), through individual brochures and tour packages that are tailored to various groups such as ‘grey nomads’ or sporting groups.

These ideas need to be part of an integrated cultural development process that includes the residents of the LGA not just the visitors. Looking at how the residents of Bathurst experience their village, city or the whole LGA, its natural and built environment, and encouraging more community participation will be important part of any successful outcomes.

The fact that so much of this study has been processed ‘in house’ is very valuable. The planners, Visitors Centre staff and heritage professionals can make useful connections between the real world and policy making, and enable the information gained through this study to be available and useful.

Ideas and opportunities for cultural tourism developed through this study include the following:

9.1 Existing Brochures

There are a great many brochures that communities have produced over the years that would greatly benefit from a revamp and reissue. So much more information is now at hand and with many more images, that the potential, in terms of desk top publishing to revise and reissue existing heritage tourism brochures. Council could achieve this in house. Examples include the Sofala walking tour, and the study historian Rob McLachlan has a considerable collection of these tours saved over many years. These should be revisited through initially a discussion group between the Visitor centre, Planners, historian and heritage adviser. This panel could then forward ideas on how and which brochures could be revised or updated.

9.2 Exhibition of the Study

The first opportunity the study has provided is that of the exhibition of places recorded. This will educate the community and visitors about the scope of what is available in the greater Bathurst region. A selection of heritage places will be displayed through photographic collages based on

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
historic themes. This will be combined with interpretive signs explaining the significance of these themes with respect to the examples selected. This display will be made available as a travelling exhibition throughout the LGA and it is hoped will be a stored resource that can be used again.

Examples of the photographic collages are included below:
Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
Complimenting the photographic display with this report and the heritage inventory that has been collated throughout the project, which includes specific data on over 560 places. A hard copy of this document will be available on display for perusal. It is a recommendation of this study that it be made available on a permanent basis through the library.

The third part of the study that forms an integral part of the exhibition process is the Thematic History of the Bathurst Region by Dr. Rob McLachlan. This will be illustrated and available as hard copy through the exhibition.

It is also a document that, like the heritage inventory data, should be made available on a permanent basis through the library. It is also recommended that it be made available as a downloadable document on Council’s web site.

The thematic history is a very readable entertaining document that could be illustrated, printed and sold as a Bathurst heritage resource. Some Council’s have done this and Griffith Council provides a good example.

An example of a page of the proposed document from the history theme of 'leisure' follow:
9.2 An Illustrated History Written to Focus on Visitors.

The above book would be principally of use to students of history and those wanting to have a better understanding of the local region. A different perspective on history could be provided though a tourist based history book. This would encourage visitors and local residents to tour the LGA and provide them with a much greater understanding of the local history. It would also serve as a quality souvenir.

This is a resource that is rarely available in Australian regions, yet is one of the most common tools available to overseas travellers. Examples include the ‘Lonely Planet Guides’. It should be a map and picture based book to encourage exploration of historical sites.

The study Historian Dr. Rob McLachlan has offered to write such a document, and with his knowledge base of the region, and his style of writing with his inherent sense of humour, such a visitor’s guide would be an exceptional asset.

A mock-up example page follows.

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
An episode sometimes called the Bathurst Rebellion and, as the name suggests, was one of Australia's largest and most sustained convict uprisings. The Ribbon Gang, under the leadership of Ralf Entwistle and with a following of perhaps as many as eighty absconded convicts, terrorised the area in 1829-1830. Several properties in the area have Ribbon Gang associations. For example, 'Littlebourne' was the home of Thomas Everden, the magistrate who triggered the uprising, and a brick barn on 'Bathampton' is said to have been used to confine that property's convicts to prevent them joining Entwistle's gang. The core of the gang was finally captured with military assistance at Abercrombie Caves and, following a swift trial, executed in Bathurst (in Ribbon Gang Lane, off William Street).

The worldclass limestone Abercrombie Caves offer stunning evidence of the diverse geological history of the area, as well as offering a superb example of a river cave. The Abercrombie Reserve is a refuge for many species of native plants and animals, including the cave shawl web spider (Badumna socialis), known only in the Abercrombie and Jenolan systems. It is a place to inspire artists and early artists of note include Conrad Martens who visited the caves in 1843 to paint.

Located 69 kms south of Bathurst on the Goulburn Road the district was one of the earliest pastoral areas to be established south-west of Bathurst, with some sections surveyed in the early 1820s. The region produces some of Australia's top quality merino wool.

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
9.3 Education Kit

It would be possible to select elements of Bathurst’s history to be included in a school curriculum by producing education kit elements. This would encourage schools to visit Bathurst as part of their curriculum. Specific focus areas should be explored through discussion between the Visitors Centre, the Goldfield’s Education centre, who are currently very successful at attracting school excursion groups, Planners and the Heritage Adviser, and the Department of Education.

9.4 Memorial to People of the Past

There are many people of historical significance to the development of Bathurst that no longer have places of recognition that can be linked to them. These people should be commemorated in some way. The Visitor’s Centre manager Felicity Baines suggested a sculptural park, with the bust of a selection of these people and an interpretive sign commemorating their contribution to Bathurst.

Another idea was a hologram at the Visitor’s Centre, or an artistic interpretation - presentation showing what the city once looked like, e.g. the area once known as the China Town of Bathurst between Howick, George, Durham and Rankin Streets.

Other ideas include the re-use of cast iron posts from the Royal Hotel where these could be used symbolically to represent historic persons whose life contributed to Bathurst, as illustrated above. It is a great opportunity to get the public and schools involved, possibly through a competition of ‘who should be remembered’ and ‘how’.

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
9.5 Targeted Tourism Opportunities

By taking a single theme and developing the idea through the places that tell the story many ‘trails’ can be developed that need be little more than a printed page, or a simple booklet of a number of possible tours forming a ‘mud map’ compilation, or at the other end, a colorful professionally printed brochure that become a tourists souvenir of the district.

1. Tourist Drives

Self drive touring around the region leads to spending on local food outlets, tourist shops, and sometimes, accommodation, as people prolong their stay in the area. Tourist drives provide a chance also to connect with any local business. Drives suggested below incorporate places that have been highlighted by this study, some of which are only known well by the nearby local community.

Interpretive signs can be located to compliment mapping in brochures. Any existing tourist drives could be enhanced with new data such as additional histories information, new images, interpretive signs and enhanced facilities at the location.

By grouping places of similarity and mapping them, visitors can make choices about where to spend a day or half day as a self drive tour. The places need not be ‘listed’ places, simply places that through this study, and a common theme help illustrate the selected historical or environmental theme.

Examples:

- **MOTOR RACING:** Motor racing on the Old Vale Circuit, Mount Panorama lookout, circuit and museum, headstone of lady who named Mt Panorama, Tindall’s corner.

- **ENGINEERING HERITAGE:** History of roads and bridges: arches in stone and brickwork, trusses and bridges, prefab trusses, timber steel.

- **EARLY SETTLERS:** Which way did they come, hardships roads and bushrangers; early roads: Cox's road, Mitchell’s road, Early homesteads eg Littlebourne, Kelsoville, Westbourne, .. colonial period, Convict remains.. etc various cemetery memorials, especially at Kelso Anglican cemetery.

- **LAW AND ORDER:** Kelso lock-up, Bathurst Gaol, Courthouse in Bathurst, Courthouse at Sofala, site of the original goal in Machattie Park, Ribbon Gang lane…stone lock up on the Vale Road.. near Georges Plains.

- **LANDSCAPES FOR ARTISTS:** Tourism include Wallaby Rocks, Devil’s Marbles, the Golden Arch, Split Rock, Abercrombie caves, the Bridle Track, Hill End and Sofala, Hill End artists in residence program, autumnal colours/ scenes.
1. The Bridle Track. A 4WD trail to Hill End that has wonderful unspoilt landscape views that have changed little since the 1850s when it was much in use as people headed for the Gold fields at Hill End and along the Turon.

2. Beyer's AvenueHill End This has long been a Mecca for artists including Russell Drysdale and Donald Friend. There is an Artist's in residence program run by the Bathurst Regional Art Gallery. Contact them for further details.

3. The Golden Gully Tambaroon: An amazing landscape of unusual formations created by a combination of erosion and mining in the 1850's to 1870.

4 and 5. The Devil's Marbles: A massing of giant boulders that overlook the plains below.

6. Abercrombie Caves: An inspiration to artists and nature lovers. Many exciting geological formations set above the meandering Grose Creek.

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
2. Escorted Tours

There are places that can only accommodate visitors on very select and rare occasions, such as working properties or private residences during ‘open garden’ or demonstration days. There are other places that are environmentally sensitive which would warrant visitation by escort only, such as the important Aboriginal place at Billywallinga. Visitation may also need the assistance of a guide so that appropriate interpretation can be explained.

Again such places need not be heritage listed places. They may be places that are interesting for historic or environmental reasons, or, that provide another highlight in the story of the Bathurst Region.

Owners of affected properties would of course need to be both consulted and interested in such visits before any plans could be laid. And there would be many visitors who would feel it a real privilege to visit these places and to hear their stories. Some might require entrance fees be paid for upkeep, and this would be incorporated in the arrangements.

Examples are as follows:

**BEN CHIFLEY:** Grave sites: Chifley + Elizabeth, plus grandfather at Wattle Flat, Chifley Cottage, the Chifley engine, where Chifley made speeches: The Knickerbocker Hotel, the Chifley Memorial Park and interwar housing.

**WAR EFFORT:** Various memorials especially training camp, X army buildings at university and elsewhere, duration of war housing, Edgell’s site (now Simplot) for war supply food production, and Edgell’s and Abercrombie House for sites associated with Army Girls.

**ORDINARY LIVES EXTRAORDINARY PEOPLE:** eg Mary McKillop and the Perthville order of St. Joseph’s with Schools at Turondale, Evan’s Plains, Cow Flat, Sally’s Flat and Turondale.

**GOLD SEEKERS:** Rockley, Hill End, Museum near Hill End, Gold panning at Hill end Dirt Holes Creek, Tambaroora, Sofala’s small miners houses, old gold mining diggings at Golden Arch, Tambaroora and Trunkey Creek.

**WORKING PROPERTIES:** When farms are working at special activities such as harvesting they provide great opportunities for tourism. A calendar could be developed in conjunction with farmers in the district that would enable seasonal visits to the places of interest.

**FAMILY HISTORY:** reunion and visiting places from our families past (genealogical tourism) are important reasons for inland tourism in NSW. For example many people would reconnect with their past at such as “Return to” days at Sofala, Wattle Flat or Trunkey Creek.
9.6 Cycling and Walking Tours

To encourage healthy activity, heritage assets can be used for the basis of walking and cycling tours.

Bathurst Visitors centre already has a central city walking tour and similar productions should be encouraged for other historic villages where walking is an option, and where existing brochures do not currently provide this support. The Bathurst Heritage Trail published by Council in 1998 of Kelso and Bathurst is a good example.

With bike touring the area of interest can be extended. The Bathurst cycle groups already have bike plans developed. To these maps additional historic information from this study could be added.

Eleven Mile Drive through Eglinton would seem to offer a very good example. Many important early pastoral houses are visible around that route which also takes in the village of Eglinton, the existing cycle path along the Macquarie River and the Macquarie River Bicentennial Park. It is important to liaise with the bike user groups of Bathurst.
9.7 Cemeteries and Isolated Graves

Following the successful project ‘100 lives of Bathurst’, (cemetery) there are plans to follow with a similar project covering the region: the 100 lives of Bathurst Region. This will in effect form a specialised self-drive tour that will select and explore the lives of 100 people buried throughout the LGA, while also providing good advice on the care and conservation of the cemetery to those who are most interested in it; the descendants and visitors to that cemetery. Cemeteries that can be included are Kirkconnell, Turondale, Hill End and Tambaroora, Sofala, Wattle Flat, Peel, Kelso, Sally’s Flat and White Rock.

The people chosen will encompass a broad range of time scales, walks of life and occupations, including women, children, men, immigrants and ethnic minorities such as Chinese. A number of nominations have been provided by the public, but in order to get a good coverage of the whole LGA the writers will target selected graves and their stories, especially those with interesting monuments which tell their own story.

The project has begun in a number of other Shires with the general idea being to eventually produce a series of books. By doing such a project in co-operation with many other LGAs the whole process is made more efficient. To date the 100 lives of Bathurst, Orange and Bourke have been published. The 100 lives of Cobar is in writing.

Grave sites, especially the small and isolated ones, are a real draw card to today’s tourists. The regional variations in burial customs is also of interest. A map locating the cemeteries will go in the book. This project is planned for 2007/08.

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[Image: Killongbutta grave stones]
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9.8 Web Site

All the above opportunities need to be on the Bathurst Visitor’s Centre web site to encourage pre-planning of tours.
Part 10

ATTACHMENTS

1. Interim Management Plan Strategy

2. Brochure: “The benefits of being listed”

3. Heritage Inventory List (Field Numbers)

4. Burra Charter

5. SHI data example pages.

The following examples of SHI data forms includes potential state items:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHI</th>
<th>Field Number</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHI</td>
<td>1080611</td>
<td>Abercrombie Caves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHI</td>
<td>1080452</td>
<td>Bathampton Homestead &amp; Brick Barn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHI</td>
<td>1080357</td>
<td>Leeholme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHI</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHI</td>
<td>1080354</td>
<td>Hen &amp; Chicken Inn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHI</td>
<td>1080405</td>
<td>Rockley Mill Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHI</td>
<td>1080385</td>
<td>Northolme and Garden, Rockley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHI</td>
<td>1080356</td>
<td>Former Gold Commissioner’s house Sofala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, Historian.
ATTACHMENT 1

The Interim Conservation Management Strategy
Name of place:

**Statement of significance:**
Describe why the place is important such as
*Eg This is a rare and beautiful house designed expressly for the privileged, and one of the earliest buildings constructed west of the Blue Mountains. It was first commenced to be built in XXX, timber windows and an imposing colonnaded entry porch. The building is located 4 a beautiful garden.....with exceptional views etc The setting is remote and beautiful*

**History:**
*Insert any history that you know about the place.*
*Describe the place*

1. **General Statement of Conservation Approach**
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain all the original fabric...etc

2. **Owner’s or steward’s requirements**
The owners wish to utilise the building in a similar manner for which it was designed, as an exclusive and attractive remote hotel.

3. **What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?**
*e.g. all of the original external walls, door and window surrounds, brick chimneys and fireplaces, etc*

4. **What are the items/fabric that can be altered?**
*the recent electrical and plumbing fittings and services , not sure*

5. **What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?**
*(e.g. exempt from section 57(l) subsections as indicated see attached list: You can claim all exemptions, but some wont apply.*
[a] – demolition – any work under Policy 4
[b] – damage or despoil – no exemption
[c] – move relics or objects – any work under policy 6 after consultation with the local Heritage Adviser
[d] – excavate for relics – any work under policy 6 after consultation with the local Heritage Adviser
[e] – new development – any work under policies 4 and 9 and plan C, and under policies 3 and 6 after consultation with the local Heritage Adviser
[f] – alterations – as for [e]
[g] – signs – any work after consultation with local Heritage Adviser
[h] – trees and vegetation – any work after consultation with local Heritage Adviser and, any other conservation work specified in these policies)*

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, historian.
6. What to do with archaeological material?
(e.g. discuss with Heritage Adviser before excavating in any of the areas with potential, as shown on plan XXXX)

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
(e.g., don’t know if this was the farm where Ben Hall hid in 1861, as rumoured)

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
(e.g. one copy with owner, one with Heritage Adviser, one with Heritage Office library — confidential appendix ‘Y’ with owner and local land council only; ‘Z’ with owner and owner’s insurer only — see policy 10 below)

9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
(e.g. the timber lined well, shown on the plan, will have a cover placed over it and a wire netting and star-picket fence erected around it).

10. What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
(e.g. Obtain funding to mitigate dampness is lower weatherboards of southern wall of cottage. Prepare a photocopied brochure about the history of the place, and obtain a Heritage Council ‘SHR’ plaque to attach to front wall next to front door.)

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?
(e.g. ‘Y’ the story and location of a Wiradjuri site near the old shed; and ‘Z’ the owner’s collection of local tokens and promissory notes).

12. Review
(e.g. this plan should be reviewed every five years, in consultation with the local Heritage Adviser, or This plan should be replaced by a formal CMP within the next five years, subject to availability of Heritage Office funding during that period)

Plans attached
(e.g. plans that form part of this document:
‘A’ — plan showing levels of significance for parts of the item
‘B’ — plan showing areas with archaeological potential
‘C’ — plan showing where any new development can occur, with sketches of preferred styles, dimensions and materials)

NOTE The ICMS is recommended for use
• with items of local significance,
• with items of State significance for which no major changes or interventions are planned, in the short to medium term, that have the potential to materially affect the item, and
• as an interim planning document for SHR items pending the preparation of a standard conservation management plan.

Barbara Hickson, Heritage Adviser in association with the Planning section of the Bathurst Regional Council and Dr. Rob McLachlan, historian.
Attachment 2

Benefits of Being Listed on the State Heritage Register

Listing on the State Heritage Register means that your place has been recognised as having particular significance to the people of NSW. It has been identified by the community as an important place that enriches our understanding of NSW's history.

Note: Also refer to the "Benefits of Being Listed on a Local Environmental Plan" as items listed on the State Heritage Register are normally also listed also on the Local Environmental Plan as well.

Can I carry out alterations and additions to my property?

Yes. Listing a building on the State Heritage Register does not stop owners from making changes to the property or undertaking additions or new work. The listing is simply a way to ensure that the new work or new use is sympathetic and complements the heritage place.

If you are planning to undertake work or change the use of a place listed on the State Heritage Register, you will need to submit an integrated development application to Council with a section 60 application, except under the following circumstances:

- Council has certain delegations to approve applications made under Section 60 where Council's Heritage Advisor is of the opinion that the proposed works will not affect the fabric of the building. In these instances the Heritage Office is not involved in the assessment process where delegation can be used and you simply need to lodge a DA with Council.

Can I sell my property?

Yes. Listing on the State Heritage Register does not place any restriction on the sale or lease of a property. State listing can be used as an asset to sell a property, (refer to "Market Effects" below).

What about maintenance and repair work?

You do not need approval to carry out normal maintenance on a property listed on the State Heritage Register. Like-for-like repair work, such as the replacement of damaged roof shingles, does not require formal approval. The "Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval" document can be downloaded from the Heritage Office’s website which lists the types of development that are considered as exempt from the need for approval. The Heritage Office website address is http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/

Similar to “Alterations and Additions” above, Council has certain delegations where Council’s Heritage Advisor is of the opinion that the proposed works will not affect the fabric of the building, Council can assess the application under delegated authority. Therefore, the Heritage Office is not involved in the assessment process.
What do I have to do if my property is listed on the State Heritage Register?

Inspecting places regularly, and securing and protecting them against weather, fire and vandalism are prudent management practices for any property. These basic measures will also avoid expensive "deferred maintenance". The Heritage Act has identified these practices as the minimum standards required to ensure a property does not deteriorate. Guidelines for the "Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair" can be downloaded from the Heritage Office’s website. The Heritage Office website address is http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/

Benefits for owners

The main reason people purchase heritage buildings is because they like them - for all sorts of reasons. But there are other benefits to owning a heritage place, ranging from potential savings to the everyday enjoyment of living or working in a special environment.

The Heritage Office has a form with additional information about the benefits of listing, "Heritage Listing: Benefits for Owners". This can be downloaded from the Heritage Office’s website.

Heritage Valuation

When a place is listed on the State Heritage Register, the Valuer General is automatically requested to make a heritage valuation for that item. In almost all cases this will result in lower council rates and land tax.

A heritage valuation is based on the existing use of the land rather than its zoned development potential. For example, a house would be valued as a dwelling house, even if that property is located in a commercial or residential zone. The greater the difference between the existing and zoned use, the greater the level of benefit for the owner.

Financial Incentives

The Heritage Office has set up a fund called the Heritage Grant Fund, where funding can be sourced for heritage items that are listed on the State Heritage Register. The table below illustrates the funding spent by the Heritage Office on the Heritage Grant Program from 2001 to 2005 within NSW.

Funding from the Heritage Office for the Heritage Grant Program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>$1,101,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$2,849,000</td>
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<td>$3,217,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>$2,466,000</td>
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The Heritage Office has numerous funding schemes available that apply to State listed heritage items within the Bathurst Regional Council LGA, which are discussed in more detail below.
Conservation Works

This program provides funding for physical conservation work projects for items of state heritage significance. The Heritage Office offers private owners either a two year interest free loan, or a loan repayable with indexation on sale or transfer. Grants and loans are capped at $50,000 per heritage item. The minimum total project cost is $20,000 and the minimum grant or loan available is $10,000.

Land Tax and Local Rate Rebate Grant for Private Owners

This program is aimed at assisting private owners undertaking conservation and maintenance works on items listed on the State Heritage Register. A maximum rebate grant of 47 percent, (47%), is available for conservation and maintenance works to properties listed on the State Heritage Register. The total rebate grant payable to the applicant will be capped according to the total local rates and land tax paid on the property over two consecutive years during 2006 to 2008.

Kick Start

This program provides funding to assist groups in raising funds through a tax deductible appeal to support heritage projects for state and local items. A grant of up to $10,000 is available for items listed on the State Heritage Register or of state significance. A grant of up to $5,000 is available for items listed on a local environmental plan. The applicant will need to formally approach Bathurst Regional Council to match this grant amount through the Bathurst Regional Heritage Fund.

Conservation Management Plans

This program provides funding for the preparation of a Conservation Management Plan, (CMP), or a Conservation Management Strategy, (CMS), for items listed on the State Heritage Register or of state significance. A dollar for dollar grant of up to $2,500 is available for a CMP and a dollar for dollar grant of up to $1,000 is available for a CMS.

Special Purpose Grants and Loans

This program provides funding for projects including works on heritage items listed on the State Heritage Register or of state significance, under urgent or special circumstances. Grants and loans are normally capped at $5,000 per project, but in special circumstances up to $10,000 may be available. The Heritage Office provides applicants with a two year interest free loan or a loan repayable with indexation on sale or transfer. A dollar for dollar grant may be available on request for most applicants, although it is not generally available for private owners.

Interpretation

This program provides funding for exemplar "on-the-ground" interpretation for major NSW heritage sites. This program has strong links with heritage tourism. It focuses on funding innovative best practice projects that communicate and present heritage values to the community. A dollar for dollar grant capped at $20,000 is available. The minimum total project size funded through this program is $20,000.
Heritage Education and Promotion

This program provides support for heritage education and promotional projects that are designed to impact positively on the public appreciation of heritage. The Heritage Office offers applicants a two year interest free loan to cover the reimbursement of out of pocket project expenses. Where the project may generate revenue, guarantees against loss will be considered.

Thematic Studies and Nominations

This program provides funding for thematic studies to identify state significant heritage items and prepare State Heritage Register nominations for key items. The Heritage Office offers grants to cover reimbursement of out of pocket project expenses. Funding is also available for the preparation of State Heritage Register nominations from completed studies.

Market Effects

There is a prestige associated with owning a state listed property, for individuals who appreciate heritage. This can be used as a selling tool to individuals who also appreciate heritage and have the same desire to own such properties. For example “Yarras”, a substantial heritage listed house within Bathurst, was on a recent Current Affairs program which was examining the higher end of the housing market in NSW. The property was chosen for inclusion in the program because of its heritage prestige.

Other Benefits

Tourism Possibilities

There are opportunities for tourism for heritage items, depending on the current use and the preference of the owners. Below is a list of items listed on the State Heritage Register, located within the Bathurst Regional Council LGA, that directly, or indirectly, take advantage of tourism opportunities.

- Ben Chifley’s Cottage, Bathurst
- Golden Gully and Archway, Hill End
- Hill End, Historic Site
- Miss Trail’s House, Bathurst
- Old Government Cottage, Bathurst
- Royal Hotel, Bathurst and
- Cottages and houses in Howick Street, Bathurst.

There are a total of 30 items within the Bathurst Regional Council LGA that are listed on the State Heritage Register. Therefore, approximately 23 percent, (23%), of the State listed places that take advantage of tourism possibilities.

The reputation of being associated with the ownership of a State heritage item

There are people who are proud to be associated with the ownership of a State listed item.
Benefits of Being Listed on a Local Environmental Plan

Listing on a Local Environmental Plan means that your place has been recognised as having particular significance to the people of the community or the region. It has been identified by the community as an important place that enriches our understanding of the area or the region's history.

Can I carry out alterations and additions to my property?

Yes. Listing a building on the Local Environmental Plan, (LEP), does not stop owners from making changes to the property or undertaking additions or new work. The listing is simply a way to ensure that the new work or new use is sympathetic and complements the heritage place.

Generally, if an owner intends to add to or alter a heritage item a Development Application, (DA), will need to be lodged with Council, (note that for buildings that are not listed, the same requirement applies). Therefore listing on a LEP does not require any additional effort in this respect. Council has incentives for minor works related to listed properties only where the work will not materially affect the significance of the site. In these instances Council does not require DAs for items listed on an LEP, that would be otherwise required, (refer to "Current Benefits under the Bathurst Regional (Interim) Local Environmental Plan 2005" below). Some works will also be considered as “Exempt Development”, meaning a DA will not have to be lodged with Council.

Council requires works that are carried out on items listed on a LEP to be sympathetic to the heritage item, (e.g. similar scale and form and complimentary colour schemes and materials). Generally, this is what owners are doing anyway, so listing will not require a change to most current practices.

Can I sell my property?

Yes. Listing on a LEP does not place any restriction on the sale or lease of a property. Local listing can be used as an asset to sell a property, (refer to "Market Effects" below).

What do I have to do if my property is listed on the Local Environmental Plan?

Council does not have the legislative power to enforce general maintenance works on locally listed heritage items. However, it encourages recommendations from the Heritage Office including regular inspections of properties, and securing and protecting them against weather, fire and vandalism. These basic measures will also avoid expensive "deferred maintenance".
Current Benefits under the Bathurst Regional (Interim) Local Environmental Plan 2005

There are a number of benefits available to items under the Bathurst Regional (Interim) Local Environmental Plan, 2005, that are listed on the Local Environmental Plan. These are discussed in more detail below.

Clause 23: Protection of Environmental Heritage of the Bathurst Regional (Interim) Local Environmental Plan, 2005

Clause 23(2) of the BR(I) LEP, 2005, does not require Council consent where it would otherwise be required, if:

(a) The applicant has notified Council in writing of the proposed development, and

(b) In the opinion of Council:

- The proposed development is of a minor nature or consists of maintenance to a heritage item or within a conservation area, and

- The proposed development would not adversely affect the significance of the heritage item or conservation area.

(c) Council has advised the applicant in writing before the development is carried out that it is satisfied that development consent is not required because of the exception created by this subclause.

Therefore, where development consent would normally be required by Council for a proposed development concerning a heritage item, or within a conservation area, it may be excepted by this subclause.

Clause 24: Conservation incentives of the Bathurst Regional (Interim) Local Environmental Plan, 2005

With a heritage building or a building within a conservation area, Council may grant consent to a development application, even if it would otherwise be prohibited by the BR(I) LEP, 2005, if it is satisfied that:

(a) The retention of the building depends on the granting of consent,

(b) The proposed development is in accordance with a Conservation Management Plan, (CMP), that has been endorsed by Council,

(c) The granting of consent would ensure that all necessary conservation work identified in the CMP is carried out,

(d) The proposed development would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the building or its setting, and

(e) The proposed development would not affect the amenity of the surrounding area.
When considering a development application to erect a building on land on which a heritage item is located or on land within a heritage conservation area, Council may also exclude the floor space of the building from its calculation of the floor space of the buildings erected on the land, in relation to the number of car parking spaces required to be provided on site, but only if Council is satisfied that the conservation of the building depends on this exclusion.

This clause also applies to any other building Council considers to be of heritage significance even if it is not listed or within a conservation area. Therefore, under this clause, it is possible to carry out potential development that would otherwise be prohibited by the BR(I) LEP, 2005, where Council is of the opinion that the conservation of the building depends on the proposed development.

**Exempt Development, Development Control Plan**

Under Council's Exempt Development DCP, there are a number of incentives where some types of proposed development may be exempt, (not require Council consent).

**Financial Benefits**

**Bathurst Region Heritage Fund**

Bathurst Regional Council, in conjunction with the NSW Heritage Office, has established a Local Heritage Fund which provides modest support, (generally between $300 to $2,000), on a dollar for dollar grant basis for private projects of restoration or conservation. Applications are encouraged for works on any items that may be considered heritage significant, regardless of whether they are listed on the State Heritage Register or the Local Environmental Plan. However, once the comprehensive LEP has been implemented in 2008, applications for heritage items or significant items within conservation areas will be given priority.

Council’s contribution towards the Local Heritage Fund has increased over the last 3 years. The 2003 – 2004 Management Plan for Bathurst City Council allocated $15,000 towards the Local Heritage Fund. The 2004 – 2005 Management Plan increased Council’s allocation to $22,500 due to the merge between the former Evans Shire and Bathurst City Councils. In the 2005 – 2006 Bathurst Regional Heritage Fund, the Heritage Office increased its contribution to $15,000 and the newly formed Bathurst Regional Council increased its contribution to $22,500.

The average grant has also increased in recent years. In the 2005 - 2006 round the average grant was $880 per application. This was over $100 greater than the average grant in 2004 – 2005. The average grant in 2005 – 2006 is $1,037 per property which is over $150 greater than last year.
Other Benefits

Tourism Possibilities

The type of building the heritage item is and its location influences the potential for tourism activities. Some owners will be able to benefit more so from tourism activities within the Bathurst Regional Council LGA than others. Some owners, of course, will not wish to partake in this activity to maintain privacy, which is appreciated by Council. Examples of heritage items listed on the BR(I) LEP, 2005, located within the Bathurst Regional Council LGA that benefit from tourism include, (but are not limited to):

- Miss Trail's House, Bathurst,
- The Australian Fossil & Mineral Museum, Bathurst,
- Ben Chifley's Cottage, Bathurst,
- Abercrombie House, Abercrombie,
- Bathurst & District Historical Museum, Bathurst,
- Holy Trinity Church, Kelso,
- Old Government Cottage, Bathurst,
- Numerous buildings now serving as restaurants or cafes,
- Numerous listed hotels still operating as pubs, and
- Numerous listed residences which have branched into Bed & Breakfast facilities.

As there are 131 local heritage items, there is in excess of 20 percent, (20%), of items listed on the BR(I) LEP, 2005 that directly or indirectly take advantage of tourism possibilities.

The reputation of being associated with the ownership of a Locally Listed Heritage item

Some owners value the prestige associated with owning a heritage item. This is limited to individuals who appreciate heritage.

Heritage Advisory Service

Council offers the services of a Heritage Advisor to property owners, free of charge, who want advice on heritage buildings including proposed developments, change of use and restoration and maintenance works. Funding from the Bathurst Regional Council and the Heritage Office allows for fortnightly visits from Council's Heritage Advisor. Council has found a significant increase in the demand for the heritage advisory service in recent years.

Market Effects

There is a prestige associated with owning a locally listed property for individuals who appreciate heritage. This can be used as a selling tool to individuals who also appreciate heritage and have the same desire to own such properties. Real estate agents also use heritage listing and values as a marketing tool.
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<td>Winburndale Rd, N. Napolean Reef</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td>63</td>
<td>Bathurst General Cemetery (Old Section)</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>Killongoba Family Cemetery</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>&quot;Glamis Hall&quot;</td>
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<td>66</td>
<td>&quot;Wattle Flat&quot; (old) General Cemetery</td>
<td>Adjacent to 3901 Limekin Rd, Wattle Flat</td>
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<td>67</td>
<td>&quot;Hillcrest&quot;</td>
<td>2510 Diamond Swamp Rd, Meadow Flat</td>
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<td>68</td>
<td>&quot;Leesmore&quot;</td>
<td>366 O'Connell Rd, Melrose</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>&quot;Chinese Cemetery&quot;</td>
<td>Tambaroora Rd, Tambaroora</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>&quot;The Grange&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;The Grange&quot; 3294 O'Connell Rd, Brewongle</td>
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<td>71</td>
<td>&quot;The Grange&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;The Grange&quot; 3294 O'Connell Rd, Brewongle</td>
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<td>72</td>
<td>&quot;Uppingham Church&quot;</td>
<td>567 White Rock Rd, White Rock</td>
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<td>73</td>
<td>&quot;White Rock&quot;</td>
<td>567 White Rock Rd, White Rock</td>
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<td>74</td>
<td>&quot;Goulburn River Timber Bridge&quot;</td>
<td>Goulburn Rd, Bald Ridge</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>&quot;St Stephen's Anglican Church&quot;</td>
<td>Fitzgeralds Valley Rd, Fitzgeralds Valley</td>
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<td>76</td>
<td>&quot;Mildura&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Mildura&quot; 128 Cow Flat Rd, George's Plains</td>
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<td>&quot;Great Western Store&quot;</td>
<td>151 Rand Eng Rd, Hill End</td>
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<td>&quot;Tamborooma&quot; Hill &amp; End General Cemetery</td>
<td>Tamborooma Rd, Kynoch Rd, Hill End</td>
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<td>79</td>
<td>&quot;Tamborooma&quot; Roman Catholic Cemetery</td>
<td>Tamborooma Rd, Tambaroora</td>
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<td>&quot;Royal Hotel, Hill End&quot;</td>
<td>120 Rand Eng Rd, Hill End</td>
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<td>&quot;St Paul's Presbyterian Church&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;Coomber Roasting Pits&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;Fermbrook Marble Quarry&quot;</td>
<td>Fermbrook Rd, Mount Homer Rd, Limekins</td>
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<td>&quot;Rosedale&quot; Former Inn</td>
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<td>&quot;Mountmorran&quot;</td>
<td>2117 O'Connell Rd, Brewongle</td>
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<td>&quot;Roman Catholic Cemetery&quot;</td>
<td>Beaconfield, O'Connell Rd</td>
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<td>&quot;Taronga&quot; Former Railway House&quot;</td>
<td>Taronga Rd, 758 Brewongle Ln, Brewongle</td>
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<td>89</td>
<td>&quot;Brewongle River Bridges over rail&quot;</td>
<td>Adjacent to 663 Tarana Rd, Brewongle</td>
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<td>90</td>
<td>&quot;The Pines&quot;</td>
<td>930 Vale Rd, Perivale</td>
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<td>91</td>
<td>260 Hen &amp; Chicken Ln</td>
<td>260 Hen &amp; Chicken Ln, Evans Plains</td>
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<td>92</td>
<td>Rockley Urban Conservation Area</td>
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<td>93</td>
<td>Former NSWWAJS Bank</td>
<td>16 Budden St, Rockley</td>
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<td>Stables of the former Bank of NSW</td>
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<td>Rockley Mill</td>
<td>12 Budden St, Rockley</td>
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<td>Clubhouse Hotel</td>
<td>12 Budden St, Rockley</td>
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<td>&quot;Curvina&quot;</td>
<td>78 Pepper St, Rockley</td>
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<td>98</td>
<td>&quot;Council Chambers, formerly &quot;Abercrombie&quot;</td>
<td>20 Hill St, Rockley</td>
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<td>Post Office &amp; Residence</td>
<td>12 Hill St, Rockley</td>
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<td>School of Arts Hall</td>
<td>20 Hill St, Rockley</td>
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<td>&quot;Caledo Villa&quot; (formerly &quot;Roughley House&quot;)</td>
<td>39 Phantom St, Rockley</td>
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<td>Copperhamthan Nature Reserve</td>
<td>Colo Rd, Trunkley Creek</td>
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<td>103</td>
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<td>Harry's Grave NOT DONE</td>
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<td>105</td>
<td>Skinner &amp; Bennett Graves NOT DONE</td>
<td>Lagoon Rd, Fosters Valley</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>106</td>
<td>100563</td>
<td>Culver Bridge</td>
<td>Rockley Rd</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>107</td>
<td>100564</td>
<td>Rockley Cemetery</td>
<td>Triangle Flat Rd, Rockley</td>
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<td>&quot;Norholm&quot;, 128 Triangle Flat Rd, Rockley</td>
<td><em>Norholm</em>, 128 Triangle Flat Rd, Rockley</td>
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<td>108(b)</td>
<td>100565</td>
<td>&quot;Norholm&quot;, Garden</td>
<td><em>Norholm</em>, 128 Triangle Flat Rd, Rockley</td>
<td>2 (others)</td>
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<td>Sofala Urban Conservation Area</td>
<td>Sofala</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>110</td>
<td>100567</td>
<td>Royal Hotel</td>
<td>Royal Hotel, 26 Denison St, Sofala</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>100568</td>
<td>Footbridge over the Turon River</td>
<td>Partially located at the riverside park at the end of Denison St &amp; at 6 Davis St, Sofala</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>112</td>
<td>100569</td>
<td>Christ Church Anglican Burial Ground</td>
<td>Sofala Rd, Sofala</td>
<td>7000</td>
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<td>113</td>
<td>100561</td>
<td>General Cemetery</td>
<td>Sofala Rd, Sofala</td>
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<td>Enkitea Flat Burial Ground (Catholic)</td>
<td>Upper Turon Rd, Sofala (south side)</td>
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<td>115</td>
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<td>Trunkley Creek Cemetery</td>
<td>Trunkley Cemetery Rd (Hobbs Yards Rd)</td>
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<td>&quot;Mulgoon&quot;</td>
<td><em>Mulgoon</em> 267 Grove Creek Rd, Trunkley Creek</td>
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<td>117</td>
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<td>Green Swamp Inn, Former</td>
<td>281 Waang Dr, Waang</td>
<td>755000</td>
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<td>118</td>
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<td>Little Oakley Mine Remnants</td>
<td>Sofala Rd, Waang</td>
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<td>&quot;The Old School House&quot;</td>
<td>16 Staffor Rd, Yetholme</td>
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<td>120</td>
<td>100567</td>
<td>Brookland Park</td>
<td>4 Forrest Ln, Yetholme</td>
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<td>121</td>
<td>100568</td>
<td>&quot;Braehton&quot; (1945 &quot;The Pines&quot;)</td>
<td><em>Braehton</em> 214 Gestingthorpe Rd, Perthville</td>
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<td>122</td>
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<td>Gestingthorpe</td>
<td><em>Gestingthorpe</em>, 122 Gestingthorpe Rd, Perthville</td>
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<td><em>Cheston</em>, 23 Gestingthorpe Rd, Perthville</td>
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<td>124</td>
<td>100571</td>
<td>&quot;Sullentwood&quot;</td>
<td><em>Sullentwood</em>, 435 Rockley Rd, Perthville</td>
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<td>125</td>
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<td>Cow Flat Copper Mine</td>
<td>Cow Flat Rd, Perthville</td>
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<td>126</td>
<td>100573</td>
<td>Cow Flat Hotel, Site only</td>
<td>Cow Flat Rd, Perthville</td>
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<td>127</td>
<td>100574</td>
<td>Cow Flat School (ruin)</td>
<td>716 Cow Flat Rd, Perthville</td>
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<td>Cow Flat School Residence</td>
<td>708 Cow Flat Rd, Perthville</td>
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<td>&quot;Native Home&quot;</td>
<td>1715 Trunky Road, Georges Plains</td>
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<td>&quot;Grantham&quot;</td>
<td><em>Grantham</em> 1878 Trunky Road, Georges Plains</td>
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<td>Georges Plains Vernacular Cottage</td>
<td>1840 Trunky Creek Rd, Georges Plains</td>
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<td>&quot;Melton&quot;</td>
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<td>Dennis Island Methodist Church NOT DONE</td>
<td>As above</td>
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<td>&quot;Dennis Island&quot; NOT DONE</td>
<td>2128 Trunky Crk Rd, Georges Plains</td>
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<td>135</td>
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<td>Union Church &amp; Cemetery</td>
<td>Trunky Rd, Caloona</td>
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<td>&quot;Conwy&quot; Ruin</td>
<td>888 Lachlan Rd, Caloona</td>
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<td>&quot;Brownina&quot;</td>
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<td>Cottage, Pepper St (not located)</td>
<td>Pepper St, Rockley</td>
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<td>Rockley Public School</td>
<td>Rockley Public School, 30 Hill St, Rockley</td>
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<td>St Peters Rectory</td>
<td>21 Hill St, Rockley</td>
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<td>141</td>
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<td>&quot;Gristenurst&quot; (formerly known as &quot;Chiselhurst&quot;)</td>
<td>100 Pepper St, Rockley</td>
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<td>&quot;Howarth&quot;</td>
<td>Pine Hill Crescent, Rockley</td>
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<td>Stables &amp; Folly</td>
<td>11 East St, Rockley</td>
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<td>22 Budden St, Rockley</td>
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<td>Terrace of Shops, Rockley</td>
<td>14 Phantom St, Rockley</td>
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<td>&quot;Braside&quot;</td>
<td>6 Budden St, Rockley</td>
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<td>Rockley Shop</td>
<td>10 Budden St, Rockley</td>
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<td>&quot;Banko's Cottage&quot;</td>
<td>14 Budden St, Rockley</td>
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<td>Police Station &amp; Residence</td>
<td>6 Church St, Rockley</td>
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<td>Old Bakery</td>
<td>7 Church St, Rockley</td>
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<td>&quot;The Rockley Store&quot;</td>
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<td>Butcher Shop &amp; Residence - Rockley</td>
<td>6 Hill St, Rockley</td>
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<td>100602</td>
<td>Former School &amp; Residence</td>
<td>6 Hill St, Rockley</td>
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<td>Cottage - Market St Rockley</td>
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<td>&quot;Fosters Valley&quot;</td>
<td>50 Pepper Street, Rockley</td>
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<td>&quot;Amazonia&quot;</td>
<td><em>Fosters Valley</em>, 1811 Rockley Rd, Fosters Valley</td>
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<td>&quot;Amazonia&quot;</td>
<td><em>Amazonia</em>, 4024 Rockley Rd, Fosters Valley</td>
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<td>Brewer's Cottage</td>
<td>3278 Lagoon Rd, Rockley</td>
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<td>Rockley Farm Shearing Shed</td>
<td>Lagoon Rd, Rockley</td>
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<td>537 Burruga Rd, Rockley</td>
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<td>164</td>
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<td>Anglican Church</td>
<td>40 Arthur St, Trunky</td>
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<td>100612</td>
<td>&quot;The Bridle Track&quot;</td>
<td>Between Dunamans &amp; Hill End</td>
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<td>100613</td>
<td>Sofala - Hill End Road</td>
<td>Between Gillan's Bald &amp; Monkey Hill</td>
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<td>Address/Description</td>
<td>1011 Lagoon Rd, The Lagoon</td>
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<td>291</td>
<td>School of Arts Hall</td>
<td>1011 Lagoon Rd, The Lagoon</td>
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<td>292</td>
<td>Springfield* Lagoon Farm ruin</td>
<td>&quot;Springfield&quot; Lagoon Farm, The Lagoon</td>
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<td>Lagoon Road Works</td>
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<td>Bridge</td>
<td>Lagoon Rd, Lagoon Rd, Adjacent to 492</td>
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<td>&quot;Syivia Vale*&quot;</td>
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<td>Catholic Church</td>
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<td>Lagoon Public School</td>
<td>Lagoon Public School, 71 Young St, The Lagoon</td>
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<td>Trunkey Creek Memorial Park</td>
<td>44 Arthur St, Trunkey Creek</td>
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<td>Sofia Dredging Monument</td>
<td>In the centre of Denison St</td>
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<td>Sofia Diggings: Ration Point</td>
<td>Ration Point, Upper Torun Rd</td>
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<td>Sofia stone road bridges (3)</td>
<td>On Hill Rd, Sofia</td>
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<td>304</td>
<td>Sofia village, The Lagoon</td>
<td>The Lagoon</td>
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<td>St John's Church</td>
<td>Bathurst St, Perthville</td>
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<td>&quot;Woodside&quot;</td>
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<td>Portable Ballroom</td>
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<td>&quot;Littleton&quot; Barn &amp; Former Residence</td>
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<td>&quot;Macabea&quot; Cottages</td>
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<td>Old Walang Hall</td>
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<td>Old Napoleon Reef Goldmine/Coppermine</td>
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<td>Miner's Hut</td>
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<td>Former Old Bank</td>
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<td>Cox's Road NOT FOUND</td>
<td>Original road of road built by Cox in 1815 from Emu Plains to Bathurst</td>
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<td>The Macquarie River</td>
<td>From the lower reaches of the Fish and Campbell Rivers to the junction of the Tug</td>
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<td>Victorian House</td>
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<td>The Treehouse Restaurant</td>
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<td>Kellicoch Creek Stone Bridge</td>
<td>7 Glen Oram Ln, Duramana</td>
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<td>Duramana Church</td>
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<td>&quot;The Hilton&quot; Ruin Duramana</td>
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<td>&quot;Leiqag&quot; Cottage</td>
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<td>&quot;Bondara&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;Boxwood&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;Costa Lot&quot;</td>
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<td>Woollen Mill - site only, Wattle Flats</td>
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Rockley Sportsground
Budden St, Rockley
7002
1028627

Catholic Cemetery
Long Swamp Rd, Trunkley Creek
213
723806

Cemetery
6621 Goulburn Rd, Trunkley Creek
3

Catholic School
Burlston Rd, (near Frove Ck Rd)
57 Hobbys Yards Rd, Trunkley Creek
61
753049

Pine Ridge
"Pine Ridge", (near Trunkley Creek)

Banytes Mine

Sally's Flat Catholic Cemetery
2236 Hill End Rd, Sally's Flat
127
756978

Former university building
1216 Mid Western Highway, Evans Plains
1
856705

Bee Keeper's Inn (Hallway House)
"Hallway House", 2319 Mitchell Highway Vitoria
10
750929

Macquaure Woods
32 Cashens Ln Vitoria
196
750375

Former Experimental Farm
Browning St, Mitchell
166
750375

Charles Stuart University - former teachers college
Browning St, Mitchell
236
750375

WWII Buildings
Browning St, Mitchell
236
750375

see 429 Original Farm & Farm School Buildings
Browning St, Mitchell
236
750375

Forster King William Inn, also former Turon & Evans Shire Chambers
7 Lee St, Kelso
1001027

"Woodstone"
24 Gilmour St Kelso
2
841361

Tundale Cemetery
Adjacent to 2831 Tundale Rd, Tundale
188

Boundary Road Reserve
365 Stewart St, Mitchell
138

"Landsdown"
Ceramic Ave, Raglan
3
854665

"Stony Creek Station" Shearer's Oven
183 Tundale Rd, Durama
106
46495

"Walton" Shearing Shed & School House
1659 Freeman Road, Walton
4
247662

Miller's Flat School
1882 Freeman Road, Miller's Flat
10
755788

Frommantle Rd Bridge over the Macquarie River
Freemantle Rd, Miller's Flat

Mount Stewart Private Cemetery
Ophir Rd, Stewarts Mount
1
750375

"Black Rock Station"
3169 Limekins Rd, Limkins
254
755803

Limekins Road Bridge
Adjacent to 2662 Limkins Rd, Limkins
22

"Tunbridge"
3228 Limekins Rd, Paling Yards
292
755803

Anglican Church
Christie Street, Raglan
3
871405

Waggin Way & Windmill
71 Harris Road, Raglan
2
797296

Lions Club Drive Trees
Lions Club Drive, Kelso
2

Heaps Cottage
Off Warrigal Lane, Hill End
2
758517

Hill End Fire Shed
Clarey Street, Hill End
2

Beyers Avenue
Beyers Ave, Hill End
2

Mount Gray Gold Field
Abercrombie Caves, Bald Ridge Road, Abercrombie
7

Bridge over Eagles Creek
Adjacent to 1821 Mitchell Highway, The Rocks
7
750375

Brookdale Park

Simpson (Edgecliff) original factory
Eglington Rd, Llanarth
1
786617

Valle Circuit
The Lagoon Road & Goman's Hill Rd
NA

Bunker & ADI Site
Stewarts St, Bathurst
1
134798

Mount Panorama Race Circuit
Mount Panorama
2
758605 + others

Wastewater Treatment Works
Moncrieff St, Bathurst
2 + others
758605

Simpson's Line of Road
Mitchell Highway, west of Bathurst
7

Lake Lagoon Rd, Lake Lagoon Rd
7008
1056537

Wambool Nature Reserve
Timberidge Road, Wambool
7
755805

Wallaby Rocks
567 Hill End Rd, Sofala
2
837735

Wimbaldurn Dam
Sibley Rd, Yethalme
7
756722

Bathurst Regional Airport
P.J. Moodie Dr, Raglan
18
1056529

Bathurst Copper Butterfly Nesting Sites
Mensing Rd, Glamire

St Stanislaus College
220 Bentinck St, Bathurst
1
758605

Bathurst High School
281 George St, Bathurst
1
758605

Railway Bridge
Over the Macquarie River, Bathurst
NA

Denison Bridge
Over the Macquarie River, Bathurst
NA

Vehicular Bridge over rail. Rockett Street
Over the Railway (Rockett St) Bathurst
NA

Bathurst District Hospital
361 Howick St, Bathurst
1
724302

Bathurst Showground Group
Keidell AY, Bathurst
1
750665

Ben Chifley Cottage
10 Busby St, South Bathurst
1
870728

Bathurst Railway Station
48 Durham St, Bathurst
275
820989

Bathurst Bus Station
Hannah St, Bathurst
1
1062485

Australian Fossil & Mineral Museum
85 William St, Bathurst (facing Howick St)
1 + others
856918 + others

School of Arts Book Collection
74 Keppey St, Bathurst
2
1076086
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<td>1080743</td>
<td>Sportsground Groundstand Group</td>
<td>48 Durham St, Bathurst</td>
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<td>1080743</td>
<td>Walter Kable Memorial Gates</td>
<td>48 Durham St, Bathurst</td>
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<td>1080742</td>
<td>Macquarie River Bicentennial Park</td>
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<td>1080742</td>
<td>Peace Park</td>
<td>48 Durham St, Bathurst</td>
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<td>1080742</td>
<td>Ohuka Garden</td>
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<td>Victoria Park</td>
<td>Howick St, Bathurst</td>
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<td>1080740</td>
<td>Centennial Park</td>
<td>Benflick St, Bathurst</td>
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<td>Cobb &amp; Co. Coach</td>
<td>Bathurst Visitor Information Centre, 1 Kendall Ave, Bathurst</td>
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<td>489</td>
<td>1080200</td>
<td>Ben Chiffey Engine</td>
<td>Currently at Lithgow being restored</td>
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<td>Old Government Cottage</td>
<td>16 Stanley St, Bathurst</td>
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<td>1060086</td>
<td>Central Lamp Standards</td>
<td>Streets of Bathurst</td>
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<td>1060977</td>
<td>Benflick Street Elm Trees</td>
<td>Benflick St, Bathurst</td>
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<td>Mchattie Park</td>
<td>William St, Bathurst</td>
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<td>Kings Parade</td>
<td>Russell St, Bathurst</td>
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<td>1060739</td>
<td>Chiffey Memorial Park</td>
<td>Commonwealth St, West Bathurst</td>
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<td>1060735</td>
<td>Limekin's Roasting Pit</td>
<td>East Wing, Bathurst Courthouse, Russell St, Bathurst</td>
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<td>Eglington Memorial Hall</td>
<td>Alexander Street, Eglington</td>
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<td>Peel Village</td>
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<td>St Agnes Hostel (former)</td>
<td>202 Durham St, Bathurst</td>
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<td>Russell St, Bathurst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>508</td>
<td>1060622</td>
<td>Murray Cottage</td>
<td>Buyers Ave, Hill End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509</td>
<td>1060622</td>
<td>Haefliger's Cottage</td>
<td>Denison St, Hill End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>510</td>
<td>1060623</td>
<td>Carver's Cottage</td>
<td>Bowen St, Hill End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>511</td>
<td>1060623</td>
<td>Black's House</td>
<td>Reef St, Hill End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512</td>
<td>1060626</td>
<td>Hill End CWA Hall</td>
<td>Buyers Ave, Hill End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>513</td>
<td>1060626</td>
<td>Fairfax House</td>
<td>Reef St, Hill End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>514</td>
<td>1060627</td>
<td>Hocking's Cottage</td>
<td>Tambaroona St, Hill End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>515</td>
<td>1060628</td>
<td>Lyle's Cottage</td>
<td>Tambaroona St, Hill End</td>
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<tr>
<td>516</td>
<td>1060629</td>
<td>Northey's Store</td>
<td>Clark Street, Hill End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>517</td>
<td>1060630</td>
<td>The Sacred Heart Church</td>
<td>Denison St, Hill End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>518</td>
<td>1060632</td>
<td>The Recolty</td>
<td>Buyers Ave, Hill End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>519</td>
<td>1060212</td>
<td>Beyer's Cottage</td>
<td>Clark Street, Hill End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>520</td>
<td>1060497</td>
<td>Part of Road</td>
<td>Hill End Road, Hill End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>521</td>
<td>1060498</td>
<td>Cottage</td>
<td>11 Denison St, Sofala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>522</td>
<td>1060498</td>
<td>Commercial Premises</td>
<td>13 Denison St, Sofala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>523</td>
<td>1060509</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>Durman Rd, Pei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>524</td>
<td>1060759</td>
<td>Woolard's Cottage</td>
<td>Clark Street, Hill End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>525</td>
<td>1060760</td>
<td>Smythe's Cottage</td>
<td>Hill End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>526</td>
<td>1060655</td>
<td>Bathurst Cathedral Bells</td>
<td>11 Church St, Bathurst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>527</td>
<td>1060646</td>
<td>Bryan's Butcher Shop</td>
<td>Clark Street, Hill End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>528</td>
<td>1060655</td>
<td>Carleone House</td>
<td>Tarena - O'Connell Rd, Tarena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>529</td>
<td>1060358</td>
<td>Raglan Hall (former school)</td>
<td>Christie Street, Raglan</td>
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<tr>
<td>530</td>
<td>1060365</td>
<td>Raglan Village</td>
<td>Denison St, Sofala</td>
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<td>531</td>
<td>1060427</td>
<td>Sofala Heritage Wall</td>
<td>3585 Hill End Rd, Hill End</td>
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<tr>
<td>532</td>
<td>1060831</td>
<td>Cottage</td>
<td>Upper Turren Rd, Sofala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>533</td>
<td>1060764</td>
<td>Isle of Dreams</td>
<td>Stewart St, Evans Plains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>534</td>
<td>1060765</td>
<td>Stewart Street</td>
<td>Cephr Rd, Stewarts Mount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>535</td>
<td>1060768</td>
<td>Bridge over Sawpit Creek</td>
<td>68 Bant St, Bathurst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536</td>
<td>1060003</td>
<td>Victorian Cottage</td>
<td>42 Lloyds Road, South Bathurst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>537</td>
<td>1060147</td>
<td>Hill End Visitor's Centre</td>
<td>42 Lloyds Road, South Bathurst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>538</td>
<td>1060428</td>
<td>All Hallow's</td>
<td>42 Lloyds Road, South Bathurst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>539</td>
<td>1060428</td>
<td>Chinese Mines</td>
<td>42 Lloyds Road, South Bathurst</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Item Name: Abercrombie Caves
Location: Caves Road, Abercrombie River [Bathurst Regional]

Address: Caves Road
Suburb / Nearest Town: Abercrombie River 2795
Local Govt Area: Bathurst Regional
State: NSW

DUAP Region: Southern & Western
Historic region: Central Tableland
Parish: Bombah
County: Georgiana

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex:
Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:
Item Type: Landscape
Group: Landscape - Natural
Category: Other - Landscape - N
Owner: National Parks & Wildlife Service

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: Limestone Caves
Former Uses: Limestone Caves

Assessed Significance: State
Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: Extensive and beautiful caves including large caverns over the passing Grove creek has significant historical connection with 'Ribbon Gang' and other fugitives. These caves are considered to be the second most important geologically and aesthetically in NSW, after Jenolan Caves.

Historical Notes or Provenance: It is believed the limestone system, made up of ancient ocean sediments, was laid down about 430 million years ago. There is evidence Aboriginal people of the area used land around the caves surface. One dreamtime legend has it that a half fish, half lizard monster lived in waters that ran through the caves. White settlers are believed to have first visited the caves, then known as the Burrangylong Caverns, in the 1820s.

Ralf Entwistle and 14 other members of the Ribbon Gang stumbled into the Grove Creek Caves and it is thought they took shelter here from the police for some time. After a rest period they left the caves and travelled up the creek, then were attacked by the troopers, and fought back, at the top of Grove Creek Falls. The gang retreated again to the caves, probably this time to the cave now known as the Bushranger's cave.

Some 64 years later Sam Grosvenor discovered a set of leg irons in the Bushrangers Cave, believed to have been dropped there by the Troopers pursuing the Ribbon Gang.

....Ref (From the walkabout website http://www.walkabout.com.au)

Located 289 km west of Sydney and 72 km south of Bathurst, Abercrombie Caves are the most accessible cave system in New South Wales.
Abercrombie Caves

Location: Caves Road, Abercrombie River [Bathurst Regional]

This particularly attractive collection of limestone caves offer the usual array of stalagmites and stalactites. There is a river with a couple of particularly beautiful pools and the caves themselves have an array of columns and shawls with names like 'Hall of Terpsichore', 'Angel's Harp', 'Plum Pudding' and 'Diamond Cascade'.

The local Aborigines, the Burra Burra group who were part of the larger Wiradjuri tribe, knew of the caves although, interestingly, there have been no artifacts found in the Arch Cave. (However Bill Allen a local aboriginal, has mentioned the remains of an Aboriginal were found and were dated at approximately 10,000 years old. Apparently the hands and feet had been amputated and the male was left to die in the cave). In 1977 a research team found stone tools and animal bones (some from extinct animals) in a shelter north of the Great Arch.

There is some doubt as to who was the first European to see the Arch Cave. As early as 1821 the Sydney Gazette reported that 'a cave of considerable dimensions has been recently discovered in the neighbourhood of Bathurst' although, at the time, there was no confirmation that this report referred to Abercrombie Caves.

Throughout the 1830s people from the surrounding properties would visit the main cave and by the 1840s it was a popular visiting place. A survey was carried out in 1842. The Sydney Morning Herald reported on a visit to the caves in 1843 and the immensely gifted artist, Conrad Martens, arrived and made a number of sketches in May, 1843.

The discovery of gold in the area in the 1850s (Tuena - 1851, Mount Grey - 1854) resulted in a huge increase in visitors to the caves. In 1860 the miners at Mount Grey built the first stage in the Arch Cave. It was replaced in 1880 and the replacement is still used occasionally today.

The discovery of gold also meant a dramatic increase in bushranging in the district and, once again, the caves became a popular retreat when bushrangers were being chased. In his book 'The Abercrombie Caves', author Geoff Bates claims 'It is believed that Ben Hall and his gang (including Frank Gardiner and John O'Meally) spent considerable time at the caves in the years 1863 to 1865.'

By 1870 the caves were popular with visitors from Sydney and by 1888 a temporary keeper was employed to look after the caves which were suffering from graffiti and vandals. By 1895 more than 1000 people a year were visiting the caves.

Themes:
1. Environment
   State Theme: Environment - naturally evolved
   Local Theme: Limestone caves
2. Governing
   State Theme: Law and order
   Local Theme: Fugitives hiding place
3. Culture
   State Theme: Leisure
   Local Theme: Public caves
The Abercrombie Caves are about 70 kilometres south of Bathurst, not far from the former
gold-mining village of Trunkey Creek.
The caves are a fine limestone formation. Cave viewing supervised by NSW Dept. of
Tourism. Camping and tourist facilities kept at low key. The area is within a NPWS Nature
Reserve.
These caves are considered to be the second most important in NSW (after Jenolan
Caves)
The main cave, and well known of the Abercrombie caves is the Archway Cave. This is a
large natural limestone based bridge of land that spans across the Grove Creek which flows
to the Abercrombie River. Inside the archway is an extensive range of cave formations.
Daylight enters the cave from each direction, but between the cave is also lit artificially to
highlight features of the formations.
A few interesting points:
1. The pink colour of the ceiling of the cave is actually a fungi.
2. The white spots on the ceiling of the cave that are visible near the arch are actually
cobwebs.

Physical Condition: Very good.

Modification Dates:
Recommended Management: The caves are managed by a trust who also managed Jenolan Caves and the Wombeyan Caves
Management: Recommended Management  No Action, follow existing management controls

Further Comments: The caves are managed by a trust who also managed Jenolan Caves and the Wombeyan Caves

Criteria a) It is believed the limestone system, made up of ancient ocean sediments, was laid down about 430 million years ago.

Criteria b) Associated with bush rangers Ralf Entwistle and 14 other members of the Ribbon Gang stumbled into the Grove Creek Caves

Criteria c) The main cave, and well known of the Abercrombie caves is the Archway Cave. This is a large natural limestone based bridge of land that spans across the Grove Creek which flows to the Abercrombie River. Inside the archway is an extensive range of cave formations.

Criteria d) Important culturally as a place visited for leisure

Criteria e) These caves are considered to be the second most important in NSW
Bathurst Regional Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

Item Name: Abercrombie Caves
Location: Caves Road, Abercrombie River [Bathurst Regional]

 Criteria g)

Integrity / Intactness: Very intact.

References:
- Author
  - Caves Reserve Trust
  - Geoff Bates
  - Ken Keck, Barry Cubitt

Studies:
- Author
  - Evans Shire Council Heritage Study
  - Hickson in assoc with Bathurst Regional Council
  - National Parks & Wildlife Service

Parcels:
- Parcel Code
- Lot Number
- LOT 74

Latitude: S 33° 54.741
Longitude: E 149° 21.614

Location validity:
- Map Name:
- AMG Zone:

Listings:
- Custom Field One:
- Custom Field Two:
- Custom Field Three:
- Custom Field Four:
- Custom Field Five:
- Custom Field Six:

Data Entry:
- Date First Entered: 21/10/2005
- Date Updated: 26/09/2006
- Status: Partial
Item Name: Abercrombie Caves
Location: Caves Road, Abercrombie River [Bathurst Regional]

Caption: Abercrombie Caves
Copyright: B.J. Hickson
Image by: B.J. Hickson
Image Date: 7/11/2005
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080611b.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080611u.jpg
Item Name: Abercrombie Caves
Location: Caves Road, Abercrombie River [Bathurst Regional]

Caption: Abercrombie Caves - entry to caves.
Copyright: B.J. Hickson
Image by: B.J. Hickson
Image Date: 7/11/2005
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080611c.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080611v.jpg
Bathurst Regional Heritage Inventory

Item Name: Bathampton Homestead, stables and brick barn.
Location: 2021 (Bathampton Rd) Mid Western Highway, Bathurst [Ba

Address: 2021 (Bathampton Rd) Mid Western Highway
Suburb / Nearest Town: Bathurst 2795
Local Govt Area: Bathurst Regional
State: NSW

DUAP Region: Southern & Western
Historic region: Central Tableland
Parish: Cole
County: Bathurst

Other/Former Names:
Area/Group/Complex:
Aboriginal Area:
Curtillage/Boundary: GPS for barn S 33.29.299 E 149.24.940, GPS for Homestead refer below.
Item Type: Built
Owner: Private - Individual
Admin Codes:
Current Use: Residence
Former Uses: Residence

Group ID: Group: Farming and Grazing
Category: Homestead Complex

Code 2: Code 3:

Assessed Significance: State
Endorsed Significance:
Statement of Significance:
A well sited and commanding brick homestead and stables building, presumed designed by Edward Gell a leading architect of the period. Very high level of original integrity.
Important association with Gilmour and Rutherford families.
A brick barn, which was convict built, is one of the oldest buildings in the district still stands and has a number of socially significant connections to important events in the district.

Historical Notes or Provenance: B. Betlington was the first man to occupy and stock the property known as Bathampton. He had arrived in the colony in 1827. The Gilmour family were established at Bathampton, in a former house, by 1868.
The present homestead was built between 1871 and 1874 and David Jones was the builder. The bricks were made on the property by a Mr. Robinson.
The brick barn, was believed to have been used as a temporary 'lock-up' for the properties young men, when the 'Ribbon Gang' were in the vicinity in the early 1830s. This was done in order to stop them from "joining up". Many shearers camped in the barn which once had a sleeping loft. (Entwistle and his companions gathered a gang of 20 or 30 who became later known as the Ribbon Gang. Entwistle and nine others of the gang were eventually captured by a volunteer force, tried on one day and hung on the following Tuesday, 2nd November 1830)

In October 1915, the WWI recruitment 'Cooee' marchers, traveling from Gilgandra to Sydney, camped the night at the Bathampton Woolshed (Barn). Mr. Gilmour, then a bachelor, invited the leaders of the march to join him at the homestead for the night.
The Gilmour family had 8 or 9 children, one of whom, Richard Gustavus inherited Bathampton. After his death the property passed to his nephew Norman Rutherford in 1926. The sister of R.G. Gilmour, Mary Louisa Gilmour married the eldest son of James Rutherford the director of Cobb & Co, also a James Rutherford, in 1890, at Bathampton.

JOHN GILMOUR

Upon arrived in the colony in 1833, J. Gilmour moved to the free settler’s area of Bathurst and lived there for some years. John’s life’s career was as a pastoralist, and he soon acquired properties on the Bogan River, and at Coopers Creek. Later he bought Bulgandramine, a large Dubbo district holding, and lived there when first married Emma Hamline. When this property was sold in 1874 John bought Bathampton and built the present grand brick house. Emma died at Bathampton in 1880. During his career he also acquired other local properties including Blackdown, located on 11 Mile Drive.

Designer: Edward Gell
Maker / Builder: David Jones
Year Started: Year Completed: 1874 Circ: No

Physical Description: Hughes Trueman Ludlow report this building designed by prominent Bathurst Architect Edward Gell in 1874 for John Gilmour, this building responds magnificently to a beautiful site. Comprises slate roof above Flemish bond brickwork with plaster mouldings to semi-circular arched windows, and verandah supported on timber posts with applied mouldings, simple brackets to ground floor only. The entrance is marked by a very dominate porch featuring mixed gothic and classical detailing. The building is beautifully planned around a central hallway with fine staircase.

The property also includes a kitchen wing at the rear and stables, together with established gardens and also a brick fodder barn believed to have been constructed c1830 with interesting roof framing, gable construction and a serious rising damp problem.

2006 Description as above. The kitchen wing has house servants quarters in the past. The stables have been partly converted to workshop and car garage. The detail of the buildings indicate that they were built at the same time as the house, although different style of brick bond are used: English garden wall in the stables, and Flemish bond in the house. The brick barn has a loft structure with round openings near the apex of the gable ends that probably
Bathurst Regional Heritage Inventory
State Heritage Inventory

Item Name: Bathampton Homestead, stables and brick barn.
Location: 2021 (Bathampton Rd) Mid Western Highway, Bathurst [Ba

Physical Condition: Very good

Modification Dates:
Recommended Management:

Further Comments: Very high level of original integrity in this building group which has seen little change since construction

Criteria a) Very early settled property.
Criteria b) Important association with the Gilmour family were established at Bathampton by 1868.
Criteria c) Believed to have been designed by Edward Gell a leading architect of the period.
Criteria d) The brick barn, was believed to have been used as a temporary 'lock-up' for the properties young men, when the 'Ribbon Gang' were in the vicinity in the early 1830s. In October 1915, the WWI recruitment 'Cooee' marchers,

Criteria e)
Criteria f) In terms of overall intactness, with the property staying largely within the same family for so long, this is a rare item

Criteria g)

Integrity / Intactness: Very intact and original

References:
Author: Geoff Smith
Title: A history of the Fitzgerald's Valley.
Year: 1983

Studies:
Author: Evans Shire Council Heritage Study
Title: Hughes Trusman Ludlow
Year: No 90 1987

Title: Bathurst Regional Council Heritage Review
Year: F/N 60 2005


Latitude: S 33.29.349 Longitude: E 149.24.720

Location validity: State Heritage Inventory
Full Report with Images
Page 3

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.
**Bathurst Regional Heritage Inventory**

**State Heritage Inventory**

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**Item Name:** Bathampton Homestead, stables and brick barn.

**Location:** 2021 (Bathampton Rd) Mid Western Highway, Bathurst [Ba

---

**Map Name:**

**AMG Zone:**

**Listings:**

- **Name:** National Trust of Australia register
- **Title:** Bathampton House and S
- **Number:** 31/05/1976

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**Custom Field One:**

**Custom Field Two:**

**Custom Field Three:**

**Custom Field Four:**

**Custom Field Five:**

**Custom Field Six:**

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**Data Entry:**

- **Date First Entered:** 19/10/2005
- **Date Updated:** 26/09/2006
- **Status:** Partial
**Bathurst Regional Heritage Inventory**

State Heritage Inventory

**Item Name:** Bathampton Homestead, stables and brick barn.

**Location:** 2021 (Bathampton Rd) Mid Western Highway, Bathurst [Ba

Images:

![Image of Bathampton Homestead](1080452c.jpg)

**Caption:** Bathampton Homestead

**Copyright:** B.J. Hickson

**Image by:** B.J. Hickson

**Image Date:** 24/01/2006

**Image Number:**

**Image Path:**

**Image File:** 1080452c.jpg

**Thumb Nail Path:**

**Thumb Nail File:** 1080452v.jpg
Item Name: Bathampton Homestead, stables and brick barn.
Location: 2021 (Bathampton Rd) Mid Western Highway, Bathurst

Images:

Caption: Bathampton stables.
Copyright: B.J. Hickson
Image by: B.J. Hickson
Image Date: 24/01/2006
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080452d.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080452w.jpg
Item Name: Bathampton Homestead, stables and brick barn.
Location: 2021 (Bathampton Rd) Mid Western Highway, Bathurst [Ba

Caption: Bathampton brick barn- end view.
Copyright: B.J. Hickson
Image by: B. J. Hickson
Image Date: 24/01/2006
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080452e.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080452x.jpg
Item Name: Bathampton Homestead, stables and brick barn.
Location: 2021 (Bathampton Rd) Mid Western Highway, Bathurst

Caption: Bathampton homestead in the landscape.
Copyright: B.J. Hickson
Image by: B.J. Hickson
Image Date: 24/01/2006
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 10804521.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080452y.jpg
Item Name: Bathampton Homestead, stables and brick barn.
Location: 2021 (Bathampton Rd) Mid Western Highway, Bathurst [Ba

Images:

Caption: Bathampton Homestead
Copyright: Hughes Trueman Ludlow
Image by: Hughes Trueman Ludlow
Image Date: 16/08/1985
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080452a.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080452t.jpg
Item Name: Bathampton Homestead, stables and brick barn.
Location: 2021 (Bathampton Rd) Mid Western Highway, Bathurst [Ba
Image(s):

Caption: Bathampton Homestead- rear view
Copyright: Hughes Trueman Ludlow
Image by: Hughes Trueman Ludlow
Image Date: 16/08/1985
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080452b.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080452u.jpg
Leeholme

Location: 3669 O'Connell Road, Kelso [Bathurst Regional]

Address: 3669 O'Connell Road
Suburb / Nearest Town: Kelso 2795
Local Govt Area: Bathurst Regional
State: NSW

Other/Former Names: Leeholm

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:
Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built
Owner: Private - Individual

Admin Codes: Code 2:
Current Use: Pastoral residence: farmhouse with brick stables
Former Uses: Pastoral residence - not presently in use

Assessed Significance: State

Statement of Significance: A well sited house built in 1872 with panoramic views, set high on a hill with long avenue of trees leading to it. The site contains a number of substantial buildings: especially the main house originally designed by architect Gell, and two large stables and carriage buildings plus smaller structures at rear. The majority of the major buildings are brickwork English bond. The house was restructured in the 1920s and given an incongruous look of federation bungalow look with low pitched roof and exposed rafters. The property also has importance with its association with cattle and sheep breeding and with horse breeding and racing.

Historical Notes or Provenance: In 1870 George Lee’s father died and he inherited land at Kelso and other stations including South Condobolin, later known as Merriwee. Leeholme was built in 1872 for George Lee, where he became well known as a stud-breeder of merinos and Shorthorn cattle, but will long be remembered as an MLC and for his involvement in the racing industry, and, his Melbourne Cup winner Merriwee in 1899 (Internet Melbourne Cup records).

Lee travelled widely in the management of his affairs and resisted the persuasion of F.B. Sutor to stand for the Legislative Assembly in 1881, finally at Sutor's instigation. Sir Henry Parkes recommended his appointment to the Legislative Council and in December Lee reluctantly accepted nomination.

Top floor was removed sometime after 1920, and was the styled in the ‘californian bungalow’ manner.
A colonial cedar sideboard, decanters, glasses and two still life watercolours of fruit, all from Leeholme can still be seen in Miss Traill's (Lee's grand-daughter) house.
ARCHITECT: Local architect Edward Gell, regarded as Bathurst's important resident 19th century architect designed the building in 1871 for George Lee.

OWNERS: George Lee (born Claremont near Kelso 1834- died Kelso 1912 - Aust Dictionary of Biography, on-line ed.) and Emily Lee (nee Kite) were the original owners.

Designer: Edward Gell (first stage)
Maker / Builder: Unknown
Year Started: 1871 Year Completed: 1872 Circa: No

Physical Description: Noted from the Hughes Trueman Ludlow consultants 30/08/1985 - This building was designed by Edward Gell in 1871 for George Lee. It originally had two storeys, the upper one being removed some time after 1920. The rear of the building has a complex of outbuildings, including stables to house George Lee's racehorses. The house is situated at the end of a long drive with an avenue of trees down each side. This site has a number of substantial buildings apart from the homestead there are at least two large stables and carriage buildings. The majority of the major buildings are in brickwork. English bond is favoured. The homestead sits on a rise in the landscape, with great panoramic views in the distance. The real feature of the house is a front portico with a lookout balcony on the top. The portico is paint rendered finish it has arched openings and a flat roofed of reasonably low pitched roof above. The whole roof is low pitched with many gables its corrugated iron clad and the gables feature panels of battens in geometric patterns with shingles above. The entrances have archways in render. Windows are timber frame double hung and the house features some bays windows. The front and side return verandah has been reconstructed in the last 40 years. Another feature of the roof is exposed rafter. The house originally had a 2nd two storey portico which was demolished. The name Leeolme is spelt slightly different on the original etched glass with the 'e' missing in Holme. The gables and paneling probably happened in the depression days when the upper portico was removed. One of the many small outbuildings is a small blacksmiths cottage. This is a simple face brick building verandah along one face, supported on four posts very high pitched corrugated iron clad roof. Small timber building at the rear held the gas making machine for lighting the house. There is a series of other attached buildings such as the dairy, the meat house. Surrounding the house is some substantial trees obviously dating back to the beginning. This property passed out of the hands from the 'Lee' family perhaps a long time ago.
Leeholme
Location: 3669 O'Connell Road, Kelso [Bathurst Regional]

Modification Dates: Upper storey removed 1920.1872 - Leeholme was built in 1872
Large complex of outbuildings, stables - dates unknown

Further Comments: The homestead building is spoilt architecturally in many ways by the alterations of the 1920s. However still an exception building collection.

Criteria a) Leeholme was built in 1872 for George Lee. Lee was involved in the racing industry, and had a Melbourne Cup winner, Merriwee in 1899

Criteria b) Associated with stud-breeding of merinos and Shorthorn cattle. Also political significance with G. Lee being an MLC

Criteria c) A well sited house with panoramic views, set high on a hill with long avenue of trees leading to it. This site contains a number of substantial buildings: the house originally designed by architect Gell, and two large stables and carriage buildings plus smaller structures at rear. The majority of the major buildings are brickwork English bond. The house was restructured in the 1920s and given an incongruous look of federation bungalow look with low pitched roof and exposed rafters.

Criteria d) Important house for the Lee family descendants

Criteria e) Potential for research into the many outbuildings and their purposes.

Criteria f) Very good and rare collection of pastoral buildings dating from the 1870s.

Criteria g) Apart from changes in the 1920, the buildings have good integrity.

References: Author | Title | Year
--- | --- | ---
C W Stomen | Aust Dict of Biography, on-line ed. | 
C W Stomen | Guide Book for Miss Traill’s House | 
Theo Barker | History of Bathurst | 1998
Theo Barker | A Pictorial History of Bathurst | 

Studies: Author | Title | Number | Year
--- | --- | --- | ---
Hughes Traeman Ludlow | Bathurst City Council Heritage Study | No 231 | 1990
Hickson in assoc. with Bathurst Regional Council | Bathurst Regional Council Heritage Review | F/N 68 | 2005

Parcels: Parcel Code | Lot Number | Section | Plan Code | Plan Number
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
LOT 51 | | DP | 1013488 | 

Date: 28/09/2006
Item Name: **Leeholme**  
Location: 3669 O'Connell Road, Kelso [Bathurst Regional]

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Location validity:  
Spatial Accuracy:  
Map Name: 467940  
Map Scale:  
AMG Zone:  
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Nothing:  

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<td>National Trust of Australia register</td>
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Custom Field Two:  
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Custom Field Four:  
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Custom Field Six:  

Data Entry:  
Date First Entered: 11/10/2005  
Date Updated: 26/09/2006  
Status: Partial
Caption: Leeholme- front view of homestead.

Copyright: B.J. Hickson

Image by: B.J. Hickson

Image Date: 4/10/2005

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 1080357a.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 1080357t.jpg
Item Name: Leeholme
Location: 3669 O'Connell Road, Kelso [Bathurst Regional]

Images:

Caption: Leeholme- stables and carriage building.
Copyright: B.J. Hickson
Image by: B.J. Hickson
Image Date: 4/10/2005
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080357b.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080357u.jpg
Item Name: Leeholme
Location: 3669 O'Connell Road, Kelso [Bathurst Regional]

Caption: Leeholme- stables and carriage building.
Copyright: B.J. Hickson
Image by: B.J. Hickson
Image Date: 4/10/2005
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080357c.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080357v.jpg
Item Name: Leeholme
Location: 3669 O'Connell Road, Kelso [Bathurst Regional]

**Images:**

![Image of Leeholme with caption](1080357.png)

**Caption:** Leeholme- outbuilding.

**Copyright:** B.J. Hickson

**Image by:** B.J. Hickson

**Image Date:** 4/10/2005

**Image Number:**

**Image Path:**

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**Thumb Nail Path:**

**Thumb Nail File:** 1080357w.jpg
**Bathurst Regional Heritage Inventory**

Item Name: Leeholme
Location: 3669 O'Connell Road, Kelso [Bathurst Regional]

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<td><img src="1080357e.jpg" alt="House Image" /></td>
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Caption: Leeholme front view.
Copyright: Hughes Trueman Ludlow Consultants
Image by: Hughes Trueman Ludlow Consultants
Image Date: 30/08/1985
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080357e.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080357x.jpg
Item Name: Leeholme
Location: 3669 O'Connell Road, Kelso [Bathurst Regional]

Caption: Leeholme - outbuilding.
Copyright: Hughes Trueman Ludlow Consultants
Image by: Hughes Trueman Ludlow Consultants
Image Date: 30/08/1985

Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080357f.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080357y.jpg
Caption: Leeholme as it originally appeared with its second storey intact.

Copyright: Edward Gell collection

Image by:

Image Date:

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 1080357g.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 1080357z.jpg
**Address:** Tambaroora Road  
**Suburb / Nearest Town:** Tambaroora 2850  
**Local Govt Area:** Bathurst Regional  
**State:** NSW  

**DUAP Region:** Southern & Western  
**Historic region:** Central Tableland  
**Parish:** Tambaroora  
**County:** Wellington

**Other/Former Names:** Group ID:

**Area/Group/Complex:**

**Aboriginal Area:**

**Curtinage/Boundary:**

**Item Type:** Built  
**Group:** Commercial  
**Category:** Other - Commercial

**Owner:** National Parks & Wildlife Service  
**Admin Codes:**

**Current Use:** Chinese Cemetery  
**Former Uses:** Chinese Cemetery

**Assessed Significance:** State  
**Endorsed Significance:**

**Statement of Significance:**
The cemetery contained the scattered evidence of the initial burial place of many Chinese who died at the Chinese camp of Tambaroora in the 1850s to 1880s near Hill End. Over 80 Chinese are recorded as being buried at Tambaroora although today no tangible evidence remains above ground today. The area is important for its historic associations with the Chinese who played a major role in the gold rush to that area.

**Historical Notes or Provenance:**
This site was the formal cemetery for the Chinese population on the Tambaroora gold field, near Hill End, from the late 1850s to the mid to late 1880s. In March 1858 confrontations erupted between Chinese and European miners. Donald Friend in his book 'Hillendiana' told the story: A group of Chinese had been sold a lease (in jest) which already belonged to a party of white diggers. Two of the later came up to town (Hill End) on a spree which lasted several days. On returning to their claim they found the shaft filled in, and a number of Chinese working busily in the vicinity. Upon investigation they were supposed to have discovered the bodies of their murdered mates buried in the shaft, so they raised a mob of diggers against the Chinese.

By 1861 the census showed 2235 people living in the area and 1625, over half, were Chinese. The Chinese camped at the base of Red Hill and the area was probably locally known as Chinatown, Tambaroora.

While most of the Chinese at Tambaroora were alluvial gold miners, some were market gardeners or did both in order to maintain a basic subsistence living. George Ah Chung was one such man. He stated that he was a miner and market gardener (Ref Mayne p 100), and other miners remembered the Chinese miners combining that work with vegetable growing. Near the Chinese cemetery is an area called Moonlight Flat. It was named after a Chinese...
market gardener who grew vegetables there, and who supplied vegetables to the Royal Hotel in lieu of rent, as the flat was owned by the hotel owner Mrs W.H.Eyre. (ref Friend). There were also Chinese store keepers in the Tambaroora settlement.

A Chinese temple was built in the area, and the State Library contains a copy of an image of it. (Ref J. Wilton). The Chinese miner’s huts or shanties and their temple or joss house, was built near Green Street, and did not survive past the 1930s (ref Mayne). The last Chinese resident, New Chip, is recorded as dying at Tambaroora in 1934, aged 104.

Artists Donald Friend and Donald Murray recorded that they found some stonés and artifacts, in 1947. In his words: The place is so overgrown now (1966) that is is difficult to find; only the faintest trace remains of the (original) fence that enclosed it, though you may chance to stumble on a boulder and find it is a broken headstone lightly engraved with spidery characters of Chinese writing*.

According to cultural tradition many bodies were exhumed by agents of families and transported to China for reburial. However excavation in the area in 1973 revealed an urn with bones intact. The urn was replaced. It is assumed that other urns remain.

An inspection of the site in April 2006 has revealed in terms of remaining gravestones, stele or artifacts everything has been removed. However artifacts from the Chinese occupation of Hill End district have been found over the years and some remain in storage at Hill End, however without provenance.

State Govt Birth, Death and Marriage records, combined with Mudgee Library records for 'Chinese Deaths registered at Tambaroora indicate the following were some of the Chinese died at Tambaroora:

Song Chu d.1859 age 31
Laon Seung d.1859 age 40
Ah Leon Charley d.1859 age 32
Wong Sujin d. 1859 age 18
Oy Chu Wong.d.1859 age 47
Low choy d. 1859 age 36
Lean Guu Tau d. 1859 age 30 at Wellington
Kho Ho d. 1859 age 36 at Wellington
Car Ton d. 1859 age 30 at Wellington
Ar Ton d. 1859 at Wellington
Ar Tone d.1859 at Wellington
James Lee d. 1859 age 40
PooTan d.1859
Sou Ah Lew d. 1859
Ang Gun Chan d. 1859 (father An Gun Chan)
Low Kin d. 1859
Low Gee d. 1859
Poo Ah d.1860 age 24
Gee Ton d. 1860 age 20
Ah Yan d. 1860 age 34
Ah Low d. 1861 age 18
**Chinese Cemetery, Tambaroora**

**Location:** Tambaroora Road, Tambaroora [Bathurst Regional]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Death</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ah Tie</td>
<td>d. 1861</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ah Pow</td>
<td>d. 1861</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ah Tine</td>
<td>d. 1861</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ah Karl</td>
<td>d. 1861</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ah Tam</td>
<td>d. 1861</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ah Fat</td>
<td>d. 1861</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ah Loie</td>
<td>d. 1861</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ah Sam</td>
<td>d. 1861</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ah Mow</td>
<td>d. 1861</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sie Ming Wong</td>
<td>d. 1861</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am Bouy</td>
<td>d. 1861</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ah Heen</td>
<td>d. 1861</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soi Chong</td>
<td>d. 1863</td>
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</table>
| Ali J Lung    | d. 1863       | 22   | (or Ali J Leung) age 22
| Ar See        | d. 1863       | 30   |
| Sang Koo      | d. 1863       | 22   |
| Hop Oung      | d. 1863       |      |
| Hong Chie     | d. 1863       |      |
| Hin Li        | d. 1863       | 39   |
| Cook Choi     | d. 1863       | 39   |
| Chong Soi     | d. 1863       |      |
| A Chong       | d. 1864       |      |
| Hon Ng        | d. 1864       |      |
| Hon Hin       | d. 1864       |      |
| Ar Loa        | d. 1864       |      |
| Chor Pung     | d. 1864       |      |
| Hine Qui      | d. 1864       |      |
| Ar Hol        | d. 1865       |      |
| Ar Kil        | d. 1865       | 55   |
| Yin Mow       | d. 1865       |      |
| Tack na       | d. 1865       |      |
| New Chap      | d. 1865       | 36   |
| Lin Chin      | d. 1865       |      |
| Ar Sup        | d. 1865       |      |
| Ah Tin        | d. 1866       | 40   |
| Ah Chu        | d. 1866       |      |
| Ah Hung       | d. 1868       |      |
| Young Chung   | d. 1868       |      |
| Ar Sorro      | d. 1868       | 29   |
| Ar Fung       | d. 1868       |      |
| Young Chung   | d. 1869       |      |
| Lum Pen       | d. 1869       |      |
| Tuck Ah Tow   | d. 1870       | (father Ah Tuck, mother Ar See) |
| El Fung Heor  | d. 1870       |      |
| Hing See Fung | d. 1870       |      |
| Klein Sang    | d. 1870       | (father Henry, mother Gishi) |
| Benjamin Law Sing | d. 1872 | (father Charles, mother Margt) |
| Mock See      | d. 1872       | 40 years |
Chinese Cemetery, Tambaroora

Location: Tambaroora Road, Tambaroora [Bathurst Regional]

Jane Ah Fee d. 1873
Elizabeth Ah Fung d. 1873
Ah Ket d. 1873
Mind Fung d. 1873
Hooney Lee d. 1875
You Pun d. 1876
Yu Ling d. 1880
Dat Sing d. 1886
Ho Duck d. 1889
Ah Lun d. 1894
Goon Yee d. 1895
Chong Ping d. 1896
Ah Mong Elizabeth d. 1897

Themes:

National Theme: 8. Culture
State Theme: Religion
Local Theme: Joss House Site

8. Culture
9. Phases of Life
Birth and Death

Designer:

Maker / Builder: Chinese

Year Started: 1858 Year Completed: 1897 Circa: Yes

Physical Description: The site of the Chinese cemetery is to the south west of the Catholic cemetery at Tambaroora on a rise on fairly level land surrounded by sloping land in a bush clearing above Moonlight Gully. The place has been fenced with barbed wire, presumably by the NPWS. The area was obviously well cleared initially and today no mature trees exist on it. One large young tree at the centre top only. The only 'foreign' remains include fragments of glass and metal, and a small portion of bush concrete. The site still contains scattered depressions.

(Around 1978 it is recorded by the National Estate records that the site consisted of a scattering of depressions and mounds. In the area a leather strap which was once supported on wooden posts delineating the cemetery boundary.)

In the near vicinity of cemetery there is a former water race, mullock heaps, mining holes and other remnants of the former intensive mining. Fossicking for gold is still carried out today on the nearby Tambaroora Creek and the Golden Gully.

Physical Condition: The site has been little disturbed since exhumation of bodies around the turn of the century to possibly the 1930s, due to foot access only and the fact that its location is not widely known or publicised. The site is generally cleared.

Modification Dates:

Date: 28/09/2008

State Heritage Inventory
Full Report with Images

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.
Chinese Cemetery, Tambaroora

1978 archaeological investigation was undertaken.

Recommended Management:

Further Comments: The area around the cemetery is rich with evidence of former gold mining and would provide an opportunity for comparative study of mining techniques, European and Chinese.

Criteria a) The site was the formal cemetery for the Chinese population on the Tambaroora gold field near Hill End in the late 1850s and again, during the mid to late 1880s.

Criteria b) Scattered evidence of the initial burial place of many Chinese who died at the Chinese camp of the 1850s to 1880s near Hill End, existed in the 1880s and presumably still exist as an archaeological resource. It is important for its historic associations with the Chinese who played a major role in the gold rush to that area.

There is a Holtermann collection containing a photograph of the Joss House and of other Chinese related sites in Tambaroora.

Criteria c) The information on Chinese separate and distinct burial rites and location factors are important to preserve.

Criteria d) Chinese were a very important part of the gold rush period. The 1861 census showed Tambaroora had 2235 people living in the area and 1625, over half, were Chinese.

Criteria e) Although many Chinese bodies were resumed and returned to China around the turn of the century, there is evidence that some graves remain intact. The site has potential for archaeological investigation.

Criteria f)

Criteria g) Separate and distinct Chinese cemeteries were a feature of some central west gold fields such as here at Tambaroora and at Windeyer, a gold field nearby.

Integrity / Intactness: No apparent evidence above ground.

References:

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<td>FIN 69</td>
<td>2005</td>
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Parcels:

Latitude: Longitude:

Location validity: Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name: Map Scale:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.
Bathurst Regional Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

Item Name: Chinese Cemetery, Tambaroora

Location: Tambaroora Road, Tambaroora [Bathurst Regional]

Listings:

Name: National Trust of Australia register
Title: Chinese Cemetery
Number: 019056

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 03/01/2006 Date Updated: 26/07/2006 Status: Basic
Item Name: Chinese Cemetery, Tambaroora
Location: Tambaroora Road, Tambaroora [Bathurst Regional]

Images:

Caption: Chinese Cemetery-Old diggings at Tambaroora.
Copyright: B.J. Hickson
Image by: B.J. Hickson
Image Date: 16/04/2006
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080686a.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080686t.jpg
Caption: Chinese Cemetery-Old diggings at Tambaroora.

Copyright: B.J. Hickson

Image by: B.J. Hickson

Image Date: 16/04/2006

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 1080686b.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 1080686u.jpg
Item Name: Mildura  
Location: 128 Cow Flat Road, Georges Plains [Bathurst Regional]

Address: 128 Cow Flat Road  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Georges Plains 2795  
Local Govt Area: Bathurst Regional  
State: NSW  
DUAP Region: Southern & Western  
Historic region: Central Tableland  
Parish: Grantham  
County: Bathurst

Other/Former Names: Mildura stud  
Area/Group/Complex:  
Aboriginal Area:  
Curtisage/Boundary:  
Item Type: Built  
Group: Farming and Grazing  
Category: Homestead Complex  
Owner: Private - Individual  
Admin Codes:  
Current Use: Abandoned residence  
Former Uses: residence  
Code 2:  
Code 3:

Assessed Significance: State  
Endorsed Significance:  

Statement of Significance: The collection of buildings known as 'Mildura House' is of considerable local, regional and state significance because it represents a range of building styles and periods from the original Georgian house wings and stone out buildings, to the mid Victorian Italianate additions at the front of the house.

It is one of the great houses of the landed gentry of the Colonial and the Victorian period, which surrounded the developing town of Bathurst and whose owners generally associated themselves with a great variety of public responsibilities.

It has a strong association with a number of people of historical note including emancipist merchant Samuel Terry, pastoralist Joseph Smith, social identity Mrs Joseph Smith, and industrialist and agricultural machinery manufacturer George Fish.

The house group illustrates the development in pastoral accommodation over a 150 year period.

The house group is a visual landmark, situated on a rising hill overlooking the Queen Charlotte Vale, and long known and easily identified by residents of the region.

Historical Notes or Provenance: Extract from the Mildura CMP. See references.

The historical background comprises information that provides a historical context relating to the development of the rural holding known as 'Mildura House'.

By the 1820s land grants were allocated in the district, often to a select community of former military men and well to do settlers and squatters. The plain was parcelled out in large holdings of two thousand acres or more.

The decade of 1820s saw an influx of wealthy settlers making their homes in the district.
Thomas Icely at ‘Saltiram’, the Cox’s at ‘Hereford’, Colonel Stewart at Stewarts Mount, Capt Piper at ‘Alloway Bank’, George Ranken at Keloshiel, George Suttor at ‘Brucevale’. Many of these families were to play a prominent part in the development and growth of Bathurst.

Parish of Grantham at Georges Plains
The Parish of Grantham, County of Bathurst was first surveyed about 1823 and the original land grants were allocated at that time. Our interest is in the history of Portion 41, Parish of Grantham, at Georges Plains. Located south west of Bathurst on Cow Flat Road (sometimes called Vale Road). When Portion 41 was surveyed it was created with an area of 2,650 acres and had frontage to Queen Charlotte Vale Creek. The land was a parallel shaped allotment that rose topographically from the creek westwards towards the summit of Mt Grantham.

At a later date the Tuena Road dissected the western edge of the holding, and later again the Great Western Railway line also cut through the western end of the property.

The Dulhunty’s — c.1824 to c.1828
It would seem that Portion 41 was first granted to Dr John Dulhunty Jnr, the son of retired English naval surgeon John Dulhunty. The grant seems to have been allocated about 1824, and was probably managed as a partnership between the three Dulhunty brothers.

Dulhunty’s land at George’s Plains was surveyed on 31 January 1827 and the Land Board recommended that the land be allocated to Dulhunty for a term of 2 or 3 years. Dulhunty had indicated to the government that either he, his brother Robert or George Clay would reside on the holding and manage it with a free overseer under him. At a similar time at least 6 convicts were assigned to both Robert Dulhunty and George Clay. These men would have provided the basis for a work force to manage livestock on the land grants.

It is unlikely that the Dulhunty’s or Clay built any substantial buildings on Portion 41, or 42, or were the ones to call Portion 41 ‘Mildura’.

Little is known of the life and times of George Clay. Portion 42 was granted to GB Clay in 1825 and he took possession of the land in 1827. The property was called ‘Burgage’. The land was transferred to William Lawson senior in 1834. Lawson and the trustees of his estate held the land until 1889 when it was sold to Robert Pratley. The holding was later known as ‘Melton’ and was occupied by a series of tenant farmers.

Dulhunty mortgaged 2660 acres in Parish of Grantham to James Orr in 1829 for 135 pounds. The Dulhunty family does not appear associated with Portion 41 Parish of Grantham after this time.

Samuel Terry — c.1828 to 1838
The next name to be associated with Portion 41 was the very successful Sydney based emancipist merchant Samuel Terry. It is not known exactly when Terry acquired Portion 41, or the circumstances of the acquisition, however it is known that Terry was associated with the Bathurst district from the early 1820s and gained Government permission to move some
of his livestock over the Blue Mountains to the Bathurst district in 1821.

Samuel Terry was one of the Colony’s most successful ex-convicts who by 1820 had accumulated 19000 acres of land. Listed in Bigges Report of Land Held by former convicts in NSW in 1820, Samuel Terry, freed by servitude, held 2000 acres by grant and 17,000 acres by purchase. Within another decade Terry had increased his land ownership to close to 50,000 acres.

Terry was born in England in 1776 and was transported to Australia in 1801. One account suggests he was sentenced for stealing geese, while the Australian Dictionary of Biographies states he was convicted of the theft of 400 pair of stockings. He worked under the guidance of Samuel Marsden in a stonemason’s gang on the Parramatta female factory and gaol. Before his sentence expired in 1807 he had served as a private soldier, had been self-employed as a stonemason, and had set up a shop in Parramatta. Maybe coincidence, or perhaps part of our story, a Samuel Terry was listed as a Private at Parramatta who fought at the Irish uprising in the Battle of Vinegar Hill on 4 August 1804.

By 1808 Terry was not only a landowner, but was part of a group that approached Governor Bligh for ‘privileged of trade’ and trial by jury. He was listed as a favoured recipient of government cattle and by 1809 held land along the Hawkesbury River. Terry moved to Sydney and became an innkeeper. In March 1810 he married the widow know variously as Rosetta (Rosata) Marsh or Madden (nee Pracey). She had come free to the colony in 1799 on the convict ship the Hillsborough, probably with her husband convict Edward Madden who died at Cape Town. Rosetta later married another convict, Henry Marsh, and again she was widowed. She was an innkeeper when she married for the third time, to Samuel Terry. He acquired both her inn in Pitt Street and legal guardianship of her three children.

In 1811 Samuel Terry obtained a license for the inn and continued his retail shop business. From that time, and possibly earlier, he began his traffic in the exchange of liquor for land grants. The Terrys prospered rapidly first through their inn, then by land speculation in city and pastoral properties. By 1820 Samuel Terry held 18,000 acres and was an important supplier of flour and fresh meat to the government.

In 1821 Samuel Terry was granted Government approval to remove some of his stock over the Blue Mountains to the Bathurst district. Samuel acquired several land grants within the Bathurst district during the following decade, including the title to Portion 41 in the Parish of Grantham. He appears in the 1824 Government records for the ‘Return of grain in the possession of settlers and other private citizens in the Bathurst District’. In the 1828 Census Samuel Terry was listed as having 23 men in his employ at Bathurst. Their occupations included shepherds, but keepers, carter, miller and fencer. Some of these men could have been employed at George’s Plains and if so, would have lived there.

In the late 1820s Terry consolidated his business interests. Samuel Terry built the Terry Buildings - a long line of brick houses, shops and offices that brought in high rents during the boom years. He also developed farming properties at Liverpool and in the Nepean, Yass and Bathurst districts and established a bloodstock stud on his Illawarra holding. He also held interest in several flourmills and breweries.

Despite criticism be attained a position of public eminence and often public responsibility. He held political aspirations and was the first president of the ‘Australian Society for the
Promotion and Cultivation of Colonial Produce and Manufacturers’. In 1826 he became the president of the Masonic Lodge.

While we have little evidence of Terry’s involvement with Portion 41 Parish of Grantham, there are accounts of him visiting the district. One such account was by the Rev Orton who recalled a visit to Bathurst in 1832 accompanied by Samuel Terry. Rev. Orton preached at Lane’s ‘Orton Park’ at Bathurst and Samuel Terry’s farm ‘Milah Murrah’. The latter name may have been the name for Portion 41, or perhaps it refers to the property previously identified as ‘Millawarra Station’ and thought to be located to the north of Bathurst.

In 1834 Samuel Terry was seized by a paralytic stroke. When Samuel Terry died on 22 February 1838 his estate was valued at 250,000 pounds. His funeral was the most lavish seen in Australia, complete with flags, Masonic ritual and a procession led by the military band of the 50th Regiment.

Although we have limited information on Samuel Terry’s business dealings with Portion 41 Parish of Grantham we do know that he took over the land grant in the late 1820s and that he had an assigned convict work force in the Bathurst district at that time. He appears to have been actively involved in the development of all his land grants and sought special Government favour for allocation of land clearing gangs and acquisition of livestock. He is likely to have developed the ‘Mildura’ holding during his time of ownership, through land clearing and farming. To achieve this Terry would have had to have a work force situated on the property and it is still conjecture that it was during his tenure that the stone buildings located on ‘Mildura’ were constructed. It is of interest that Samuel Terry was a stonemason and therefore knowledgeable about the construction of stone buildings. He certainly had the background and the resources (both financial and labour intensive) to have established the nucleus of a station outpost at ‘Mildura’. The granary building, for instance, has bays on its ground floor windows, suggesting the need to secure the building’s contents from theft. This aligns with the nature of bushranger and aboriginal attack on out stations in the district during the 1820s.

If the stone buildings were constructed during Samuel Terry’s ownership, the most likely era was between 1825 and 1835 (before Terry’s debilitating stroke), and before the 1837–41 drought (or Terry’s death in 1838).

Rosetta Terry and the estate trustees -- 1838 to 1880
The later edition parish maps for the Parish of Grantham show Portion 41 held by Rosetta Terry, JT Hughes, TWM Winder and James Norton.

After the death of Samuel Terry the appointed trustees of his will were Samuel’s wife Rosetta, his son-in-law John Terry Hughes, former business partner TWM Winder and Solicitor James Norton. Rosetta remained as a trustee of the estate until her death at her Pitt Street Inn on 5 September 1858.

Thomas White Melville Winder came to the Colony as a free settler on the ‘Frederick’ in 1817. He was a sea captain and a Sydney storekeeper. He visited Calcutta May 1819 to March 1820 before returning to Sydney and establishing the Lachlan Flour Mills at Kensington, in association with Samuel Terry. The company was renamed Lachlan & Waterloo Flour mills in 1821 and the partnership expanded to include William Hutchinson, Daniel Cooper, George Williams and William Laverton.

During the administration of the trustees several events occurred that would have had an
impact on the farm management and resources of 'Mildura'. Firstly the colony was gripped by a severe drought from 1837 to 1841. This was followed by an international slump in the demand for wool and an economic depression commencing in 1844. During this era transportation of convicts ceased, which had a serious effect on the availability of the pastoral workforce.

Then an event that shaped the future of the colony occurred in 1851 with the finding of payable gold at Ophir. The immediate result of the gold find was Australia’s first gold rush. Men flocked to the gold field, abandoning their employment. Many were to return when the Eldorado did not materialize.

Towns such as Bathurst were to eventually benefit from the wealth that the successful miners brought to the area, with a subsequent revival of the district’s prosperity. While it is known that ‘Mildura’ was held by Terry’s trustees from 1838 to 1860 we have little information on the farming practices of that time, or the development of the holding. It does seem likely that during these years, using the wealth of the estate that additional building was undertaken at 'Mildura'. The scenario suggests that it was during this phase of ownership that the substantial brick residence was constructed on ‘Mildura’. No records have been located to determine the year of construction, or to determine who was the principal occupier of the house. Given that Samuel Terry’s son-in-law and son each owned land in the vicinity it is possible that either John Terry Hughes or John Terry may have occupied ‘Mildura’. It is unlikely that any of the estate trustees other than John Terry Hughes had reason to establish a residence at Bathurst, or that a substantial residence would have been constructed for the use of an overseer. The death of Rosetta Terry in 1858 may have been the catalyst for the sale of ‘Mildura’, as the trustees sold the property in 1860.

Joseph Smith - 1860 to 1879
Joseph Smith remains a somewhat elusive figure in history. His early days are unknown. He had settled in the Trunkey district purchasing land at Long Swamp and Arkel, as well as leasing large tracts of land, sometime in the 1840s. He appears to have been a prosperous settler who was involved in the development of the western areas of NSW.

He seems to have begun his accumulation of land in the central west about 1843, and was a regular attendee at land sales held by the Carcoar Crown Lands Office until the 1860s.

A year after his 1860 purchase of Portion 41 Parish of Grantham, now called ‘Mildura’, he acquired adjacent land in the parish of Apsley, Cole and Ponsoby. His Bathurst district holdings accounted for approximately 4000 acres if land. In addition he held pastoral leases including ‘Merriwa’ of 4000 acres on the Lower Lachlan and another property called ‘Merrowee’ near Hay. He later added ‘Murree’ in the Central Darling district to his pastoral holdings.

Joseph Smith married Jane Stewart of ‘Blair Athol’, Blayney, at Bathurst in 1856. Their children were: Mary Lucy who was born in 1851, Joseph was born in 1863. Caroline Janet was born in 1866.

The Bathurst area saw something of a building boom during the 1870s. The reason for this can be linked to the prosperity brought to the area as a result of the 1850-60s gold rush and the improved international trade of rural produce. A number of large residences were built in
the Bathurst district during the 1870s such as ‘Bathampton’ for Gilmour, ‘Littleborne’ for Francis Lord and ‘Leeholme’ for the Lee family. Most of the major building works in the area of that era were designed and built by the architects such as Gell, Sadlier, Rowe, Thorn and the Backhouse brothers.

The Smiths in 1874 sought to modernize the existing residence at ‘Mildura’ by adding and altering to the front of the building. An advertisement appeared in the Bathurst Times on Saturday 5 September 1874, calling for tenders for the alterations and additions.

To Builders

Tenders will be received on Wednesday 9th September for sundry alterations and additions to Joseph Smith Esq’s residence ‘Mildura’, Vale Road, George’s Plains as follows:

1st Bricklayers work
2nd Carpenters, joiners and finishing trades
3rd The whole in one sum

Plans and specifications may be seen and all particulars obtained at the office of the Clerk of Works, Old Kirk, Bathurst, or at the office of Mr Thomas Rowe, Architect, Vickerys Chambers, Pitt Street, Sydney.

Thomas Rowe was a well-known Sydney architect. He was born in Penzance, Cornwall, England in 1829 and entered his father’s building business when he was 15, as a draftsman. From 1857 until 1895 he practiced as an architect with his clientele being based in Bathurst, Orange, Newcastle, Goulburn and Sydney. Thomas Rowe designed the Byng Church, Holy Trinity Church in Orange and many of the local parish churches, as well as being the architect to the building works at ‘Mildura’. In selecting Thomas Rowe to design their homestead renovations the Smith’s choice one of the colonies leading architects. Rowe’s work was considered to evolve from the simplistic to the elaborate to the excessive, and at times was described as heavy handed and unimaginative.

Rowe was a founder of the Institute of Architects of NSW in 1871 and its president in 1876-89. Unfortunately the plans for the 1874 alterations to ‘Mildura’ have not available, so we do not know from that source the extent of the works. We have to rely on interpretation of the current floor plan and building materials to determine the extent of the 1870s renovation work.

Joseph Smith does not appear as a frequent participant in Bathurst and district matters. He does gain a mention in Bathurst history books with regard to the Bathurst Coursing Club that was formed in the mid 1870s. George Lee imported hares for the sport of coursing, however the hares were shot by persons unknown to the club members. Despite the members consternation over the setback to their sport Joseph Smith, of Perthville, bought hares from Victoria and soon ‘the herds increased satisfactorily’. (As Perthville is located in close proximity to George’s Plains it is considered that the mentioned Joseph Smith could be the same Joseph Smith as our ‘Mildura’ owner.

The Smiths were involved in the establishment of St John’s Church of England at George’s
Mildura

Plains. Joseph Smith was a warden of the church about 1870. In 1874 he gave 26 acres of land located on the opposite side of Queen Charlotte's Vale Creek to 'Mildura' for the construction of St John's parsonage. Smith also provided a significant amount of the funds to build the residence. It was about this time that the Rev Boyce of St Johns at George's Plains married Caroline Stewart – Jane Smith's sister.

In 1877 Joseph Smith donated land for the Grantham School. This generous offer was not quite so generous as it first appeared, when it was realized that half of the land was actually located within the adjacent holding owned by the estate of William Lawson.

In his Will Joseph Smith appointed two of the district's most prominent men as trustees to his estate. They were JN Gilmour of 'Bathampton' and Charles McPhillamay. Both men died in 1896 and Mudgee Commission Agent George Stewart was appointed in their place.

In 1881 Portions 7 to14 in the Parish of Cole were transferred to JN Gilmour & Charles McPhillamay as trustees for Mary Lucy Smith. The property remained under the administration of trustees until its sale in 1915.

The Parliamentary return of landholders of 1 January 1885 listed Mrs Jane Smith of 'Mildura', Georges Plains as owning 1022 acres of land. She stated that she owned 10 horses, 27 cattle, 6 pigs and 720 sheep.

Mrs Jane Smith continued to hold the ownership of the 'Mildura' block for a number of years, although a system of tenancy prevailed throughout this phase. In the National Advocate of 1 February 1890 a clearing sale is listed for Mrs Joseph Smith of 'Mildura'. The auctioneer was Clements and McCarthy of Bathurst.

George Fish

Tenant farmers occupied 'Mildura' in the era following the death of pastoralist Joseph Smith. One of the best-known tenant farmers was George Fish who it seems resided at 'Mildura' about 1887.

George Fish arrived in Sydney from Culcombe in Somersetshire in 1857 on the ship 'Zeminda'. He commenced work as a "Smithy" at the "Forge" Perthville. He married Mary O'Riely at St Michael and Johns Church Bathurst on 4 August 1859. He established a foundry in Bathurst in 1862 and became well respected as a maker of agricultural machinery. The business remained in the family for approximately one hundred and thirty years. Ploughs manufactured by George Fish were famous throughout the west. George Fish leased 902 acres from Percy and Mary Lucy Davidson in 1887, while Jane Smith reserved the right to gather firewood from the property for the use of her family. The tenancy system continued at 'Mildura' until 1914 when the property was subdivided into four allotments and sold. The Estate's other holdings were also dispersed about this time.

1914 subdivision and sale of 'Mildura'

Block 1 of the 'Mildura Estate' contained the homestead and farm buildings. A teacher, Thomas Quinn, purchased the holding. The property remained in the Quinn family ownership.
Mildura

128 Cow Flat Road, Georges Plains [Bathurst Regional]

until 1948 when the block was sold to Frederick Christy. In turn Christy sold the property in 1954 to Daniel Hubbard of Cober. During Daniel Hubbard’s ownership of the property he built the farm she located at the rear of the southern wing of the house. The metal trusses used in the shed bear his name – no doubt written by material distributor to identify the job lot.

The holding was then sold to Bert Cook before its further subdivision and sale. During this era the house was vacant and fell into disrepair. David Loundoun purchased the 16-acre homestead block and undertook an extensive program to restore the old home and outbuildings. The homestead block again changed hands in 2003 when the current owner Lindy Appleford purchased the land.

Themes: National Theme  State Theme  Local Theme
3. Economy  Pastoralism  Pastoral Homestead
4. Settlement  Accommodation (Housing)  Early Pastoralists house
5. Working  Labour  Early stone buildings

Designer:
Maker / Builder:
Year Started: 1840  Year Completed: 1845  Circa: Yes

Physical Description: The most recent section, c. 1880 comprises two large rooms with bay windows, central hallway, front verandah and small verandah rooms, all built in typical ‘boom’ style with plastered walls and mouldings to semi-circular arched windows. The broad verandah is supported on square timber posts with applied mouldings and relatively simple brackets.

To the rear are several one and a half storeyed brick wings forming a courtyard, built at a much earlier time and including several very large fireplaces, dormer windows etc., Also to the rear several very early stone outbuildings with brick quoins.

There are other barns and huts on the property in various stages of decay.

None of the buildings are occupied and their survival is threatened; urgent attention is required.

Physical Condition: Very good overall condition, with current owners restoring the buildings in a ‘best practice’ method.

Modification Dates: Restoration current from c. 2002.
The shearing complex was apparently pulled down and rebuilt on a neighbouring property.
Item Name: Mildura
Location: 128 Cow Flat Road, Georges Plains [Bathurst Regional]

Further Comments:

Criteria a) The site shows evidence of significant human activity demonstrating living conditions and customs associated with pastoral pursuits in NSW from the earliest squatter's days, where a man (Joseph Smith) established a home on one holding for his wife and family.

Criteria b) This place has a strong association with a number of significant people: John Dulhunty and the Dulhunty family who later settled the Dubbo district, emancipated merchant Samuel Terry and his wife Rosella, Joseph Smith - squatter and grazier, Jane - Mrs Joseph Smith, benefactor to the Bathurst Experimental Farm and Victorian era socialite, George Fish - successful engineer and manufacturer of farming equipment.

Criteria c) The site, which has developed European building styles of over 160 years and within its collection demonstrates a number of excellent building types

Criteria d) This place still has some information to yield and further research potential, especially with respect to the development of this site from one era to another, and from its earliest settler and the possible use of convict labour.

Criteria e) The collection of buildings is a fine representative example of the 'landed gentry' class of accommodation dating from the earliest settlement west of the divide.

Integrity / Intactness: Quite intact from the Smith period.

References:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Conservation Management Plan</td>
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<td>Hughes Trueman Ludlow</td>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>1987</td>
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<td>Hickson in assoc. with Bathurst Regional Council</td>
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Longitude: E 149° 31.114

AMG Zone:  
Easting:  
Northing:

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Location: 128 Cow Flat Road, Georges Plains [Bathurst Regional]

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Custom Field Two:
Custom Field Three:
Custom Field Four:
Custom Field Five:
Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 12/10/2005  Date Updated: 26/09/2006  Status: Partial
Item Name: Mildura
Location: 128 Cow Flat Road, Georges Plains  [Bathurst Regional]

Caption: Mildura
Copyright: Hughes Trueman Ludlow consultants
Image by: Hughes Trueman Ludlow consultants
Image Date: 5/08/1985
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080366a.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080366t.jpg
Item Name: Mildura

Location: 128 Cow Flat Road, Georges Plains [Bathurst Regional]

Caption: Mildura

Copyright: Hughes Trueman Ludlow consultants

Image by: Hughes Trueman Ludlow consultants

Image Date: 5/08/1985

Image File: 1080366b.jpg

Thumb Nail File: 1080366u.jpg
Item Name: Mildura
Location: 128 Cow Flat Road, Georges Plains [Bathurst Regional]

Caption: Mildura homestead complex
Copyright: B.J. Hickson
Image by: B.J. Hickson
Image Date: 28/11/2005
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080366c.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080366v.jpg
Item Name: Mildura
Location: 128 Cow Flat Road, Georges Plains [Bathurst Regional]

Caption: Mildura outbuilding - former Blacksmiths, stables and dairy complex.
Copyright: B.J. Hickson
Image by: B.J. Hickson
Image Date: 28/11/2005
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080366d.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080366w.jpg
Item Name: Mildura
Location: 128 Cow Flat Road, Georges Plains [Bathurst Regional]

Image/s:

Caption: Mildura outbuildings former Blacksmith, stables and dairy complex.

Copyright: B.J. Hickson
Image by: B.J. Hickson
Image Date: 28/11/2006
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080366e.jpg
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## Bathurst Regional Heritage Inventory

**Item Name:** Westham  
**Location:** 3118 O'Connell Road, Brewongle [Bathurst Regional]

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| Assessed Significance: State | Endorsed Significance: |

**Statement of Significance:** Important archetypal very early settler's residence. The CMP states that Westham Farm, including the outbuildings and gardens are of considerable heritage significance because of the historical development of the Colony and the site as part of that development forms a direct historic link to the development of the colony and farming in the district. The original buildings demonstrate the life style of pioneer settlers and are important as being associated with historically significant people and events occurring within the district viz., the West family. And their continual use for a specific purpose for 175 years as a farm cottage.

**Historical Notes or Provenance:** Notes from Conservation Management Plan 2004. By Henry Bialowas Evans Log book dated 6th December 1813.  
The family records compiled by Miss Amy West record that: Surgeon Major West came to NSW by the Convict Ship 'Francis Eliza', October 2 1814, after an exciting voyage of ten months. The Ship suffered mutiny, was plundered by an American privateer, and even the crew had to be composed of prisoners. Major West was a widower from Londonderry, Ireland and was given a land grant of 700 acres at Quakers' Hill, Windsor. He continued to practice as surgeon at Windsor and Parramatta in Governor Macquarie's service for some years, and opened an infirmary in Parramatta. His family, three sons and a daughter came out to him.  
In 1821 the ship West Moreland, brought John West, a Surveyor, and his family who settled in Baulkham Hills for some two years before moving to their 700 acre grant on the Macquarie Plains. His Brother Thomas arrived a year later in 1822 also on the ship West Moreland. The brothers along with their respective and ample families settled on the Macquarie Plains.  
The West's built their first homes out of sod walls and timber shingled roofs and surrounding walls.

**Date:** 04/10/2006
Westham

3118 O'Connell Road, Brewongle [Bathurst Regional]

verandahs. Amy West adds that 'There were good stables, barns and outbuildings; good horses were bred, cattle raised, and crops of wheat, hay and corn grown. The lands were steadily increased by lease and purchase until by 1830 John West was owner or lessee of 3,700 acres. The aboriginals were troublesome, but gradually they moved back.' The Joseph West of 'Westham' was the eldest son of Thomas West and he married a Miss Piesley, a family of early pioneers of the Orange District. Joseph was 28 years old when they arrived in the Colony in 1822. Joseph acquired several stations on the Lachlan between Cowra and Forbes. His children were educated at home by tutors. One of his sons, Thomas, became well known with the local turf clubs, and later became a politician, being elected for the Carcoar Electorate in 1872-74. His brother Alfred also raced some good horses and won a number of races. Alexander was a solicitor, marrying Lucy McPhillamy of Orton Park. He built 'The Grange' and lived there until his death in 1955.'

Themes:
- National Theme: 3. Economy
- State Theme: Exploration
- Local Theme: Associated with early surveyor
- 4. Settlement: Accommodation (Housing)
- Early Pastoralists house

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: 1830 Circa: Yes

Physical Description: A long low archetypical georgian residence with verandah along half of front elevation. Pise and rendered walls with hipped iron clad roof. Timber framed double hung windows and french doors out to verandah. A number of smaller our-st buildings. Considerable repairs under way (Dec 2005) based on CMP by architect Henry Bialowas. The homestead has a very old group of trees in the foreground including radiata pine, speudo acacia, confers and olive.

Physical Condition: Very good

Modification Dates: Considerable repairs 2006

Recommended Management:

Management:

Further Comments:

Criteria a) One of the earliest houses in the BRC area, dated from 1830

Criteria b) Very important association with Surgeon Major West and his descendants

Criteria c) Very modest house with simple Georgian character
Item Name: Westham

Location: 3118 O'Connell Road, Brewongle [Bathurst Regional]

Criteria d) The original buildings demonstrate the life style of pioneer settlers and are important as being associated with historically significant people and events occurring within the district.

Criteria e) 

Criteria f) Rare house of this period.

Criteria g) Very good example of early settlers homestead

Integrity / Intactness: Restored recently.

References: Author Title Year
Modern Architects Conservation Management Plan 'Westham' 2004

Studies: Author Title Number Year
Evans Shire Council Heritage Study Hughes Trueman Ludlow No 242 1987
Hickson in assoc with Bathurst Regional Council Bathurst Regional Council Heritage Review FN 83 2005

Parcels: Parcel Code Lot/Number Section Plan Code Plan Number
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Latitude: S 33° 29.999

Longitude: E 149° 41.304

Location validity:

AMG Zone: Easting:

Listings: Name: Title: Number: Date:
National Trust of Australia register Westham 11/02/1974

Custom Field One:

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Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 21/10/2005 Date Updated: 26/09/2006 Status: Partial

State Heritage Inventory
Full Report with Images

Date: 04/10/2006

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.
Item Name: Westham
Location: 3118 O'Connell Road, Brewongle [Bathurst Regional]

Caption: Westham under repair December 2005
Copyright: B.J. Hickson
Image by: B.J. Hickson
Image Date: 12/12/2005
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080601d.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080601w.jpg
Item Name: Westham
Location: 3118 O'Connell Road, Brewongle [Bathurst Regional]

Caption: Westham- Window detail
Copyright: B.J. Hickson
Image by: B.J. Hickson
Image Date: 12/12/2005
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080601e.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080601x.jpg
Item Name: Westham
Location: 3118 O'Connell Road, Brewongle [Bathurst Regional]

Caption: Westham
Copyright: Hughes Trueman Ludlow
Image by: Hughes Trueman Ludlow
Image Date: 2/09/1985
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Item Name: Westham
Location: 3118 O'Connell Road, Brewongle [Bathurst Regional]

Caption: Westham
Copyright: B.J. Hickson
Image by: B.J. Hickson
Image Date: 1/04/2004
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Item Name: Westham

Location: 3118 O'Connell Road, Brawongle [Bathurst Regional]

Caption: Westham

Copyright: B.J. Hickson

Image by: B.J. Hickson

Image Date: 1/05/2004

Image Number:

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Image File: 1080601c.jpg

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Thumb Nail File: 1080601v.jpg
Item Name: Westham

Location: 3118 O'Connell Road, Brewongle [Bathurst Regional]

Caption: Westham outbuilding.

Copyright: B.J. Hickson

Image by: B.J. Hickson

Image Date: 12/12/2005

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 1080601f.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 1080601y.jpg
**Bathurst Regional Heritage Inventory**

State Heritage Inventory

**Item Name:** Hen and Chicken Inn  
**Location:** Hen & Chicken Lane & Vale Road, Perthselle [Bathurst Reg

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<tr>
<td>Statement of Significance:</td>
<td>Built by Samuel Walker in 1855. This small way side inn is believed to have an important association with the sisters of St. Joseph and the Blessed Mary McKillop, who is expected to be the first Australian sainted. It also has a very different connection is that of Henry Butler. This inn was believed to be known as ‘Butler’s Hotel’ when it was robbed by Ben Hall’s gang, in 1883.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historical Notes or Provenance:</td>
<td>Clive Hamer gave the following detail: 'the Hen &amp; Chickens was occupied for many years by Clive Hamer's father’s sister Alma Hamer and her husband Jack Turnbull. It was built by Samuel Walker in 1855. The interesting feature for kids was the cellar beneath the front room (on the south eastern corner). The timber rooms on the northern end were added for overnight accommodation for teamsters having their horses stod at the blacksmith’s shop that occupied the buildings behind; they were still equipped with stable doors in the 1930s. The horses themselves were kept in the adjoining paddock (towards the church). As Indicated by the cellar, the brick section was the original inn, not the timber section. The Naylor’s now own the Hen &amp; Chickens. Other history notes indicate the sisters of St Joseph opened a convent school nearby in Perthselle in 1872 On visiting Perthselle in 1876 the blessed Mary McKillop was forbidden by the then Bishop Quinn to visit the convent. So the sisters there crossed the creek and walked to the inn to visit Mary instead. Mary was visiting the area because she had heard Sister Teresa of the community had died in January that year. It is believed that Mary stayed at this Inn.</td>
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**Date:** 26/09/2006

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.
Born in Dublin, Ireland, Henry Butler and his wife came to Australia and with their friends the Croakers and bought land at Perthville. Originally called Queen Charlotte's Vale the name was changed to Perth with the coming of the railway in 1876 and then later to Perthville.

This inn was believed to be known as 'Butler's Hotel' when it was robbed by Ben Hall's gang, in 1863. The bushrangers had been to Bathurst on an unsuccessful foray. The gang included Ben Hall, John Gilbert, Mickey Burke, John O'Meally and John Vane. As they proceeded along Charlotte's Vale Road they carried out a series of robberies. Henry Butler's home was 'Perth Cottage' where he died 22 October 1883 aged 66.

References: Descendant Judy Findlay.

Themes: National Theme
9. Phases of Life
State Theme
Persons
Local Theme
Mother Mary McIlhap

Designer:
Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: 1855 Circa: No

Physical Description: The Hen and Chicken Inn is situated on the corner of the Hen & Chicken Lane and the Perthville Road.
This is a very old Hotel constructed in slab construction. The timber slabs are very wide but dressed with a pencil rounded edge. The doors are timber framed and panelled, the windows are timber framed double hung with six lites per pane. The roof is a hipped corrugated iron roof with straight iron roofed verandahs on timber posts. At the end the building is in brickwork probably indicating later construction. The brickwork is in garden wall English bond. At the rear of the Hotel is a couple of outbuildings which is of all manner of construction including horizontal timber planks vertical slabs and brickwork. At the rear of the Hotel building itself that section that was timber at the front is corrugated iron clad at the back. The building has obviously undergone a number of alterations and additions. There are chimney pots on top of some of the brick chimneys. The brick walls at the far end appear to have originally been rendered and at one end there is even fibro cladding and a concrete slab. Because of the dense shrubbery at the front difficult to get good image of the building.

The Hen & chicken Inn is situated immediately in front of the railway line with the Perthville road to its front.

Physical Condition: Extremely dilapidated, and in urgent need of assistance.
Hen and Chicken Inn

Not in use, and becoming a ruin.

Criteria a) Built by Samuel Walker in 1855.

Criteria b) This small way side Inn is believed to have an important association with the sisters of St. Joseph and the Blessed Mary McKillop, who is the first Australian to be beatified by the Catholic Church. A very different connection is that of Henry Butler. This Inn was believed to be known as ‘Butler’s Hotel’ when it was robbed by Ben Hall’s gang, in 1863.

Criteria c) A typical small/poor wayside inn with an interesting history.

Criteria d) Extremely important connection with the blessed Mary McKillop who is expected to be Australia’s first saint.

Criteria e) Constructed in many additions a history of the construction would be informative.

Criteria f)

Criteria g) Good representative of small Inn

Intact but in extremely poor condition and in need of urgent attention.

Author: Clive Hamer
Title: Letter to Barbara Hickson
Year: 2006

Title: 100 lives of Bathurst: Henry Butler
Year: 2005

Title: A History of bathurst Vol 2
Year: 1998

Author: Hickson, Nichols and Rhineberger
Title: Hickson in assoc. with Bathurst Regional Council

Title: Bathurst Regional Council Heritage Review
Year: 2005

LOT: 31
Section: DP
Plan Code: 760357
Plan Number:

Latitude:
Longitude:

Location validity:
Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name: Map Scale:

AMG Zone: 

Easting:
Nothing:

Listings: Name:
Local Environmental Plan
Title: Number: Date:
Title: 130 12/12/1997

Date: 20/09/2006
Item Name: Hen and Chicken Inn
Location: Hen & Chicken Lane & Vale Road, Perths

Custom Field One:
Custom Field Two:
Custom Field Three:
Custom Field Four:
Custom Field Five:
Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 14/06/2002 Date Updated: 26/09/2006 Status: Basic
Item Name: Hen and Chicken Inn
Location: Hen & Chicken Lane & Vale Road, Perthville [Bathurst Reg

Image/s:

Caption: Hen and Chicken Inn- side and back view of building.

Copyright: B.J. Hickson
Image by: B.J. Hickson
Image Date: 4/10/2005
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080354a.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080354t.jpg
Item Name: Hen and Chicken Inn
Location: Hen & Chicken Lane & Vale Road, Perthselle [Bathurst Reg

Image/s:

Caption: Hen and Chicken Inn- outbuildings.
Copyright: B.J. Hickson
Image by: B.J. Hickson
Image Date: 4/10/2005
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080354c.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080354v.jpg
Item Name: Rockley Mill Museum  
Location: 12 Budden Street, Rockley [Bathurst Regional]

Address: 12 Budden Street  
Suburb / Nearest Town: Rockley 2795  
Local Govt Area: Bathurst Regional  
State: NSW  
Other/Former Names: Stanger's Mill  
Area/Group/Complex:  
Aboriginal Area:  
Curtisle/Boundary:  
Item Type: Built  
Owner: Local Government  
Admin Codes:  
Current Use: Museum  
Former Uses: flour Mill  
Assessed Significance: State  

DUAP Region: Southern & Western  
Historic region: Central Tableland  
Parish: Rockley  
County: Georgiana  
Group ID:  
Code 2:  
Code 3:  

Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance:
'Only a small number of the Victorian flour mills that served their local district survive in New South Wales in a condition that allows interpretation of the technology. Rockley Mill, built in 1862, is a very good example of one such mill where the main milling machine, boiler and three milling wheels survive together with building fabric that provides considerable potential for interpretation of the milling operations.'(From the CMP)

Rockley Mill has important associations with both the Budden and Stanger families who established the mill in Rockley in 1864 and retained ownership of the mill until 1876. Budden was an important landowner and storekeeper in Rockley and married the daughter of Joseph Stanger who owned the land on which the mill was built and who is best known as a storekeeper in Bathurst.

As a substantial and representative of Victorian Georgian design, the building is also important as one of a group of Victorian buildings on the south side of Budden Street facing Pepper's Creek that add considerably to the character of the village.

Historical Notes or Provenance:
Rockley Flour Mill: History Extracted from: from the Conservation Management Plan for Bathurst Regional Council, June 2006 by Ian Jack

Rockley in 1853 was laid out in 44 sections, starting with section 1 in the north-east, where Peppers Creek changes direction from north-east to south-east. Section 2 lay to the east of section 1, between Phantom Street and the creek. The flour-mill was later built in the middle of section 2, on allotment 6. Section 2, with a direct creek frontage, was attractive to the buyers at the initial sale of allotments, held in Bathurst on 29 August 1853. It was the only section in which all allotments were immediately sold. In addition to the ten allotments in section 2, the only land sold on 29 August was in section 3 (immediately to the east), where
four lots were bought, and in section 10 at the extreme north-west of the village, where three allotments were snapped up.

The surviving flour-mill, though not itself constructed until 1864, is in the oldest settled sector of Rockley. Initially, there was no named street between the properties and Peppers Creek, but the creek bank and the north edge of the allotments became more defined along a street known in the twentieth century as Budden Street after Arthur Budden, who ran a store in section 2, allotment 8, as discussed below.

In August 1853 the ten allotments of section 2, each containing 2 roods (half an acre), were bought by only four people. The section had been laid out so that in the central part allotments 3 to 8 occupied a strip 100 feet (30 metres) wide all the way from the creek to Phantom Street, so that each had a 100-foot frontage to each street, although all used the future Budden Street as their primary access and the buildings initially constructed on these six allotments all faced north to Peppers Creek. At both the east and west ends of the section, where Budden Street met East and Hill Streets at right angles, the half-acre allotments had a different shape, each having a 200-foot frontage. At the west end lots 1 and 2 were back to back, lot 1 to the north adjoining Budden and Hill Streets, while lot 2 to the south adjoined Phantom and Hill: at the east end lots 9 and 10 were similarly back to back, lot 10 to the north adjoining Budden and East Streets, lot 9 Phantom and East.

The initial purchases consolidated parcels of these allotments. The purchasers were in the main local landowners speculating on the value of urban land in the developing area. At the Hill Street end Richard Aldred bought a block consisting of lots 1, 2 and 3, giving him a rectangle of land with a frontage of 300 feet (90 metres) to both Budden and Phantom Streets: this is the site of the Club House Hotel. Aldred's neighbour to the east was James Pye of Bunnamagoo, who bought the three 100-foot strips which made up allotments 4, 5 and 6. This gave Pye a consolidated property identical in dimensions to Aldred's, also facing onto both Budden and Phantom Streets. The east end of Pye's consolidation is where the flour-mill was built in 1864.

The two allotments to the east of the future mill had both been bought in 1853 by Owen Quin: lot 7 is now occupied by the modern cottage built for the Bank of New South Wales in the 1960s, while lot 8 housed the successive stores operated by Arthur Budden after 1858, converted to the Australian Joint Stock Bank in 1876. The final two allotments, adjoining East Street, were both bought in 1853 by Daniel Nightingale, and were later amalgamated with Budden's land: both the stables and the coach-house associated with Budden's store and the bank, which survive today, lie on the western side of Nightingale's original purchases, the coach-house on lot 9, the stables on lot 10.

Neither James Pye nor Owen Quin held on to their allotments in section 2 for long. In 1857 James Pye sold all three allotments 4, 5 and 6 to Morris Levey, one of the local innkeepers. Levey retained the land for only seven months: he sold all three allotments to Joseph Carey Stanger on 14 June 1858, while about the same time Stanger bought the adjacent allotments 7 and 8. Now in 1858 Stanger owned the whole central portion of what became Budden Street, including the sites of the future flour mill, Budden's store and bank and on allotments 4 and 5 Steven's, later Gentle's, store. In the formative period of Rockley's development over the next twenty years Joseph Stanger and his son-in-law, Arthur Budden,
were key players.

The Stanger and Budden Families

The success of the village in the decade after the first land sales in 1853, the increase of settled farmer families and their tenants raising stock and growing crops for the increased population and the results of the Robertson Land Act of 1861 put pressure on the provision of more services in the village.

From 1858 until 1876 Joseph Carey Stanger owned a block of highly strategic land, comprising five adjacent allotments in what became Budden Street. His ability to develop this property was limited by his financial position and he had to borrow money; in 1858 he had a massive overdraft with the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to £1804, which obliged him to give much of his extensive landed property, including the five Rockley allotments, as surety for mortgages.

Stanger was a Londoner who was a blacksmith when he migrated to Australia in 1840, but he had considerable powers of adaptability and business acumen. His wife, Sophia, was the daughter of an English flour-miller and draper called George Pollard. After a short spell in Sydney, Joseph, Sophia and their five children moved to Bathurst in July 1841. The marvellously articulate letter which Sophia Stanger sent back to her mother in England describing the trip over the Blue Mountains in 1841 aroused interest in England, was copied and finally published anonymously in Bathurst in 1882, just after Sophia’s death: it is familiar to modern Australian readers because George Mackaness included it in his edition of Fourteen Journeys over the Blue Mountains of New South Wales.

Although Joseph Stanger had been brought up a Baptist and Sophia a Congregationalist, they found the strong Methodist group over the Mountains congenial and useful. Joseph was a practical businessman, who established his own business as wheelwright and blacksmith in Bathurst in 1842 and a tweed factory there in 1845. After severely damaging his left hand when his gun-barrel exploded while he was pigeon-shooting in 1847, he seems to have developed his abilities as a manager and established his own Commercial Stores in Bathurst in the early 1850s. He sold large and expensive items, such as prefabricated iron houses from Britain, and he was an early leader in selling all manner of galvanized products. In 1860 Joseph Stanger opened a new, large wholesale store in William Street, Bathurst, and expanded out of town with a new ‘Accommodation Stores’ at The Lagoon on Campbells River, halfway between Bathurst and Rockley, where he had recently invested in the five allotments.

Arthur Budden, another member of the close-knit Methodist community in the central west, had emigrated to New South Wales as a 22-year-old bachelor, arriving in Sydney in 1855 and soon going out to Caloola, some fifteen kilometres north-west of Rockley. At Caloola Budden opened a slab-built general store but moved to the better prospects of Rockley. He did not, however, purchase any land in the north-east of the village; the land on which he built a simple wooden store (documented in an early photograph) was Joseph Stanger’s allotment 8. In June 1859, Budden married Joseph’s daughter, Sarah Hall Stanger, in Bathurst.
There seems clearly to have been some informal agreement between Budden and Joseph Stanger about the use of this land, which Stanger had acquired in 1858. The date given by local and family tradition to the building of the store is also 1858, but it was not until September 1863 that Stanger transferred allotment 8 to his son-in-law and then only on a ten-year lease, the first five years at a literal peppercorn rent, the latter five years at a realistic rent of £160 a year. Stanger retained in his own hands the other four adjacent allotments until in January 1876 he sold all five allotments to Budden.

What does all this mean? The lease of allotment 8 at a notional rent in 1863 is best explained as an incentive for Budden to build the fine two-storey brick store (later a bank) on that site to replace his initial less formal building built by grace and favour on Stanger's land. But the store/bank would have then legally reverted to Joseph Stanger in 1873. No extension of the ten-year lease was registered and the sale documents were not completed until 1876. When Arthur Budden obtained possession in 1876 the price due to his father-in-law was £2500: he promptly sold allotments 4, 5 and 6, including the mill, for £1500, while retaining allotment 7 (the undeveloped area between the mill and the store) and allotment 8, where he had built the grand two-storey store.

When was the flour mill built on allotment 6? The mill was certainly operating by 1886, when it was mentioned in Bailie's Gazetteer and identified as 'Stanger's'. The Town and Country Journal of 1871 asserts that the mill had been built about nine years before, which implies around 1862. There does not seem to be any documentary evidence for the date of 1864, which is universally repeated in the secondary literature from Steel onwards as the date of building. Because of the authority of Steel and his family knowledge, there is no reason why the 1864 date should not be accepted.

To build the three-storey, brick mill and equip it with machinery required considerable outlay of capital. Joseph Stanger had had frequent recourse to mortgage arrangements. After his initial large mortgage of most of his country holdings in 1858 for £1604, he again raised money in 1859 (£1500) and 1863 (£1500). Since through out this period Stanger was developing his business interests in Bathurst and at The Lagoon, it is likely that the mortgages were strategic rather than desperate and that the £1500 raised in 1863 might have been applied to the building of Rockley Mill. Stanger retrieved the property from the mortgagee in 1867, but immediately remortgaged the Rockley allotments and did not clear that indebtedness until January 1876, when he sold them all to Budden. Although the flour business was normally referred to as Stanger's mill at the time, it has become remembered locally as Budden and Stanger's. This reflects a close business relationship between Arthur and Joseph, which operated on trust and not on property transfers up to 1876.

During this period of family cooperation, Sarah Budden, Joseph Stanger's daughter, died, at the age of thirty-three in 1873, leaving five children. This was the year in which, as it happened, allotment 8 with the building in which Sarah had lived, technically reverted to Joseph after being at lease for ten years. Arthur Budden, however, consolidated his ties with the Stangers by marrying Sarah's sister, Emily, in 1874. Emily was twenty-six when she became the second Mrs Budden and, like her sister Sarah, Emily had five children with Arthur. So between 1862 and 1884 Arthur Budden fathered ten children who were all grandchildren of Joseph Stanger.
Stanger finally transferred ownership of the mill allotments (4, 5 and 6) and the store allotments (7 and 8) to his son-in-law on 1 January 1876 for £3500. On the same day, Budden transferred the mill allotments, 4, 5 and 6, to two local brothers, William Brownlow junior and John Brownlow, for £1500, specifically mentioning the 'flour mill, engine and machinery'. So effectively Arthur Budden never owned the mill at all, except for a few hours on New Year's Day 1876. Since the Brownlow brothers are described as millers in the deed of transfer, it is likely that they had been operating the mill for some time previous to 1876.

The long association between the Budden and Stanger families rested not only on marriage and upon offering but also on their common business interests and their non-conformist faith. Mr. Budden’s brother, William Joseph Stanger, a prominent civil engineer, educated in England, served from 1864 until 1866 as the Circuit Steward for the Bathurst Methodist Circuit, which included Rockley. Arthur Budden himself was the natural spokesperson for the Rockley congregation in 1869 when it was seeking a resident minister and through the 1870s and early 1880s Budden had a close connection with the church, supplying the Rockley church with all its temporal needs while balancing his invoices in the 1880s with generous special subscriptions to church funds. Budden’s father-in-law, Joseph Stanger, was thanked in 1882 for the forty years in which he had been honourably and closely identified with the Wesleyan Church in various offices... [including] General Secretary to our Sunday-schools [in Bathurst]. When his wife Sophia died in the previous year, she had been warmly remembered in an obituary in the Methodist Weekly Advocate:

"Her spirit was gentle, amiable, and unselfish, an example of cheerful goodness, a loving wife, a tender parent, and a firm friend. As long as health permitted she gladly engaged in various departments of Christian work for the welfare of the Church of Christ, and not until physical infirmities hindered did she desist from those labours in which she was so much delighted.

Clearly Sophia and Joseph would have taken pleasure in their many grandchildren and in helping Arthur Budden and his successive wives to establish themselves as prosperous business folk and very prominent citizens of Rockley, where the street containing the flour mill was not called Mill Street but Budden Street.

There are some obscurities about the precise way in which Arthur Budden built up his business, but the dynastic background to the building of the store and the flour-mill at Rockley is clearly the essential element.

Rockley Flour-Mill, 1864 to c. 1900

The market for grinding grain into flour at Rockley would have recommended itself to Joseph Carey Stanger and his son-in-law Arthur Budden as an extension to their business activities in 1864. The mill is likely to have been seen as catering largely for the local Rockley district. The road to Bathurst was described in 1858 as a decayed transport route which has been allowed to get much out of repair in consequence of the difficulty in obtaining the sum annually granted for repairs, neither the grants for the last two years [i.e. since 1864] have been had, and the road is rapidly being destroyed from want of proper maintenance.
Rockley by this time had a well established public school, opened in 1860, two churches (Wesleyan Methodist and Presbyterian), three hotels, another store in addition to Budden's, a resident doctor, a resident police magistrate, a junior gold commissioner and a police barracks.

The three-storey mill, built in brick facing Peppers Creek, was powered with a horizontal piston engine with a four-metre flywheel (both of which survive and have been reinstated at the mill in their original position within the west end of the main building). Although no local newspapers survive for the period around 1864 and no account has been found in the national press, detailed information about the machinery is happily preserved in a schedule to a deed of sale in 1882. The steam boiler was housed outside the west wall of the mill in a skillion shed, and the 65-foot (21-metre) brick chimney was built just to the north of the boiler. The present boiler lying outside without shelter, retrieved in 1984, may or may not be the original one. The chimney was carefully dismantled in 1926 when it was deemed to be unsafe.

The 1882 inventory reveals that the steam engine powered two pairs of millstones on the middle storey: contemporary descriptions merely call it a 'large steam flour mill'. There are three out of the original four millstones very visibly outside the mill today, leaning casually against the verandah. The pair of French burr millstones, taken from the mill in 1920 to grind marble at a local quarry on the road to Newbridge but retrieved in 1976 and now standing outside the mill, is very likely to have ground flour in the nineteenth-century mill.

They are characteristic of the high-quality segmented grinding stones manufactured in the quarries of La Ferté-sous-Jouarre in northern France from the late middle ages into the twentieth century. Although whole monolithic stones were cut at La Ferté, the norm was for the stone, called burr, to be extracted in smaller pieces, eight to fifty of which were made into a circular stone and bound with iron bands like a wooden carriage wheel. These prized stones were exported widely in the nineteenth century and are found in Australia from the 1840s onwards. An advertisement, for example, in the Maitland Mercury in 1856, offered for sale from the Sydney docks the full equipment for a steam flour-mill, including a 12-horse-power engine and 'two pairs of 9 feel French burr stones, with patent dressing engine, and smut machine of the newest and most approved construction'. The pair surviving at Rockley, 122 centimetres, some four foot, in diameter are good examples: though they are much smaller than the ones advertised in 1856, the four-foot size was a common standard. The lower stone, called the bedstone, was made from ten pieces of burr held together by plaster of Paris in a classic arrangement: the stone was bored in the centre with a round hole through which the vertical spindle passed to be attached to the upper stone, the runner. This runner had a flat piece of iron called a rynd secured across its central hole and the head of the spindle was securely fastened to this rynd, so that the upper stone could be held up to rotate just free of the bedstone but close enough to make contact with the ears of grain: this gap was a critical factor in the success of the grinding. The runner stone which survives at Rockley clearly shows the two sockets for the rynd on its underside, which was cut in grooves, as the bedstone was, to control the flow of the flour to the perimeter of the stones. Both stones measure 122 centimetres in diameter and are almost certainly an original pair.
The third millstone brought back to Rockley in 1976 and still leaning against the verandah, has no partner, but is of interest because of the maker's name on an inserted iron balance-weight. These weights, small iron plates, were extensively used to correct deficiencies in the millstone's stability. The maker is Corcoran, Witt and Co. of Mark Lane in London, a well-known exporter of milling equipment in the mid-nineteenth century. This balancing device was state of the art in the 1860s, since it had been invented only about 1860 by Clarke and Dunham, another firm in Mark Lane. An identical balance-weight made by Corcoran, Witt and Co. has been found at a mill in Cape Province in South Africa, which was founded in 1840 and was still operating when Rockley opened in 1864. Probably the South African example had been imported there in the 1860s at the same time as Rockley received its balanced stone. The two pairs of stones in Rockley Mill were easily accommodated within the mill and doubled the potential grinding capacity of the mill and the potential return to the owners. Good examples of a single line-shaft operating two pairs of stones at this period have been comprehensively documented in South Africa.

The boiler to generate steam was housed in a skillion shed on the west side of the mill, just behind the chimney, in the position where the boiler (which may not be the original) was reinstated in the open air in 1994. The steam operated the engine (which is original): this was, as now, in a chamber at the west end of the ground floor of the mill. As the piston engine moved rhythmically, a crank converted the motion to a rotating action turning a wheel, which took the power along a main shaft to a gear system which in turn rotated a vertical spindle connected to the upper of the pair of millstones housed on the first storey, where the roller machinery in now placed. The system could accommodate more than one pair of stones: a Portuguese mill of the 1880s still in working order runs six vertical spindles off a single main shaft, operating six pairs of grinding stones.

The other contents of the mill in 1882 were: a silk flour dressing machine, a smutting machine for cleaning the flour, grain elevators and a boiler to separate the chaff from the grain, along with small equipment such as shovels and a pulley block, white outside on the verandah there was an Avery 10-hundredweight scales and inside on the ground floor a balance scales and a grindstone. On the back verandah there were numerous tools to service the equipment, such as a full set of both a blacksmith's and a carpenter's tools.

Rockley Mill was known as Stanger's mill and described as such in print both in 1866 and in 1871, when it was said to form 'the principal object of note in the village'. As discussed above, there is no doubt that the Stanger in question was the patriarch Joseph, who owned the property until 1876. Some confusion has arisen since the bricks for the mill were allegedly made on the country property called Cleveland, which was owned by a grazier son of J.C. Stanger called Ebenezer. Ebenezer Stanger was a man of twenty-two in 1864, when the mill was being constructed, and was the only member of the Stanger family to live near Rockley and to subscribe to the Rockley Methodist congregation. In 1864 he was, however, just beginning his independent career. In December 1864 his mother, Sophia Stanger, wrote home to her mother in England, saying among much family gossip that:

Eben [i.e. Ebenezer] is quite a farmer and thinking of taking a larger place and getting sheep... His crops bid fair to be good and on them he looks for money to purchase his sheep. I do hope sincerely he will
prosper, he is so industrious and persevering and so contented to put up with many would think great hardships.

It is plausible but by no means certain that Joseph Stanger would have turned to his son for assistance in manufacturing the bricks from the good Campbell's River clay on his Cleveland property. Some of the bricks in the mill walls today can be seen to be impressed with a large S, which certainly stands for Stanger, most probably for Joseph but just possibly for Ebenezer.

There is some information about the operation of Rockley Mill. In 1867 two men appear in the Post Office Directory described as 'millers' at Rockley. One was Thomas Godding, resident at Brownlee, a property on the Lachlan road to the west of Rockley; the other was George Stiff, with no address given. There is little doubt that these men were employed at the flour-mill. Although Joseph Stanger's father-in-law in England had been a flour-miller, there is no likelihood that by 1864 either Joseph or his son-in-law Arthur Budden would be actively doing the work at the mill, although both in different ways would have been careful supervisors of its economic operations.

Godding and Stiff continued in Rockley into the 1870s. Both men appear in Greville's directory for 1872, described as millers: neither has an address, so it is probable that at least Stiff was accommodated in the outbuilding to the rear of the mill which was already there when Merlin took his photographs in 1872. The upper storey is likely to have been used for workers' housing, particularly since a stone chimney is clearly shown at the east end in an 1880s photograph. This section of the outbuilding is no longer in existence.

Godding and Stiff were working under the direction of Arthur Budden, for in 1872 it was Budden and not his father-in-law who was advertising that:

‘Having completed repairs and got the mill into first rate order I
am now prepared to receive grists and to purchase wheat of good
quality at market rates.

Although Stiff does not reappear in the country directories after 1872, Godding, in the guise of Godden, remained, first as a miner at Back Creek to the north of Rockley in the mid 1870s and then as miller again at Rockley Mill in 1886-7.

But before Godden returned to Rockley Mill, much had changed. In 1876 Arthur Budden sold the block of allotments 4, 5 and 6, with the mill on allotment 6, to two members of a prominent local landowning family at Briar Park. These were William Brownlow junior and John Brownlow, who were already millers and almost certainly tenants of Rockley Mill in 1875. In September 1876 the partnership between the two Brownlow brothers was dissolved and John remained as sole owner. John Brownlow continued to run the mill until 1882, when he sold it, together with the adjacent allotment 4 and 5, to an innkeeper, John Costello, for £ 1775. The mill was clearly still functioning for there is an informative inventory of its contents, floor by floor, attached as a schedule to the deed of sale. The contents of the inventory have been analysed above.

At sometime between John Brownlow's acquisition of the mill in 1876 and its sale to Costello
in 1882, the three allotments, 4, 5 and 6, were divided in half. William Brownlow senior, John's father, bought the southern half of all three allotments, the one road facing onto Phantom Street, for £850. From the 1880s onwards therefore the mill property occupied only the northern half of the original three allotments.

In this period the economic pressures on a local mill like Rockley were increasing. The road to Bathurst had been much improved since 1866 and the basic transport was now a daily coach to the railway station at George Flains south of Bathurst, supplemented by another coach running twice a week direct to Bathurst. The improved transport system to the major centres of the central west and to the coast probably had a deleterious effect on small local flour-mills, since it was easier in the 1880s to carry grain or flour to or from Bathurst than it had been twenty years before. This had the potential of reducing the profitability of the local grist market. It is noticeable in Sands' Country Directories in the 1880s, the first time that there is a trades section listing flour mills, that there are up to five mills in Bathurst but no entry for Rockley at all.

Rockley Mill, however, still had a significant role to play in the immediate area and the village continued to consolidate around it. The Bathurst directory of 1886 includes the flour-mill, along with three stores, three hotels and the bank at Rockley. By 1888 the Australian Handbook described Rockley as a 'small picturesque postal township', now with four churches and a convent, a branch of the Joint Stock Bank in Budden's former store beside the mill and four stores, though only two hotels, as well as the flour-mill.

The mill seems to have been succeeding modestly in the local scene, as Budden and Stanger had always anticipated. The only late-nineteenth century photograph which shows the mill actively in use, with two men on the front verandah behind ten sacks of flour, is unfortunately undated but the topographical details are consistent with an 1880s date. Thomas Godden, the experienced miller, returned after Brownlow sold to Costello in 1882, and was joined by Christopher Armstrong in running the operation in 1886-7. When Godden left in 1888 Armstrong was joined by his relative William Armstrong. The two Armstongs continued to run the mill until 1895. There was then a short hiatus until Henry H. Hackney, a tenant of the Steels at Rockley Farm, took over the management of the mill and early in 1896 advertised in the Bathurst paper that he wished:

Itto inform his many friends and the public generally that having secured the services of a first class Miller he intends starting the Rockley Flour Mill on tMonday 9 March when he hopes by giving a Good Article and attending tto the wants of his customers generally to make a good business.

Although there is no deed of transfer, Hackney in fact purchased the mill property probably in 1895 and certainly before 1901. Hackney owned all three abbreviated allotments 4, 5 and 6 along Budden Street and is described as a miller (i.e. a mill proprietor) in Wise's directories in the first decade of the twentieth century. He continued to employ professional millers and the last seems to have been a Mr Blane. The mill finally closed its doors around the time of World War I, but Hackney did not sell the property until 1920.
4. The Mill Building in the Twentieth Century

In 1920 W.H. Stevens purchased the disused mill on half-allotment 6, along with the adjacent half-allotments 4 and 5 on which he erected retail premises next door to the mill. He used the old mill as a storage warehouse and disposed of the machinery to make more space. The steam engine was purchased by Normie Chatfield and taken away to operate a stamp battery at a gold-mine on Sewells Creek to the east of Rockley. This is the engine which was recovered and reinstalled in the mill in 1976. The heavy grinding-stones up on the first storey were removed and taken to a marble quarry on the Newbridge road; three of them were recovered in 1976.
Stevens was still the owner of the mill in 1926 when he adjudged the 21-metre high chimney to be a hazard to his store and had it carefully demolished, brick by brick, by Joe Churchill of Bathurst and Arthur Cole. The bricks were to be kept intact for reuse. This was achieved by putting a load of sand inside the chimney and erecting a scaffolding said to be made of sulky springs, so that starting from the top of the chimney, bricks were thrown down one by one into the sand and then stacked outside. The job took fourteen days, according to Mr Churchill himself. Some of the bricks were used to build an extension to Northorne on the outskirts of Rockley.

Two excellent photographs taken by the Cardew family in 1927 and 1929 show the mill immediately after the removal of the chimney. At some time in the 1860s an additional skillion shed had been attached to the eastern front on the building; now after 1926 another shed was created on the western end where the chimney had been. The entry to the rear of the mill allotment had always been at the west end, because the eastern skillion left no space between the mill and the undeveloped allotment 7. This arrangement remained in the Stevens period, because Stevens, like all previous owners, held the whole block of allotments 4, 5 and 6. The entry to the mill yard was actually within allotment 5, but this was of no account until the nexus of joint ownership was finally broken in the 1970s. By the 1920s, the old stables and coachhouse at the rear with its brick chimney had been removed from the eastern end of the yard and now occupied the western end in its present position.

Rooms in the mill were made available in the late 1920s for youth activities. George Gunner, the local plumber, took charge of classes for local boys in gymnastics and boxing. This highly successful form of youth club was nipped in the bud because of religious bigotry. The Catholic priest was concerned that good Catholic boys were boxing with Anglican lads and protested so vehemently that Mr Gunner was obliged to end the enterprise around 1930.

During the 1930s the old grinding floor on the first storey of the mill became the headquarters of the local branch of ToCH. Founded to preserve the spirit of World War I camaraderie, ToCH took its name from soldiers' slang for a trench mortar, known as a 'trench emma'. It was claimed boldly in 1933 that Rockley mill was the only place in the State which resembled the old house [Talbot House] in Poperinge [Belgium] where ToCH was first established. W.H. Stevens, the owner of the mill, was the chairman of ToCH in the early 1930s which explains the availability of the premises. At the ANZAC day meeting in 1933 Stevens' daughter sang and a survivor of Gallipoli, E. Edgar, paid tribute 'to the Elder Brethren'. Edgar also painted the surviving decorations, both landscapes and inscriptions, which are a striking feature of the east wall of the first-storey hall.

After World War II the store on allotment 5 passed from Stevens to his son-in-law, Arthur Gentile, who continued to use the old mill building as a store for heavy goods, such as chaff and salt. Jack Golsby, who still lives in Rockley, recalls delivering chaff to the mill by horse and dray in the early 1940s and Paul Nightingale, who grew up in Rockley, says that the building was still being used as an adjunct to Gentile's store in the early 1970s.

Just as W.H. Stevens had made the first floor of the mill available to ToCH in the 1930s, so Arthur Gentile allowed the community to use the top floor for bingo nights in the late 1940s and early 1950s. In the 1960s the same top floor was used as a clubroom by the local Boy
Scouts: Paul Nightingale remembers the Scout meetings there in 1981. But scouting was not a sustained activity among the youth of Rockley and this use seems to have been short-lived.

Although the mill building seems to have been relatively neglected in the 1960s and early 1970s, it remained Rockley's iconic building: as in 1871, the mill was 'the principal object of note in the village'. So when in 1976 it was decided to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the gazettal of Rockley in 1851, the memorial plaque for the village was attached to the front wall of the mill and unveiled by the governor on 20 March. In preparation for all this, the Rockley Progress Association, with support from the Abercrombie Shire Council, had been restoring the mill with a view to opening it as a museum for the district. A display of early photographs was mounted in the mill, which was open to the public, and the guests included Phillip Budden, a grandson of Arthur Budden. The Association had also been active in arranging for the recovery of the millstones from the quarry and the steam engine and its flywheel which were still at the Sewell Creek gold battery where they had been taken after Stevens had bought the mill in 1920: apparently the engine was already back in the mill and the millstones were leaning casually against its verandah wall when the governor officiated in March 1976.

Soon after 1976, the Rockley Mill Museum was opened to the public. Gillespie's Flour Mill at Gilgandra was sympathetic to the project and donated a set of its roller equipment, consisting of rollers, a large dust collector and a purifier all manufactured by Simon of Manchester, a flour sifter made by Robinson in Rochdale, and a wooden bran packer patented in New York in 1899. There is no evidence that Rockley Mill ever used roller technology. Although Tremain's Victoria Mill in Bathurst and the Britannia Mill there both converted to roller equipment in the 1890s, there was no such investment at Rockley under Hackney. Instead Rockley remained with old-fashioned grinding stones to the end. As a result, the rolling equipment installed on the grinding floor of the old mill continues to puzzle and mislead visitors.

Evans Shire was created in 1977 by the amalgamation of much of Abercrombie Shire with most of Turon Shire to the north. The new shire inherited the interest of Abercrombie Shire in the mill museum at Rockley and acquired the property soon afterwards. With the disappearance of Evans Shire into the new Bathurst Regional Council in 2005, ownership of the mill passed to the new authority, while a local committee continues to care for the museum exhibits.

Themes: National Theme | State Theme | Local Theme
--- | --- | ---
3. Economy | Industry | Flour Mill

Designer: Arthur Budden

Maker / Builder: Arthur Budden
**Item Name:** Rockley Mill Museum  
**Location:** 12 Budden Street, Rockley [Bathurst Regional]

**Year Started:** 1862  
**Year Completed:** 1864  
**Circa:** No

**Physical Description:** Hughes Trueman Ludlow consultants report this building built by Arthur Budden, an evocative three storey flour mill of primitive Georgian character. English bond brickwork with brick pointed arches, brickwork sills and twelve paned windows. Bell cast roof over verandah which has been partially reconstructed.

A brick flue approximately twice as high as the building has been removed from the northwest corner.

One of only two flour mills left in the Shire, this building is a significant example of a local agricultural industry that has now virtually disappeared. Behind the mill is a smaller building that was formerly a coach-house and stables with hay loft. Gable ended roof.

**Physical Condition:** Fair to good

**Modification Dates:** From 1907 the mill was used by WH Stevens a storekeeper, for storage. Most of the machinery was then disposed of.

In the 1920s rooms in the mill were used for youth activities.  
During the 1930s the first floor was used by ToCH, a war service support group.  
In the 1940s and 50s the top floor was used by community groups.  
In 1976 it became the Rockley Mill Museum.

**Recommended Management:**

**Management:**

**Further Comments:** Works re rising damp, and drainage are needed. A Conservation Plan has been prepared, 2006

**Criteria a)** Rockley Mill, built in 1862 and served that purpose until around the mid 1880s.

**Criteria b)** Important association with the Budden and Stanger families initially, and later with storekeeper Stevens.

**Criteria c)** A striking three storey flour mill of primitive Georgian character.

**Criteria d)** This building has had many social uses over time since the 1920s, such as youth activities and meetings of ToCH, a war service support group, and in the 1940s and 50s the top floor was used by community groups.

**Criteria e)** The main milling machine, boiler and three milling wheels survive together with building fabric that provides considerable potential for interpretation of the milling operations.

**Criteria f)** One of only two flour mills left in the former Evans Shire, this building is a significant example of a local agricultural industry that has now virtually disappeared.

**Criteria g)** Excellent example of a victorian mill

**Integrity / Intactness:** The fabric of the building is intact

---

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.
Item Name: Rockley Mill Museum
Location: 12 Budden Street, Rockley [Bathurst Regional]

References:

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Longitude: 
Location validity: 
Spatial Accuracy: 
Map Name: 
Map Scale: 
AMG Zone: 
Easting: 
Northing: 
Listings: 
Name: 
Title: 
Number: 
Date: 

Custom Field One: 
Custom Field Two: 
Custom Field Three: 
Custom Field Four: 
Custom Field Five: 
Custom Field Six: 

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 18/10/2005  Date Updated: 26/09/2006  Status: Partial
Item Name: Rockley Mill Museum
Location: 12 Budden Street, Rockley [Bathurst Regional]

Images:

Caption: The flour mill, with Budden's half competed store to left. -1872.
Copyright: Bathurst Regional Council
Image by: ML Holtermann
Image Date: 1/01/1872
Image Number: 50/75
Image Path:
Image File: 1080405d.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080405w.jpg
Item Name: Rockley Mill Museum
Location: 12 Budden Street, Rockley [Bathurst Regional]

Images:

Caption: Rockley Mill Museum
Copyright: B.J. Hickson
Image by: B.J. Hickson
Image Date: 1/11/2005
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080405b.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080405u.jpg
Item Name: Rockley Mill Museum
Location: 12 Budden Street, Rockley [Bathurst Regional]

Caption: Rockley Mill Museum
Copyright: Hughes Trueman Ludlow
Image by: Hughes Trueman Ludlow
Image Date: 6/06/1985
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080405a.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080405L.jpg
Item Name: Rockley Mill Museum
Location: 12 Budden Street, Rockley [Bathurst Regional]

Caption: Rockley Mill Museum, stables and coachhouse at rear of Mill Museum.

Copyright: B.J. Hickson
Image by: B.J. Hickson
Image Date: 1/11/2005
Image Number:
Image Path:
Image File: 1080405c.jpg
Thumb Nail Path:
Thumb Nail File: 1080405v.jpg
ATTACHMENT 6

Bathurst Regional Council Village Base Maps.

The base maps attached show the location of places, within or near a village or former village and indicated by their field number, which were included in this study. They are in the following order:

1. Villages or parts of villages recommended to remain listed as a Conservation Area or to become listed. They are:

   a. Stewart St. Evans Plains.  FN534 (proposed new Conservation area).
   b. Hill End.  FN 58 (is an existing listed Conservation area).
   c. Rockley.  FN 91 (is an existing listed Conservation area).
   d. Sofala and extended area.  FN109, FN166 (is partly an existing listed Conservation area).
   e. Trunkey Creek.  FN189 (proposed new Conservation area).
   f. Peel.  FN 499 (proposed new Conservation area).
   g. Perthville.  FN306 (proposed new Conservation area).
   h. Wattle Flat.  FN506 (is an existing listed Conservation area).

2. Former village areas that should be treated as ‘sensitive zones’:

   a. George’s Plains
   b. The Lagoon
   c. Turondale
   d. Tambaroora
   e. O’Connell

3. Other former village areas.

   a. Brewongle
   b. Cow Flat
   c. Eglinton
   d. Napoleon Reef
   e. Raglan
   f. Sunny Corner
   g. Yetholme

1. Villages or parts of villages recommended to remain listed as a Conservation Area or to become listed. They are:

a. Stewart St. Evans Plains. FN534 (proposed new Conservation area).
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c. Rockley FN 91 (is an existing listed Conservation area).
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e. Trunkley Creek FN189 (proposed new Conservation area).
f. Peel FN 499 (proposed new Conservation area).
g. Perthville FN306 (proposed new Conservation area).
h. Wattle Flat FN506 (is an existing listed Conservation area).
a. Evans Plains

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Date 14/09/2006

"Base Maps: "Department of Lands 2006"
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b. Hill End

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Date 14/09/2006

"Base Maps: " Department of Lands 2006"
c. Rockley
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Sofala

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Date 13/05/2007

Raw Maps © Department of Lands 2006

d. Sofala
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9. Perthville

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h. Wattle Flat

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Wattle Flat

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"Base Maps: " Department of Lands 2006"
2. Former village areas that should be treated as ‘sensitive zones’:
   a. George’s Plains
   b. The Lagoon
   c. Turondale
   d. Tambaroora
   e. O’Connell
a. George's Plains

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"Base Maps: Department of Lands 2006"
b. The Lagoon

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"Base Maps: "Department of Lands 2006"

Date 14/09/2006
C. Turondale

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"Base Maps: 5 Department of Lands 2006"
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Tambaroora

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O'Connell

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under the Bathurst Regional (Interim) Local Environment Plan 2005.

"Base Maps: Department of Lands 2006"
3. Other former village areas.
   a. Brewongle
   b. Cow Flat
   c. Eglinton
   d. Napoleon Reef
   e. Raglan
   f. Sunny Corner
   g. Yetholme
q. Brewongle

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C. Eglinton

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Napoleon Reef

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f. Sunny Corner

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9. Yetholme

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