HERITAGE ASSET REGISTER

JANUARY 2004
Council is very proactive in matters related to heritage preservation, which was acknowledged by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) 2002 State of the Heritage Award as the “leading council in the practice of heritage conservation in country/ regional NSW”. The management of Council’s heritage assets was identified as a strategy that Council will employ as part of the NSW Heritage Office 3 year funding agreement for the period 2002/03 to 2004/05. The strategy was outlined as follows:

5.0 **Management of Council’s Heritage Assets**

**Aim:**
- To identify Council owned properties/places that are of heritage significance and put in place appropriate plans to conserve those properties into the future.

**Actions:**
- To develop a register of properties owned or in the care and control of Bathurst City Council which are of heritage significance and develop an action plan for the ongoing maintenance of each of those properties.
- To cost and develop a works program for the implementation of each of the action plans by the end of 2003.
- To implement the action plans. The timeframe for implementation will be dependent upon the number of assets identified and the cost of works required.
- To complete and implement Conservation Management Plans commenced for the Old Government House and Bathurst Carillon.
- To seek funding for the preparation of future Conservation Management Plans identified as being required to maintain Council owned properties and to complete those plans as soon as practical depending upon the availability of funding.
- To continue implementation of the Bathurst CBD beautification Scheme over the next 10 year period.

The Planning and Development Department has prepared an inventory of the heritage assets under Council’s care and control, including built heritage, cultural landscapes and moveable heritage.

The Register is structured as follows:

- Index of places/ items
- Summary of the Statements of Significance for each place/ item
- Summary of the Actions Plans for Conservation Matters for each place/ item
- Fact Sheet for each place/ item
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Heritage Listing</th>
<th>Item - LEP</th>
<th>Other</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Old Government Cottage</td>
<td>16 Stanley Street Lot 1 DP 788005 Section 20A</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Council Chambers &amp; Memorial Entertainment Centre</td>
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<td>Former caretakers cottage</td>
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<td>Former Inn</td>
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<td>Denison Bridge</td>
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<td>#93</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>General Cemetery</td>
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<td>Central Lamp Standards</td>
<td>George, William, Howick &amp; Keppel Streets</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Elm Trees</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
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<td>12c</td>
<td>Greenhouse (fernery)</td>
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<td>12e</td>
<td>Lake Spencer and Howard Fountain</td>
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<td>Monro Drinking Fountain</td>
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<td>Curator’s Cottage</td>
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<td>12h</td>
<td>Jubilee Fountain (Horse Trough)</td>
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<td>Park Benches</td>
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<td>13a</td>
<td>South African (Boer) War Memorial</td>
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<td>13b</td>
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NT-CL – National Trust Classified  
RNE-R – Register of the National Estate – Registered  
RNE-Ind – Register of the National Estate – Indicative place
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID.</th>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>14a</td>
<td>Grandstand</td>
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<td>14b</td>
<td>Caretakers Cottage - Demolished</td>
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<td>14c</td>
<td>Walter Kable Memorial Gates</td>
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<td>Haymarket Reserve</td>
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<td>Macquarie River Bicentennial Park (includes Peace Park)</td>
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<td>Victoria Park</td>
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<td>Centennial Park</td>
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<td>Cobb and Co Coach Visitor Centre</td>
<td>Visitor Centre William Street Lot 11 DP 829087 Section 89</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Ben Chifley engine</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Somerville Collection (Australian Fossils and Minerals Collection)</td>
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<td>Bathurst City Library, Bathurst 76 Keppel Street Lot 1 DP 776320 Section 11</td>
<td>BCC</td>
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</tbody>
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FS1: Old Government (period) Cottage, 16 Stanley Street, Bathurst
- The ‘Government Cottage’ is historically significant as it represents an early Georgian cottage, which is comparatively rare in NSW. It is presumed to have been built circa 1850-51, and constructed on what was originally Government ground.
- It has a strong association with early town developer J. W. Bligh.
- The cottage is significant as an early Bathurst private residence owned by an independent single lady, and is illustrative of the style of life in that period.
- The cottage and No. 1 George Street together, form a larger and more imposing house, typical of the mid Victoria Period that has been owned by a number of important public men of Bathurst.
- A strong social attachment to the house and land led also to subsequent members of the same families repurchasing, or maintaining, the property:
  - James William Bligh (1847-1851)
  - John Ford (1851/59 – 1875)
  - John Henry Ratcliffe Ford (1883-1890)
  - Mary Ann Ford and Samuel Percy Ford (1908-1923)
  - James Bligh Hastings (1943-1965)
- The house as a whole is also significant in its role as an early site of female education: the Bathurst Ladies College, and its original owner Miss Falloon ran a house based ladies school at the Old Government House.

FS2: Ben Chifley Cottage, 10 Busby Street, Bathurst
The Chifley cottage (10 Busby Street) including its garden and contents and adjoining vacant block, is of great historical value in that they were once the home and possessions of Prime Minister Ben Chifley and his wife, Elizabeth, and for their entire married lives, and present, in a nearly intact and unaltered state from the time of their occupancy. The wider curtilage of the house also supports this assessment, as all neighbouring developments being in general sympathy with 10 Busby Street.

The house, garden and contents relating to a past Prime Minister is extremely rare, there being only one other comparable example in Australia.

FS3: Bathurst War Memorial Civic Centre and Council Administration Building
An important site as a civic complex and through its long association with the Bathurst Council. The Administration building is also a good representation of 1950’s architecture, although modified over time.

FS4: Former Caretakers Residence, Mt Panorama, Bathurst
A 1930s residential building constructed locally and using local materials (bluestone) from nearby quarries. The building is unique to the Bathurst Local Government area and the region with no other known examples of 1930s stone construction. The exterior of the building, its garden and outbuildings remain as originally laid out. The building was also constructed at the time of the establishment of the Mount Panorama racing circuit, the residence remains unique as part of the history of the development of Mount Panorama.

FS5: Former Inn, 8 Lions Club Drive, Bathurst
It is a good representation of a (former) main road Inn on the approach to Bathurst. It’s size, intactness and siting adds to its significance.
FS6: Waterworks, Waterworks Lane, Bathurst
This is a fine Victorian industrial building in fair condition, well maintained and in public ownership. It is of considerable cultural and technical significance. Utility building of this scale and age are very rare west of the Blue Mountains.

FS7: Denison Bridge, Bridge Street, Bathurst
The Bridge named after the Governor of the time, Sir William Denison was a major engineering achievement for Australian manufacturers at the time it was built and is of considerable cultural significance.

The Denison Bridge, a fine three span wrought iron bridge, was one of the earliest iron bridges in the colony. Its advanced design represents the maximum achievable by truss spans. The bridge has considerable historical associations with some of the colony’s great road engineers including William Christopher Bennett, (Commissioner and Engineer for roads), Gustavus Alphonse Morrell (Assistant Engineer and the designer), as well as the Russell Bros. The bridge is a prominent landmark which has played an important role in the history of Bathurst and the Central west.

Denison Bridge is the fifth oldest metal truss bridge in Australia and the second oldest in NSW. The Bridge is recognised as a bridge of State Significance because of its rarity and integrity.

FS8: Kellosheil Bridge, Freemantle Road, Eglinton
The old stone bridge, situated 1.4km west of Eglinton was possibly built as early as the 1830’s. The bridge is built of granite with a raised cement pointing. It has significant historical importance to older locals in the area. It is aesthetically pleasing because of its simple yet solid construction method. There is historic value in that the bridge is considered to have been built within one of the first land grants west of the Blue Mountains and may have ties to the existing building “Kellosheil c1890”.

FS9: Bathurst general Cemetery, Bradwardine Road, West Bathurst
A large provincial cemetery containing some of the most ambitious and elaborately detailed monuments to be found outside of Sydney. Provides a rich record of the history, development and wealth of the Bathurst area from the middle of the nineteenth century. Contains the last remains of many significant historical characters including J Rutherford, Chairman and Business Director of Cobb & Co, Ben Chifley, former Prime Minister, Dr Machattie and many others.

FS10: Central Lamp Standards, Bathurst
The Bathurst Street and Park lamp standards are important street furniture elements contributing to the very special historical character of the central civic and business areas of Bathurst, and of the central parks: Machattie and King’s Parade. The lamp standards are listed as being of State Significance because of their rarity and integrity.

The street lamps are aesthetically significant, being unusual in design with dual globes on standards with Victorian bases and Art Deco elements. The Machattie Park lamps are historically significant generally being older and of a central single globe standard lamp reminiscent of the original gas lighting.
FS11: Elm Trees, Bentinck Street, Bathurst
The mature Bentinck Street elms were planted about 1900. They make a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Bathurst. Elm trees are known to be a very long lasting tree, where 200 years of age is not unusual.

FS12: Machattie Park, William Street Bathurst
Machattie Park is historically significant as an example of a late Victorian style country town park, designed by James Hine and constructed in 1891 by chief gardener A. A. Paterson to honour Dr Thomas Machattie. It combines axial layout, use of terminii and formal tree planting, with natural shaped water forms. Features used as terminii include the band rotunda, fountain and basin, canopied drinking fountain, and lamp standard with jardinere demonstrate period design skills and technical achievement at a significant level. Aesthetically the garden is important for the following reasons: it exhibits a consistent high quality decorative period style in architectural features such as the Curator’s Lodge; it contains a variety of enclosed scenes enhanced by combinations of foliage form and structural elements; it contains a variety of garden scenery with vistas and terminii, and attractive water and plant combinations and monuments and decorative furnishings. Included in these are memorials to many of the most significant townspeople of Bathurst from over 100 years including Bathurst Mayors: Machattie, Griffin and Webb(s), doctors – Brooke Moore(s), Machattie, Basset and Busby and Bankers, the Munro family.

FS12a: Crago Memorial Fountain, Machattie Park
One of the finest 19th Century cast iron fountains in NSW. One of the pivotal features of the park layout.

FS12b: Bandstand, Machattie Park
An interesting & well-maintained late 19th century bandstand. One of the pivotal features of the park layout.

FS12c: Greenhouse (ferny), Machattie Park
A traditional 19th century fernhouse, placed in a dominant position on one of the main axes of the park. An indication of the 19th century passion for ferneries & palm houses.

FS12d: Begonia House (hothouse), Machattie Park
An attractive, traditional style hothouse building, reflects an interest in hot house gardening by the Bathurst community during the inter-war period.

FS12e: Lake Spencer and Howard Fountain, Machattie Park
A traditional feature of the Victorian park & one of the major elements of the original park layout. The pond is set at a pivotal point in the layout at the end of one of the main formal axes. Its effect as a major visual feature is somewhat compromised by the unsympathetic modern encircling fence.

FS12f: Monro Memorial Drinking Fountain, Machattie Park
One of the few surviving examples of this type of elaborate Victorian drinking fountain in NSW & an elaborate small example of the iron foundered art. It is an attractive embellishment & part of the original park design.
FS12g: Curator's Cottage, Machattie Park
A well detailed queen Anne cottage which makes a picturesque edition to Machattie Park. The building is exceptionally intact externally making it an example with a high degree of integrity.

FS12h: Jubilee Fountain (Horse Trough), Machattie Park
A decorative & rare item of Victorian street furniture of historical, cultural & aesthetic significance. Unusual historically in that it is a monument to a woman.

FS12i: Park benches, Machattie Park
One of several traditional cast iron & timber benches in the park. Of simple & elegant design. Iron support frames.

FS12j: Lamp Standards, Machattie Park
A traditional style lamp standard, one of several throughout the park. While not necessarily Victorian, they none the less blend well with the period character of the park. As well as relating to the cast iron lamp standards used throughout the central Bathurst area.

FS12k: Gates, Machattie Park
Lewins Memorial Gates (1936) - Of cultural & historical significance as a memorial, as well as contributing to the physical character of the park.

M. J. Freeman Memorial Gates - One of several sets of wrought iron gates at formal entry points to the park. Has historical & cultural significance in its capacity as a memorial as well as contributing to the formal Victorian character of the park & the adjacent streetscape.

M. J. Griffin Gates - A fine set of wrought iron gates supported by large finely dressed stone gate piers, flanked by two smaller wrought iron gates & a further pair of ampler gate piers. All Gate piers are composed of a single, square stoneshaft, topped by a carved stone cap with domed top. Important associations with the former Police Barracks and with an important former Mayor of the City.

Dr Hugh Busby memorial gates (1929) - One of several sets of gates in the park usually marking formal entry points. Has historical & social significance in its role as a memorial as well as contributing to the physical & visual character of the park.

E. T. Webb memorial gates (1934) - One of a number of sets of memorial wrought iron gates in the park, usually marking formal entry points from the surrounding streets. Has cultural & historical significance in its role as a memorial as well as contributing to the physical & visual character of the park.

All Saints Gates - A fine set of wrought iron gates & stone gateposts. One of a number of gates erected at formal entry points to the park. Contributes to the formal Victorian character of the park & the surrounding streetscape. As well as enhancing the character of the adjacent courthouse.
Alfred Patterson Memorial gates - One of several sets of memorial gates at formal entry points in the park. As well as having historical significance, they contribute to the formal character of the park & surrounding streets.

FS12: Brooke Moore Memorial and Fountain, Machattie Park
A relatively modern memorial which has historical & cultural significance in commemorating two of Bathurst's most prominent citizens. Also of some aesthetic significance as an example of a recent memorial design.

FS13: Kings Parade Group, Russell Street Bathurst
A major formal open space which is the focal point of the commercial and ecclesiastical City centre, dominated visually by the Carillon tower, the space is of great cultural and historic significance containing George Evans Memorial, South African War Memorial (Boer War) and the Carillon Tower.

FS13a: South African War (Boer War) Memorial, Kings Parade
The South African War (Boer War) Memorial forms an important Park and Street-scape element at the William Street end and is a well detailed classical style War Memorial.

FS13b: George Evans Memorial, Kings Parade
An early and important piece of Public Art the work symbolises and commemorates the opening up of the Bathurst Plains and the land beyond by early explorers of Evans, Blaxland, Wentworth and Lawson. A historically significant and well executed monument to the Surveyor George Evans and forms an important Park and Street-scape element at the George Street end of Kings Parade.

FS13c: Bathurst District Soldiers Memorial Carillon, Kings Parade
The Bathurst and District Soldiers Memorial Carillon is the only carillon of its type and design in the southern hemisphere. Designed as a war memorial, it is unique in that it is entirely a peaceful work of art, architecture and music. Originally intended as a memorial to First World War soldiers, it has served as a focus for all theatres of war in which Bathurstians have served. The Carillon has been within the sight and sounds of the community for seven decades and has an important place in the Community as a symbol of regard and culture.

FS14a: Grandstand, Bathurst Sportsground, Howick Street, Bathurst
A simple but decorative Edwardian grandstand which lends a turn of the century character to the sportsground, somewhat marred by the more recent pipe rail fence.

FS14b: Caretaker’s cottage, Sportsground, Howick Street, Bathurst (demolished)
The building was a simple weatherboard cottage within the sportsground curtilage, a caretaker’s cottage. Though somewhat unsympathetically altered, it was an important part of the sportsground complex until it was demolished in 2003.

FS14c: Walter Kable Memorial Gates, Sportsground, Howick Street, Bathurst
Considered important as a memorial to a local citizen, Walter Kable.

FS15: Haymarket Reserve, Durham Street, Bathurst
The market and market house were part of the original nucleus of Bathurst and has considerable cultural significance.
FS16: Macquarie River Bicentennial Park, which incorporates Peace Park, Stanley Street, Bathurst.
Whilst it is unlikely that substantial archaeological evidence survives of convict huts and gardens (it was the first government settlement garden), the site is of cultural significance and having remained in public ownership, is available to the public and it is important as the site of the proclamation of Bathurst.

FS17: Ohkuma Garden, Macquarie River Bathurst
The Ohkuma Garden is significant due to its association with the Sister City Program and through the promotion, understanding and exchanging of both Japanese and Australian culture. The garden is symbolic of the close ties between the two Sister Cities and the strength of that relationship.

FS18: Victoria Park, Howick Street, Bathurst
Victoria Park is significant as it was identified as a reserve in 1862 and has continued as a reserve, which is utilised by the community.

FS19: Centennial Park, Bentinck Street, Bathurst
Centennial Park is significant as it was identified as a reserve in 1862 and has continued as a reserve, which is utilised by the community.

FS20: Cobb and Co Coach
A rare and original mail coach from the mid Victorian period, with great historical significance as the NSW Cobb & Co coach from the Bathurst to Sofala run. It is considered one of only six surviving original Cobb & Co coaches and so is of state significance.

FS21: Ben Chifley engine
The locomotive is a good representation of an early 1900's British built engine which reportedly has connections to former Prime Minister Ben Chifley.

FS22: Somerville Collection
The building is significant as it is substantially in original condition and it stands on the original town square, designed as part of the formal plan for Bathurst, Australia's oldest inland City, in 1833. The collection is housed in a building which for one hundred years and more has fulfilled the function of its intended purpose, to educate. The building is an example of a high point in the development of the Gothic style and exceeds the norm for country schools.

The Australian Fossils and Minerals Collection, known as the Somerville Collection, is a world class natural history asset and collection which holds tremendous significance for the betterment of science, research and continuing education.

FS23: School of the Arts Book collection
A valuable and rare collection of original 'School of Arts' books dating from 1760.
FS1: Old Government Cottage, 16 Stanley Street, Bathurst

**Urgent Works**

Continue to implement, and finalise, the following works:

- Stormwater control (maybe in control as BCC allocated $10,000) - Policy 1.01 Action 6.
- Repaint guttering. Policy 1.08, Action 18.
- Repaint externally all windows, window sills, window and door frames and doors. Policy 1.08, Action 18.
- Structural assessment (masonry failure) - Policy 1.01 Action 2 and 4 and Policy 1.08, Action 18.
- Stabilisation, including the relocation of the historic apricot tree - Policy 1.01, Action 1.
- Have Council’s garden staff remove the bush from the rear of the cottage and prune the old apricot trees. Consult with garden staff on the garden plan as a whole. Policy 1.08, Action 18.

**Forward planning**

- Engage a collections manager. Policy 1.08, Action 19.
- Develop a landscape plan. Policy 1.08, Action 19.
- Maintain as much original fabric as possible both internally and externally. Implement Actions 3, 5 and 7 - Policy 1.01
- Protect and maintain the remaining curtilage around the building and in particular the area to the front, north east, of the cottage. Implement Actions 7, 8 and 9 - Policy 1.02
- Improve the setting of the building by improvements in the landscaping and historical collection components. Implement Action 10 - Policy 1.03.
- Provide new main sign and an interpretive sign that properly reflects the significance of both buildings. Implement Actions 13 and 14 - Policy 1.05
- Archaeology: for any excavation require an excavation permit. Implement Action 15. Policy 1.06.
- Maintain the cottage. Implement Action 15 – Policy 1.07.
- Priorities and funding. Implement Actions 17 and 20 related to funding and Actions 18, urgent works and Action 19 works.

FS2: Ben Chifley Cottage, 10 Busby Street, Bathurst

**Urgent Works**

- Nil

**Forward planning**

- Review the Plan for the Management of the Chifley Cottage, which was due in 2001, three years after 1998 - concluding recommendation of CMP.
- Implement the recommendations of the Chifley Home Management Plan (CHMP) by Sam Malloy, Felicity Baines, Trish McDonald & Time Pike, 2003.
- Prepare a maintenance program as outlined in Appendix 6 of the CMP, incorporating the works detailed in Appendix 6.
- Develop a time frame for implementation of the recommendations of the Plan for the Management of Chifley Cottage.
- Upgrade the building services that may need to be upgraded or altered to meet the requirements of a House Museum as outlined in part 3.2.3 of the CMP.
- Re-establish gardens.
- Completion of signage for Interpretive path.
- Landscaping of Interpretive path.

**FS3: Bathurst War Memorial Civic Centre and Council Administration Building**

**Urgent Works**
- Investigate the leaks in the Council Administration building and address accordingly.

**Forward planning**
- General maintenance and repainting, including regular window cleaning.
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan for both buildings.
- Undertake an assessment of the buildings to determine an appropriate maintenance schedule.
- Maintain the Holtermann Fountain.

**FS4: Former Caretakers Residence, Mt Panorama, Bathurst**

**Urgent Works**
- Assess value of the asset.
- Determine an appropriate use for the building and ensure site is secured until a use is found.
- Undertake repair works to the exterior such as the windows.
- Repair / replace gutter on garage.

**Forward planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Include as a Heritage Item in the LEP.
- Remove intrusive elements that are unsympathetic to the design of the building.
- Prepare an appropriate plan for a garden around the cottage that is sympathetic to the design and former use of the building.
- Remove the rubbish bins stored in the grounds of the cottage.
- When an appropriate use has been found, remove the security fence and restore the original fence.
- Paint the garage doors, which are currently pink, in an appropriate colour.
- Restore the stone tablet on the front fence that acknowledged the opening of the cottage.

**FS5: Former Inn, 8 Lions Club Drive, Bathurst**

**Urgent Works**
- Assess value of the asset.
- Secure the building by repairing the windows.
- Remove the overgrown weeds and maintain the vegetation around the former Inn.
- Repair the gutters and down pipes.
- Undertake a structural assessment of the building to address the cracks in the wall and rising damp at the rear of the building.

**Forward planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Investigate whether the building had a rear verandah.
- Undertake works outlined in the structural assessment.
- Prepare a landscaping plan that is sympathetic to the building, its former use and the proposed use.
- Implement the landscaping plan.
- Remove the dilapidated shed at the rear of the former Inn.
- Prepare a maintenance plan for the former Inn.

**FS6: Waterworks, Waterworks Lane, Bathurst**

**Urgent Works**
- Assess value of the asset
- Replace hollow core door with solid timber panel door.
- Repair the guttering and ensure that there is adequate drainage away from the building.

**Forward planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Secure openings - look to appropriate replacement of window sash’s to match original.
- Discourage bird nesting
- Install appropriate interpretation
- Repair and replace (where necessary) with sympathetic materials.
- Prepare a maintenance schedule
- Investigate possible uses for the building that are compatible with its use as a functioning Waterworks.

**FS7: Denison Bridge, Bridge Street, Bathurst**

**Urgent Works**
- Remedial works on corrosion to the bridge

**Forward planning**
- prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- implement maintenance program including regular painting and inspection of timber parts of structures.
- investigate what types of services are being carried by the bridge structure
- investigate opportunities for use of the bridge eg. markets, public outdoor events.
- develop a management strategy for future use

**FS8: Kellosheil Bridge, Freemantle Road, Eglinton**

**Urgent Works**
- Continue to improve sightlines to both approaches to the bridge

**Forward planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Consider interpretive signage about period and history of bridge and development of the surrounding countryside at this time.
- Develop a ‘lay by’ parking area on either side of the bridge for tourist to stop and investigate the bridge and the interpretative signage.
- When the opportunity arises ensure any repairs to the bridge (including those already completed) are sympathetic to the original design and materials.

**FS9: Bathurst general Cemetery, Bradwardine Road, West Bathurst**

**Urgent Works**
- Nil

**Forward planning**
- Finalise locality plan of cemetery layout for visitors information and include background of lawn cemetery name ‘Maranatha’.
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Complete interpretive project – 100 Lives of Bathurst
- Continue surveying to locate all the graves in the old section.
- To assist the owners with maintenance develop maintenance strategy for structures, monuments and headstones in old sections, including the small chapel
- In accordance with the Vegetation Management Plan, Section 11.4.2 Gateway Management Strategies, Strategy G20, Development gateway plantings to have strong visual impact and to reflect the historic identity of Bathurst, recommendations (for the cemetery frontage):
  - The theme of the gateway plantings to change to exotic species.
  - All trees up to the Boundary Road intersection to be removed.
  - Within the constraints of drainage, landform the road reserve to improve the appearance.
  - Retain remnant native vegetation.
  - Replant avenue of deodar cedars (Cedrus deodara) to link to existing plantings. Where road reserve narrows at intersection with Boundary Road, leave open. Avenue will be discontinuous along the cemetery where other established trees exist.
  - Remove pyracantha and cotoneaster shrubs and plant a mix of native and exotic trees (deciduous and conifers) in the cemetery to reduce pruning and to provide a backdrop to the avenue plantings.
  - As a safety issue avoid planting shrubs in cemetery.
  - Erect appropriate style of fencing, such as wrought iron, along entire boundary of cemetery.
  - To ensure road signs and the connecting road are not obstructed do not plant deodars in front of oval.

FS10 Central Lamp Standards, Bathurst

Urgent Works
- Apply for funding for maintenance including corrosion treatment and painting

Forward planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Paint and treat (possible use of various colour schemes in various locations, including interpretation by artists.
- The conservation works proposed for each lamp standard includes:
  - treat any areas for corrosion;
  - check and repair all electrical components/connections within the standard;
  - repainting the lamp standard in accordance with the colour scheme developed by, or approved by, Council's Heritage Advisor and adopted by Bathurst City Council.
  - replace lamp globes when required;
  - repair the exterior of the standard where required;
  - provide protective bollards to those standards located within the CBD streets where not already provided; and
  - provide for the sensitive night-time illumination of the base of each of the standards located within the CBD streets for additional traffic accident prevention.
- If and when a street lamp is damaged by traffic beyond reasonable repair that it be replaced by a Lamp Standard similar in appearance.
FS11: Elm Trees, Bentinck Street, Bathurst

Urgent Works
- Remove overhead electricity wires and replace with underground services. The overhead wires have forced the continual lopping of the Elm Trees, which is not consistent with the heritage priorities of the trees.

Forward planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- General maintenance and regular inspections by a suitably qualified person.
- Adopt appropriate arboriculture principles in the endeavour to extend the life span of the trees, maintain them in good health, desired form and with high aesthetic value.
- Construct a 1.2 metre wide standard concrete footpath along Carrington Park frontage.

FS12: Machattie Park, William Street Bathurst

Urgent Works

Forward planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Recommend in the future consideration be given to the restoration of the perimeter fence line in a style of design sympathetic with the Victorian period.
- All around the garden there are many unreinforced concrete kerbs, which appear to have been made originally in segments. Many of these are failing and are breaking up and leaning.
- Seek funding through NSW Heritage Council for proposed maintenance, improvements or upgrading.
- Replace all bins in Machattie Park with appropriately styled bins in keeping with the Victorian setting.
- Continue ‘memorial’ additions to Park in keeping with past practices.
- Review and implement the recommendations of the Management Plan for Machattie Park, 1990, including (but not inclusive):
  - Retain, enhance and conserve the original layout plan and ornamentation of the Park.
  - Remove new elements that are incompatible with the original layout and early features where it will not detract from the very essence of Machattie Park which is a sense of grandeur, peace and large scale trees.
  - Repair and restore all structures and ornaments which are integral to the park to their full working order and condition. Where practical, traditional colours and materials shall be used.
  - Consider developing a maze, garden house, parterre, arboretum and new park furniture.
  - Integrate the chess tables into the park by removing the shrub bed separating them from the park as the tables are a traditional feature of the park and should remain as such.
FS12a: Crago Memorial Fountain, Machattie Park

**Urgent works**
- Nil

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- The fountain should be painted in a historically significant colour scheme as part of regular maintenance.
- Consideration should be given to installing an interpretation plaque.
- General maintenance to the lighting, gardens, paths, seats and cleaning the pond.
- Address any cracks in the pond.
- Comprehensive servicing and replumbing, if necessary, of the fountain system, including pumps, jets etc.
- Implement the recommendations of the Management Plan for Machattie Park, including the replacement of the coping stones surrounding the base pool, replacing the flood lighting with more suitably designed and positioned lamps.

FS12b: Bandstand, Machattie Park

**Urgent works**
- Repair guttering and ensure stormwater is adequately draining away from the structure
- Maintain and keep electrical lighting in working order
- Continue to paint in historically appropriate colours.

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Regular maintenance and repainting, including maintenance of garden paths and seats.
- Consideration should be given to installing service points for lighting and equipment for potential social events.
- Consideration should be given to encouraging community events such as open air concerts, particularly by brass bands.

FS12c: Greenhouse (ferny), Machattie Park

**Urgent works**
- Nil

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Consider the redesign of the paths for a more sympathetic, consistent setting
- Clean fountain and statutes
- Fernery fountain’s surface is in poor condition, especially on the marine cherubs. It is also dirty, cracked, discoloured and dented. These factors need to be addressed. In addition cement render has fallen off large sections inside the pool surface.
- Regular maintenance and repainting

FS12d: Begonia House (hothouse), Machattie Park

**Urgent works**
- Nil

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Consider replacing unsympathetic alterations with more appropriate materials.
- Regular maintenance and cleaning
  - Consideration should be given to installing shade blinds into the roof structure to facilitate better temperature control.
  - Bird nesting should be discouraged.
  - An interpretation plaque should be installed.

**FS12e: Lake Spencer and Howard Fountain, Machattie Park**

**Urgent works**
- Undertake a structural survey to determine if the Lake is leaking and undertake appropriate works.

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Consider more sympathetic fencing when present fencing needs replacement
- Consider replacement of seats with a sympathetic design when required.
- Regular maintenance, cleaning and repainting
- Selectively thin out existing vegetation and replace with smaller specimens to allow clearer view across the water.
- Identify selective locations around the lake to provide ramped access to the water’s edge.
- Relocate plaque in front of Howard Fountain closer to the fence. Clean plaque

**FS12f: Monro Memorial Drinking Fountain, Machattie Park**

**Urgent works**
- Corrosion treatment and repainting
- Repair and restore the drinking spouts
- Water reservoir should be cleaned.

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Regular maintenance, cleaning and repainting as required
- Maintain the path surrounding the fountain.

**FS12g: Curator’s Cottage, Machattie Park**

**Urgent works**
- Repainting of timber detail work
- Undertake a structural assessment of the building to ensure it is safe for public access and determine extent and cause of rising damp.

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Strategy
- Regular maintenance and repainting
- Consider preparing a maintenance schedule to address cleaning the roof, brickwork, repair the vernadah floor, maintenance of down pipes, removing paint off the brickwork and cleaning spider webs.
- Consideration should be given to having one room in the cottage as a permanent interpretive information of Machattie Park, its history, horticultural content and associated information.
- Consideration should be given to creating a small retail enterprise that sells food goods in the cottage.
- Attempts should be made to stop birds roosting/ nesting.
FS12h: Jubilee Fountain (Horse Trough), Machattie Park

**Urgent works**
- Undertake an assessment for corrosion, repairs and repainting
- Repair broken light shade, clean all lights and ensure in working order.

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Carry out works recommended in assessment report.
- Regular maintenance and repainting
- Install interpretative signage.
- Repaint in appropriate colour.

FS12i: Park benches, Machattie Park

**Urgent works**
- Assess the condition of the benches and recommend repairs and replacements in sympathy retaining as much of the original material as possible.

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Carry out works recommended in the assessment undertaken.
- Regular maintenance and repainting

FS12j: Lamp Standards, Machattie Park

**Urgent works**
- Carry out an assessment of the type of lamp standard and the maintenance needs

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Carry out the works identified in the assessment
- Regular maintenance and repainting

FS12k: Gates, Machattie Park

**Lewins Memorial Gates**
**Urgent works**
- Nil

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Regular maintenance
- Ensure light is working.

**Morris J. Freeman Memorial Gates**
**Urgent works**
- Undertake an assessment of the pillars and determine why they are leaning and an assessment of the gates as they have sunk into the ground and are no longer operable.

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Undertake the works outlined in the assessment.
- Regular maintenance and repainting

**Martin J. Griffin Gates**
**Urgent works**
- Nil
Forward Planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Consider the removal of the moss growth from the top of the pillars
- Repair the stone pillars at their base
- Regular maintenance and repainting

**Dr Hugh Busby memorial gates**
**Urgent works**
- Clean the brickwork and remove the black fungus growth on the mortar joints of the brick columns.

Forward Planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Consider removing the graffiti scratched into a column.
- Repair right hand pillar as it appears to be leaning
- Regular maintenance, cleaning and repainting of the gates

**Edmund. Tom Webb Memorial Gates**
**Urgent works**
- Nil

Forward Planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Regular maintenance and repainting
- Remove moss and clean pillars.
- Ensure gravel around the gates is cleared to enable gates to be opened and closed
- Ensure lights are clean and in working order.

**All Saints Gates**
**Urgent works**
- Clean sandstone pillars in particular the top surfaces where there is growth of moss and fungus.

Forward Planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Regular maintenance and repainting

**Alfred A Patterson Memorial gates**
**Urgent works**
- Clean the head of the gate pedestals.

Forward Planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Regular maintenance and repainting
- Remove moss and general clean
- Ensure adequate drainage around main pillars.

**FS12l: Brooke Moore Memorial and Fountain, Machattie Park**
**Urgent works**
- Clean the wall and the pond.

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Restore the fountain
- Clean the plaques and bricks
- Replace gravel around the stone path.
- Regular maintenance and repainting
- Consider installing lily’s into the pond.

**FS13: Kings Parade Group, Russell Street Bathurst**

**Urgent Works**
- Review the Management Strategies for Kings Parade and other Council relates plans.

**Forward planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Refer to seats / lamp standards of other park – same conditions.
- Refer to individual fact sheets for Carillon Tower and memorials.
- Install a name sign, identifying it as Kings Parade.
- Install some interpretative signage.
- Carry out an assessment of the type of lamp standard and the maintenance needs.
- Assess the condition of the park benches and recommend repairs and replacements in sympathy retaining as much of the original material as possible.

**FS13a: South African War Memorial (Boer War), Kings Parade**

**Urgent works**
- Assessment should be undertaken as to whether the cooper dome is corroding

**Forward Planning**
- Regular maintenance, cleaning and repainting
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan

**FS13b: George Evans Memorial, Kings Parade**

**Urgent works**
- An assessment of the corrosion to treat and halt the expansion, previous repair works were carried out in 1990.
- Clean the stairs leading up to the memorial

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Carry out works recommended in the assessment by a specialist in corrosion.
- Regular maintenance and repainting
- Consider repairing the water fountains so they are operational.

**FS13c: Bathurst District Soldiers Memorial Carillon, Kings Parade**

**Finalise the implementation of the following works, which have commenced.**

**Urgent Works**
- Carry out inspection to determine structural integrity of tower, bell frame mounting and bell frame.
- Carry out essential works including specifically the replacement of some 500 bolts.

**Forward planning**
- Externally this is a full brick building, which needs some cleaning of the brickwork due to the build up of pollution on the surface of the brick including bird droppings or guano.
- Internally the Carillon contains 35 bells in three tiers, which are two notes short of three octaves. The clappers which were originally set up inside the bells.
have deteriorated to a stage where at least half have been removed. The Electro-pneumatic system installed in 1933 as a stop-gap measure has deteriorated beyond repair, and a newer electronics system was installed. However these systems suffer from the fact that they cannot produce the same emphasis of sound and dynamics that a working carillon would expect to produce and require replacement to a system similar to that originally intended. Determine the audio visual needs and technology.
- Determine methodology for carrying out remedial works.
- The internal steel bell frame is over 65 years old and requires attention.
- Reinstate bells to working order, provide the final decision regarding the Clavier and playing cabin based upon the Carillon Working Party recommendations.

FS14a: Grandstand, Sportsground, Howick Street, Bathurst

Urgent Works
- timber work requires repainting, especially exposed ends
- timber cladding on back walls requires re-fixing
- roofing iron requires checking, some re-fixing and possible batten replacement
- divert storm water from down pipes away from the structure
- collect and divert storm water from roof of rear storage structure

Forward planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- develop regular maintenance schedule, including periodic painting and checking of services

FS14b: Caretaker’s cottage, Sportsground, Howick Street, Bathurst (demolished)

Install an interpretation sign at the site.

FS14c: Walter Kable Memorial Gates, Sportsground, Howick Street, Bathurst

Urgent Works
- Repaint columns and repair any damage to render.

Forward planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Strategy
- Repair payment door to gatekeeper box.
- Encourage the use of the memorial gates and gatekeeper box for sporting events.
- Install an appropriate footpath for patrons to access gatekeeper box
- Install interpretative signage in relation to the gates and Walter Kable.
- If boundary fence needs replacing consider using material which is sympathetic to the memorial gates.
- Regular maintenance and repainting

FS15: Haymarket Reserve, Durham Street, Bathurst

Urgent Works
- Finalise the concept design for the redevelopment of the Reserve.

Forward planning
- Implement the final plan for the redevelopment of the Reserve.
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
FS16: Bicentennial Park, which incorporates Peace Park, Stanley Street, Bathurst.

**Urgent Works**
- Nil

**Forward planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Prepare an inventory and maintenance schedule for the features of the park.
- Consider providing formalised embayed car parking.
- Consider installing more seating and a map of the park.

FS17: Ohkuma Garden, Macquarie River Bathurst

**Urgent Works**
- Nil

**Forward planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Consider constructing formalised parking.
- Consider formally renaming the Park to Ohkuma Garden or Sister City Garden or the like.

FS18: Victoria Park, Howick Street, Bathurst

**Urgent Works**
- Install a sign with the park name on it.

**Forward planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Consider installing an interpretative sign.
- Consider installing seating in close proximity to the existing playground.
- On finalisation of the upgrade of the Bathurst Hospital, if the Park is no longer required for use as an emergency helipad, consider implementing the recommendations of the Vegetation Management Plan for the redevelopment of the Reserve as follows:
  - Retain as an open space area for passive and active recreation and playground facilities.
  - The layout of any paths is to use good design principles.
  - Consideration given to terracing areas to achieve some flat terrain, whilst avoiding dramatic root disturbance to existing trees.
  - Irrigation, especially at the time of plant establishment is essential. On going provision for irrigation to be considered.
  - Trees species to be predominantly exotics, with consideration given to their origin. Avoid plants reliant on good soils and high moisture requirements that have originated in moist, fertile regions.
  - Native trees can be used, though they are to work in with a heritage landscape design.
  - Landscape material to be appropriate (ie crushed granite as opposed to more ‘earthy’ material suitable for reserve near waterways, bushland)

FS19: Centennial Park, Bentinck Street, Bathurst

**Urgent Works**
- Paint / screen toilets.
- Provide suitably designed seating and shelter.

**Forward planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Incorporate an interpretive sign, including history of name
Develop masterplan for avenue plantings, garden beds, sheltered seating and possible rotunda. Possible opportunity for sculpture or public art to be displayed.

Investigate potential for traffic calming measures on side streets (Seymour St and Lambert St) to increase pedestrian safety, particularly near playground, and improve linkages with surrounding residential development.

Implement the recommendations of the Vegetation Management Plan for the redevelopment of the Reserve as follows:
- Retain as an open space area for passive recreation and the possibility of active recreational usage.
- A suggestion could be to centrally location a significant water feature as a focal point to add interest to the park.
- The layout of paths to use good design principles. The existing path bisects the park and has no visual appeal. Consider symmetrical formal layout.
- Design of park to be consistent with the heritage theme of the HCA.
- Irrigation, especially at the time of plant establishment is essential. Ongoing provision for irrigation to be considered.
- Tree species to be predominately exotics, with consideration given to their origin. Avoid plants reliant on good soils and high moisture requirements that have originated in moist, fertile regions.
- Native trees can be used, though they are to work in with a heritage/formal landscape design.
- Landscape material to be appropriate (ie crushed granite as opposed to more ‘earthy’ materials suitable for reserves near waterways, bushland)

FS20: Cobb and Co Coach

**Urgent Works**
- Nil

**Forward planning**
- Relocate to new Visitor Information Centre, or another appropriate location
- General maintenance and cleaning.
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Prepare a register of related moveable heritage owned by Council.

FS21: Ben Chifley engine

**Urgent Works**
- Provide shelter for the locomotive to protect it from the weather and elements.

**Forward planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Determine the future of the locomotive, whether it will be a static display of moveable heritage.
- Prepare appropriate interpretation material and limited access to the public (at least have it in the public view).
- Undertake the repairs to the locomotive in accordance with the Bellingham 2001 report
- Consideration should be given to preparing a brochure on the locomotive including the information on the panel in Engineering’s reception area.
FS22: Somerville Collection

**Urgent Works**
- Assist in applying for funding for the development of the museum and maintenance of the building.

**Forward planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Assess the significance of the Penzig collection.
- Undertake the development of a Master Plan for the Town Square within the guidelines of the Burra Charter (policy 8.1 of the Conservation Management Plan).
- Prepare a maintenance schedule for the building.

Note: All actions regarding the building or collection need to be approved by the Somerville management committee.

FS23: School of the Arts Book collection

**Urgent Works**
- Undertake a conservation audit of the book collection to identify works at risk, priorities for conservation works and further preventative conservation measures to slow deterioration, including an assessment of the leather-bound books for red-rot.

**Forward planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- If the books were to be catalogued and made available through the already established Bathurst City Library on-line catalogue, interest in the collection could be stimulated. This would allow serious researchers to access some of the more stable material under supervision.
- Undertake an assessment of the storage area in relation to the humidity and light level. A purpose built repository where the collection could be separately housed under optimum environmental conditions would be ideal. Each type of material of each item needs to be considered differently, and provided with its own support and protection, eg many of the items should be individually wrapped in acid-free paper etc
- An essential conservation measure for the collection will be the digitisation of the information contained within each volume. This will reduce damage from handling of material if the level of use can be satisfied by the information contained within the books.
- Allocate sufficient funds to allow timely conservation work to be carried out.
Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets

| Name and Address: | Old Government Cottage  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>16 Stanley Street, Bathurst</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property Description:</td>
<td>Lot 1 DP 788005 Sec 20A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoning:</td>
<td>2(a) Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Building / Current Use:</td>
<td>Residence / Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Area:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period of Construction:</td>
<td>Colonial 1820-1840</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Heritage Listings: | (the property is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)  
|                  | State Heritage Register – 01659 – 21.02.03  
|                  | Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – Heritage Item #52  
|                  | National Trust – classified  
|                  | Register of the National Estate (AHC) – Registered - 014370 – 21.10.80  
|                  | Bathurst Heritage Study (A244) |
| Brief History: | Long considered as ‘Government Cottage’ and having been constructed in 1827 under the orders of Governor Macquarie, recent studies suggest this not to be true. The building is now thought to have been constructed in 1850-1851 when the land was under the private ownership of Miss Anne Marie Falloon, prior to construction of the adjacent building at No.1 George Street |
| Physical Description: | Single storey primitive Georgian residence of painted brick under a gabled, timber shingled roof. Simple rectangular plan, one room deep with brick floors, except for bedroom which has a cellar beneath, 12 paned sash windows, brick sills and timber lintels. External bread oven. |
| Condition Description: | Fair Condition |
| Recommended Actions: | Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy  
|                  | Implement the Conservation Management Plan. |
Additional Images:
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Place name: Old Government Cottage
Address: 16 Stanley Street, Bathurst

As a current Conservation Management Plan exists for this building, which has been adopted by the Bathurst City Council and endorsed by the Heritage Office, there is no requirement to have a separate ICM strategy, but it does serve as a summary paper of the project and so may be useful in terms of putting the endorsement of State Significance to the City Council.

Statement of significance
- The ‘Government Cottage’ is historically significant as it represents an early Georgian cottage, which is comparatively rare in NSW. It is presumed to have been built circa 1850-51, and constructed on what was originally Government ground.
- It has a strong association with early town developer J. W. Bligh.
- The cottage is significant as an early Bathurst private residence owned by an independent single lady, and is illustrative of the style of life in that period.
- The cottage and No. 1 George Street together, form a larger and more imposing house, typical of the mid Victoria Period that has been owned by a number of important public men of Bathurst.
- A strong social attachment to the house and land led also to subsequent members of the same families repurchasing, or maintaining, the property:
  - James William Bligh (1847-1851)
  - John Ford (1851/59 – 1875)
  - John Henry Ratcliffe Ford (1883-1890)
  - Mary Ann Ford and Samuel Percy Ford (1908-1923)
  - James Bligh Hastings (1943-1965)
- The house as a whole is also significant in its role as an early site of female education: the Bathurst Ladies College, and its original owner Miss Falloon ran a house based ladies school at the Old Government House.

History:
In October 1832 the new Governor, Major General Sir Richard Bourke, visited Bathurst. He instructed the Surveyor General Major Thomas L. Mitchell to make arrangements for ‘opening the town of Bathurst without delay’, and he in turn instructed the Assistant Surveyor at Bathurst J.B. Richards to lay out the blocks and streets. This was done in September 1833. It is believed that Major Mitchell named the streets, with George Street being named after King George III. The land on which this building group stands, on the corner of George and Stanley streets, originally surveyed as Lot 6, was set aside as a government reserve until it was sold to James William Bligh a solicitor in 1847. The purchase price for Lot 6 was £10, while its neighbour Lot 7 was £7 Bligh, who lived in Bathurst from 1841 to 1851 and was presumably a speculator in land. It is supposed that an existing dwelling may have existed then on this site, and part of that building has come to be known as ‘Government cottage’ having been built on Government land while it was still in their control. (i.e. pre 1847). However there is no direct evidence to support this proposition. No building is shown on this site on a Government Survey of 1833, which did show all other ‘government buildings’ of the time. And the purchase price of £7 does not indicate an ‘improvement’ of any consequence on the land. However one old brick at No1 George Street embedded into the wall is dated ‘AD 1827’, and this may relate to some earlier structure, or the construction of the cottage, or both.
James William Bligh however probably did not build on the land but sold it on to Miss Falloon, who had been living in the Government House at this time. She ran a small home school at the time. She may have built or improved the cottage known as No 16 Stanley St. She then sold the property to Mr John Ford in 1857. Mr. John Ford of Kelso, 'a banker and coach proprietor', who had a run of coaches, was possibly also the same John Ford who owned a steam flour mill in Kelso in 1851. John Ford built the two storied house in 1859/60, probably with the cottage at the rear serving as kitchen and servants quarters. By 1862 he is registered as a resident in that area of Bathurst. In 1875 the 2 storied house was owned by John Gardiner, and then sold to John Ford junior in 1883-84. From 1884 to 1887 Macquarie House (as it was then known), served as one of the ladies colleges of Bathurst. Bathurst High School started operating in 1884 first only as a boys school, and then as a boys and girls section from 1885, but by 1887 it was forced to close due to lack of students. This may have been because of rival schools including the 'Pixie Ladies College', in Upper William Street under the direction of Miss Keyes, and this establishment of Macquarie House for Young Ladies under the direction of Mrs. Mackenzie. John Ford Junior died in 1890 and is buried at Kelso cemetery. The house then passed to Alfred Gordon Thomson, who died 6th July 1908, who left it to his heir Minna Augusta Thompson who sold to Charles William Griffin of Granville for £720. At this stage the description of the house containing thirteen rooms clearly indicates that the old government cottage formed part of the premises. On 20th April 1918 the local Bathurst paper has an advertisement for a property. This advert appears to refer to No 1 George Street and 16 Stanley street, which described it as a 'fine two storied brick residence, with verandahs and balcony, built at the rear of 'old Government House' and with 'a 99 foot frontage to George Street, and opposite the Ordinance Ground' advertised 'on account J.B.Richards'. (What was meant by 'at the rear of Govt house' is not entirely clear, but the actual Govt house is shown on the 1833 surveys as east of this site, and would probably have addressed itself to the East, leaving this house 'at the rear'. ) In 1964 No 1 George Street was bought by the Bathurst City Council and given to the Bathurst Historical Society. It was stated in an article by Mrs J Rutherford in the Bathurst Historical Society’s 1968 Annual Magazine that No 1 George St then ‘consisted of two parts: the two storey section still known today as No.1 George St, and the single storeyed wing behind being described as ‘the only remaining building authorised by Governor Macquarie’ In 1972 with Dr. Brookmore at the head of the Historical Society, major restoration was undertaken at the cottage by builders from Penrith, and the furnishing of the cottage in ‘period’ style. A number of subdivisions of the original Lot have occurred, breaking the original Lot 6 now into six separate portions. A further subdivision in 1989 separated the single storied cottage and the 2 storied house onto separate lots as 16 Stanley Street and 1 George Street respectively. (NSW Heritage Office Place Sheet)

References:
NSW Heritage Officer web site
Old Government Cottage CMP - BJ Hickson - 24 May 2002
Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990

Date of Construction.: c1850-1851

Description (taken from the CMP - refer to this document for more detail and photographs)
The cottage is a single storey building of solid brick construction in a Flemish garden wall bond. (every second course is plain stretcher). It is 18.5metres long and 4.1metres wide, divided into 4 rooms in a straight line, on plan.

The room at the north west end is 3.7m x 3.2m, separately entered by one front door with no internal access to them remainder. Its floor in concrete. It has one window to the front, Stanely Street. It has below is a waist deep cellar entered internally by a set of stairs. The room appears to have been constructed as a store, with cellar presumably for cool storage of perishable foods. (The steps down are nor covered for safety reasons).

The remaining three rooms are interconnected. The room at the far south end is a small room (approx 3.7x3.0m) contains a fireplace and was possibly a kitchen area for cooking and/ or food preparation. Its floor is brick paved. It has a door that leads out towards No 1 George Street and another that leads in towards the central room. One window faces the front: Stanley Street.

The central room is the largest (approx 3.7x8m) and it too has a fire place at one end. Its floor is brick paved. It has a ‘front’ and ‘back’ door and at the back a chimney and cooking area attached to the back wall. The front of this room has a central door and window set to each side. It would have been a room to live and dine in.

the next room is small again (approx 3.7x3m) and is only accessible from the central living room. Its floor is timber boarding. It too has a window to the front, and is likely to have been used as a bedroom.

The front elevation of the cottage is as symmetrical as the plan would allow with well spaced double hung timber framed windows, with each pane of 6 lites. The doors are solid timber panelled doors.

The wall heights appear low, without eaves and with an above standard door height of 2400, and with windows set at the soffit of the eaves. At the base of the walls the wall thickens with an additional course of brickwork to form a dado line.

The roof is pitched at approx. 40 degrees, clad in timber shingles, and with brick gable end walls. The shingles, which are Canadian Timber, were installed as part of the circa 1972 restorations. They were selected because ‘shingles’ are believed to be the original roof cladding. At the time the Historical Society came into possession of it though the cladding was then flat iron with a ridge profile at joins. This type of roofing came into use circa 1850s while corrugated iron, as a popular profile, was some two decades later.

All walls are paint finished in cream after 1982. The perimeter of the wall appears to have had a damp proof course inserted into it. Internally all walls appear lightly bagged and again are painted white. The ceiling is canted to partially follow the slope of the roof and then flattens in the centre. Its joints are plain set. There is one large chimney on the house, with two fireplaces below it. On the eastern end of the building there is damaged and re-worked brickwork indicating the demolition of some adjoining structure with No. 1 George Street. In the western corner of the site is a small, gable ended, timber framed, weatherboard clad building constructed by the Historical Society since 1965.
1. General Statement of Conservation Approach
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain and conserve all remaining original materials of the building.

2. Owner's or steward's requirements
The Bathurst City Council, the current owners wish to continue to use the building as a museum in the short term or another use compatible to its historic use.

3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
All of the original fabric and any sympathetic alterations or additions.

4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?
- Removal of the exterior paint and return of the face brickwork.
- Design and implement an appropriate garden setting.
- Reconnect the cottage to number 1 George Street.

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
All standard exceptions under the Heritage Act 1977, including
1. Maintenance and cleaning;
2. Repairs;
3. Painting;
4. Excavation;
5. Restoration;
6. Development endorsed by the Heritage Council of Director;
7. Minor activities with no adverse impact on Heritage Significance;
8. Non-significant fabric;
9. Change of use;
10. New buildings;
11. Temporary structures;
12. Landscape maintenance;
13. Signage;
14. Burial sites and cemeteries;
15. Compliance with minimum standards and orders;
16. Safety and security; and
17. Movable heritage items.

For details on each of the standard exemptions refer to the 'standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval' heritage information series, the Heritage Act 1977 or the Heritage Amendment Act 1998.

6. What to do with archaeological material?
If there is any potential for archaeological material consult with the Heritage Adviser before excavating in the vicinity of the item. Any archaeological material may lead to a greater understanding of the building.

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
Confirmation of who built the house.

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
Bathurst City Council and its Heritage Adviser.
9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
The building is already accessed by the public and there are no special problems or risks.

10. What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
Continue to maintain the significant fabric of the buildings, and in particular the 19th century fabric associated with its early construction and period as a Girls school at 1 George Street and original construction at Stanley Street. Archaeological potential of demolished section of cottage and associated areas needs to be assessed.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?
No.

12. Review
The management document should be reviewed every 7 years.

13. Plans attached?
Refer to the CMP.

Continue to implement, and finalise, the following works:

Urgent Works
- Stormwater control (maybe in control as BCC allocated $10,000) – Policy 1.01 Action 6.
- Repaint guttering. Policy 1.08, Action 18.
- Repaint externally all windows, window sills, window and door frames and doors. Policy 1.08, Action 18.
- Structural assessment (masonry failure) - Policy 1.01 Action 2 and 4 and Policy 1.08, Action 18.
- Stabilisation, including the relocation of the historic apricot tree - Policy 1.01, Action 1.
- Have Council’s garden staff remove the bush from the rear of the cottage and prune the old apricot trees. Consult with garden staff on the garden plan as a whole. Policy 1.08, Action 18.

Forward planning
- Engage a collections manager. Policy 1.08, Action 19.
- Develop a landscape plan. Policy 1.08, Action 19.
- Maintain as much original fabric as possible both internally and externally. Implement Actions 3, 5 and 7 - Policy 1.01.
- Protect and maintain the remaining curtilage around the building and in particular the area to the front, north east, of the cottage. Implement Actions 7, 8 and 9 - Policy 1.02.
- Improve the setting of the building by improvements in the landscaping and historical collection components. Implement Action 10 – Policy 1.03.
- Provide new main sign and an interpretive sign that properly reflects the significance of both buildings. Implement Actions 13 and 14 – Policy 1.05.
- Archaeology: for any excavation require an excavation permit. Implement Action 15, Policy 1.06.
- Maintain the cottage. Implement Action 15 – Policy 1.07.
- Priorities and funding. Implement Actions 17 and 20 related to funding and Actions 18, urgent works and Action 19 works.
**Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address:</th>
<th>Item No: 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ben Chifley Cottage</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Busby Street, Bathurst</td>
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<tr>
<th>Property Description:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lot 1 DP 870728</td>
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<th>Type of Building / Current Use:</th>
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<td>Museum</td>
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<th>Image:</th>
<th>Period of Construction:</th>
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<td>□ 2000 +</td>
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</tbody>
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**Heritage Listings:** (the property is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)
- State Heritage Register - 5051590
- Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1998 – Heritage Item #108
- National Trust - not assessed
- Register of the National Estate - registered as part of the Bathurst General Conservation Area Extension 10 -22 Busby Street, South Bathurst - 101318 0 26.1.99
- Bathurst Heritage Study (A191)

**Conservation / Management Plans:**

**Brief History:**
Residence of J.B. Chifley (Prime Minister 1945-51) from 1914 till his death in 1951.

**Physical Description:**
Small Victorian Italianate semi-detached residence of rendered brick under a hipped iron roof. Symmetrical façade with central front door reached by a flight of brick steps. Full width bullnose verandah with cast iron columns and frieze. Later wrought iron balustrade. Part of a group of semi-detached houses.

**Condition Description:**
The main building is generally in fair condition given its age and intactness.

**Recommended Actions:**
- Implement the recommendations of the Plan for the Management of Chifley Cottage.
- Implement the recommendations of the Chifley Home Management Plan.
- Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy.
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Place name: Ben Chifley’s House
Address: 10 Busby Street, Lot 1 DP 870728 Bathurst NSW 2795.

As a current Conservation Management Plan exists for this building, which has been adopted by the Bathurst City Council and endorsed by the Heritage Office, there is no requirement to have a separate ICM strategy, but it does serve as a summary paper of the project and so may be useful in terms of putting the endorsement of State Significance to the City Council.

Statement of significance
The Chifley cottage (10 Busby Street) including its garden and contents and adjoining vacant block, is of great historical value in that they were once the home and possessions of Prime Minister Ben Chifley and his wife, Elizabeth, and for their entire married lives, and present, in a nearly intact and unaltered state from the time of their occupancy. The wider curtilage of the house also supports this assessment, as all neighbouring developments being in general sympathy with 10 Busby Street. The house, garden and contents relating to a past Prime Minister is extremely rare, there being only one other comparable example in Australia.

History:
This house was residence of Mrs and J. B. Chifley (Prime-Minister 1945 - 1951) from 1914 until his death in 1951. His widow continued to live in the house after his death. The house is now maintained as a museum.

The date of construction of the Chifley cottage, or more correctly of the terrace (10 & 12 Busby St) of which it is a part, is not known for certain despite the independent efforts of several researchers over a period of many years. Date of construction is about c.1882-91.

A Lands Department map of the area published in 1883 shows the land then unoccupied by any house and still part of a 100 acre block granted to Sir John Jamison which bordered the south side of Busby Street. (Busby Street also formed the boundary of Bathurst). Subdivision occurred at some time in the 1880’s according to the Abstract of Title in the possession of Bathurst City, as prepared at the time of purchase from the Presbyterian Church in 1972. The first owners of Lot 26, on which the house was built, were co-jointly Walter William Spencer and Jane McCarthy. Walter Spencer was a leading medical practitioner in Bathurst and an active speculator in property and mining ventures.

In April 1887, Spencer and McCarthy sold the lot to John Dunkley and Richard Bartlett. In October 1891, the lot was sold by Bartlett and the Bank of NSW to Thomas Leighton, a fireman on the railway.

Thomas and Isabella Leighton’s occupation of the adjoining No.12 terrace suggests Thomas Leighton may have purchased both houses around that time but on separate titles. According to the Electoral Rolls, Isabella Leighton lived in Busy Street (presumably No. 12) until at least 1915. Thomas is not listed as resident anywhere in Bathurst after the 1903 Electoral Roll.

The Abstract of Title’s description of the lot’s boundaries indicated that the present house was standing on the land on 2nd of October 1891. There is a reference to the
boundary line passing through the centre of a nine inch brick wall dividing the two cottages. The raising of a mortgage after purchase by Bartlett suggests the house may have been built during this period of ownership (1887-1891).

Peter Crombie, a tenant of Thomas Leighton, probably occupied the house from the late 1880s to 1903 when the house was bought by George Mackenzie. George was a railway engine driver and the father of Elizabeth. He lived in nearby Logan Street and presumably bought this house as an investment and let it to tenants.

Then tenancy of the house was given to the Chifley’s as a wedding present in 1914. In 1920 title was transferred to Elizabeth ‘in consideration of natural love and affection’. Two months later Elizabeth transferred the title to joint names of herself and her husband.

The Chifley’s continued to live at this house for their entire marriage, and this partly explained by Elizabeth wishing to be close to her ageing parents. Her own poor health is another reason.

At some time in the mid 1940s Ben and Elizabeth Chifley were joined by Mrs. Isabel Mabel Clark, a widow. She acted as friend, aid and companion to Elizabeth especially with Ben’s long absences in Canberra. Initially she may have been a day time, part time companion, but as time went by she became a full time companion and lived on at the house after Ben Chifley’s death.

The house, the adjoining lot (which Ben had purchased in 1939) and contents passed to St. Stephen’s Presbyterian Church on the death of Mrs Chifley in 1969, with the proviso that Mrs Clark could live on there till her death.

Following her death in 1970 Bathurst City Council acquired the property, and the house was opened to the public on 24th March 1973 by Mr. Gough Whitlam.

References:
Plan for Management of “Chifley Cottage”, 1998, Time Past Productions with McGregor Projects, Architects and Builders, Bathurst NSW
Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990

Date of Construction: c.1882-91

Description
Small Victorian Italianate semi-detached residence of rendered brick under a hipped iron roof. Symmetrical façade with central front door reached by a flight of brick steps. Full width bull-nose verandah across the street façade with cast iron column supports and frieze. Later a wrought iron balustrade was added.

Internally the house consists of two Bedrooms, a Parlour, Dining Room, Kitchen and pantry, and then a Bathroom at the rear accessed by a covered verandah.

Behind the Kitchen and accessed from the outside is a small Laundry, WC and Store. The house is furnished with original furniture and fittings.

The house forms part of a group of semi-detached houses
1. **General Statement of Conservation Approach**
The objective of the conservation approach is to be guided by all matters by the Conservation Management Plan, prepared in Jan 1998.

2. **Owner's or steward's requirements**
The owners, Bathurst City Council wish to continue the buildings present use indefinitely as a House Museum and to have the house recognised as an item of State Significance as set out in the recommendations of the Conservation Management Plan.

3. **What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?**
The architecture, the interiors and the garden, are to be conserved, as set out in Section 4 of the Conservation Management Plan.

4. **What are the items/fabric that can be altered?**
Upgrading of services as outlined in section 4 of the Conservation Management Plan.

5. **What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?**
All standard exemptions under the Heritage Act and work expressly required by, or in accordance with the Conservation Management Plan.

6. **What to do with archaeological material?**
Discuss with Heritage Adviser before excavating in any of the areas within the house lot.

7. **What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?**
The exact date of construction of 10-12 Busby Street.

8. **Who should receive copies of this document?**
The Bathurst City Council, their Heritage Adviser, and the NSW Heritage Office.

9. **If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?**
This building has been open to the public for many years and there are no special issues.

10. **What are the item's conservation needs and interpretation requirements?**
Obtain funding to
- carry out on going maintenance works for the house as recommended in the Conservation Management Plan
- obtain additional premises to accommodate storage, administration and archival facilities as recommended in the Conservation Management Plan
- Prepare a ‘quality souvenir leaflet’ that explains the significance and history of the place.
- obtain a Heritage Council ‘SHR’ plaque to mount on to a permanent feature (rock, small wall or similar) placed in the landscaping of adjoining interpretive path.

11. **Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?**
None
12. Review
This plan and the associated CMP should be reviewed within the next five years.

13. Plans
Refer to the CMP.

(For detail on the policies and actions refer to the Conservation Management Plan January 1998)

Urgent Works

- Forward planning
  - Review the Plan for the Management of the Chifley Cottage, which was due in 2001, three years after 1998 – concluding recommendation of CMP.
  - Implement the recommendations of the Chifley Home Management Plan (CHMP) by Sam Malloy, Felicity Baines, Trish McDonald & Time Pike, 2003.
  - Prepare a maintenance program as outlined in Appendix 6 of the CMP, incorporating the works detailed in Appendix 6.
  - Develop a time frame for implementation of the recommendations of the Plan for the Management of Chifley Cottage.
  - Upgrade the building services that may need to be upgraded or altered to meet the requirements of a House Museum as outlined in part 3.2.3 of the CMP.
  - Re-establish gardens.
  - Completion of signage for Interpretive path
  - Landscaping of Interpretive path.
Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets

Name and Address:
Bathurst War Memorial Civic Centre and Council Administrative Building
Russell Street, Bathurst

Item No: 3

Property Description:
Lot 16 DP 860159

Zoning:
3(a) General Business

Type of Building / Current Use:
Office building / Public Administration

Conservation Area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of Construction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colonial 1820-1840</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2000 +</td>
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</table>

Heritage Listings:
…the property is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area
State Heritage Register – not assessed
Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – not assessed
State Heritage Inventory – not assessed
National Trust – not assessed
Register of National Estate (AHC) – not assessed
Bathurst Heritage Study - not assessed

Conservation / Management Plans:
Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Brief History:
The site of the Council administration building was granted to the Bathurst Council on about 1868. A Town Hall was built in 1875 and at the rear Bathurst Bowling Club’s first green was developed in 1896. Next door to the Town Hall was the Bathurst Fire Brigade Board’s fire station built in 1887.

In the 1950’s a state wide architectural competition was held to determine the design of the new civic centre. The competition was won by Bathurst architect, Trevor Jones and Associates (Architects). Substantial modifications occurred to the north west façade of the building in 1996.

In 1963 a new fire station was opened in George Street and the old fire station was demolished to make way for the City Hall. In 1998 the new Bathurst Memorial Entertainment Centre was constructed.
**Physical Description:**
The Bathurst Council offices are a group of substantial buildings, two of which address William and Russell Streets. The William Street building is two storeyed, with concrete wall panels facing the upper storey and extensive glazing at street and roof levels. The Russell Street building is three-storeyed, with continuous glazing at each level separated by canted spandrels. Both are dominated by curvilinear roof forms, one of which, facing Russell Street, thrusts forward on pilotis at full height over the main entrance. The predominant colours are grey and black and the general forms are quite assertive.

The Bathurst Memorial Entertainment Centre is an ample building in the International style expressing its auditorium function, with sloping roof, fly tower, large areas of foyer glazing and a curvilinear canopy over the entrance. The wall panels have a granular finish.

**Condition Description:**
The Bathurst Council offices are in good condition and the Bathurst Memorial Entertainment Centre is in good condition.

**Recommended Actions:**
Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy.

**Additional Images:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>View from Court House Lane</th>
<th>Landscaped courtyard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landscaped Courtyard</td>
<td>Holterman Nugget (facing Russell Street)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional Images:

Bathurst Memorial Entertainment Centre

Monument to the 18th Division of the A.I.F.

Stainless Steel and glass sculpture (kite)
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Place name: Bathurst War Memorial Civic Centre and Council Administrative Building

Address: Russell Street (corner William Street) Bathurst

Statement of significance
An important site as a civic complex and through its long association with the Bathurst Council. The Administration building is also a good representation of 1950's architecture, although modified over time.

History:
The site (which includes the Council offices and the Bathurst Memorial Entertainment Centre) was Section No. 6 on the original town plan. It was retained by the NSW Government, which built the first Bathurst Gaol where Machattie Park is now located. The gaol opened in about 1844. One acre of Section 6, at the corner of William and Russell Streets, was granted to the Bathurst Council in about 1868. Council built a Town Hall at the corner and on the remainder the Bathurst Fire Brigade Board built a fire station in 1887. This was a two storey asymmetrical masonry structure in the Free Classical style with a tower surmounted by a bell cupola. A new fire station opened in George Street on 19 April 1963 and the old fire station was demolished to make way for the City Hall.

The first Town Hall erected was a design by the architect Benjamin Backhouse, erected by James Douglas, builder. The first council meeting on the old town hall was held on 12 June 1875. At the rear of the old hall was a space where Bathurst Bowling Club built its first green in 1896.

In the 1950's, a state wide architectural competition was held to determine the design of the new civic centre. The competition was won by a Bathurst architect, Trevor Jones and Associates (Architects) with the Engineering design being undertaken by Rankin Hill Pty Ltd in 1963 and the builder being Max Cooper & Sons Pty Ltd. The building was a significant representation of architecture from the 1950's/60's period.

At the rear of the buildings is a landscaped court yard. A plaque in the courtyard reads 'P.J. Moodie Garden Court, P.J. Moodie OBE was an Alderman of the Bathurst City Council 1922-1962'.

In 1967 the Rotary Club of Bathurst gifted the fountain that is in front of the building facing Russell Street. The plaque in front of the fountain reads 'This fountain was designed and built by the Bathurst Rotary Club under its President, Hayden Larnach, and presented to Bathurst in 1967. The fountain contains a model of the Holtermann Nugget mined at Hill End in 1872, which was the largest gold specimen ever found. It weighed 630lbs (286kgs), was 4'9'' (1448cm) high, 2'2'' (66cm) wide and had an average thickness of 4'' (10cm). It was valued at £12,000'.

On 3 June 1991, the Tower Clock on the Civic Centre was installed by Mr Mark Demerli of Master Clock System.

In 1995 the Bathurst Council purchased the building from the State Government for $790,000. Lot 2, DP 821877 and Lots 9 and 10, DP 851096.
The building facing Russell Street was originally partly the Bathurst Library and Art Gallery. Both parts are now used as Council chambers and offices. The interiors have been extensively altered. In 1996 the following works were undertaken to the 1950’s architecture building:

North West Façade

- Removal of existing balconies, which were not replaced. This was to allow relocation of the front wall and increase the internal floor space of the building.
- Relocate the existing front wall 1300mm towards Russell Street. This effectively reduced the eave overhang on the North West elevation and increased the internal floor space.
- Replace existing front wall glazing with a blue/ green high performance glass to vision panels and heat strengthened spandrel panels. This is a 20% reflective glass with powder coated aluminium frames only partially visible from the street. Horizontal frames will be external and be a maximum of 50mm wide, however, they are powder coated to blend in with the blue/ green vision and spandrel panels. Vertical frames will not be external and will not be visible from the street.

The increased reflectivity of the building has the result of reflecting Kings Parade on the buildings façade.

In 2001 modifications were made to the executive office, which included modifications to the exterior of the building by removing existing concrete tilt up panels and windows and replacing them with new window panels.

References:
Main Street Study, October 1994, Knox & Tanner, Robert Irving, item number 47 and 46.
Bathurst Social/ Community/ Cultural Plan 2000 Part 2: Cultural Facilities and Services
Bathurst City Council files (22.00632)

Date of Construction.
Bathurst Council administration building 1957-58, modified in 1996.
Bathurst Memorial Entertainment Centre 1999

Description
The Bathurst Council offices are a group of substantial buildings, two of which address William and Russell Streets. The William Street building is two storeyed, with concrete wall panels facing the upper storey and extensive glazing at street and roof levels. The Russell Street building is three-storeyed, with continuous glazing at each level separated by canted spandrels. Both are dominated by curvilinear roof forms, one of which, facing Russell Street, thrusts forward on pilotis at full height over the main entrance. The predominant colours are grey and black and the general forms are quite assertive.

The pavement in front of the Russell Street building has many commemorative inserts.

The light standard in the centre of this street intersection is one of several painted in colours which emphasise the lily design of the cast iron base.
The Bathurst Memorial Entertainment Centre
The Bathurst Memorial Entertainment Centre was opened in March 1999; it is an ample building in the International style expressing its auditorium function, with sloping roof, fly tower, large areas of foyer glazing and a curvilinear canopy over the entrance. The wall panels have a granular finish. The Bathurst Memorial Entertainment Centre replaced the old city hall and contains one theatre which seats 650 people and the new city hall which sets up to 1200 people.

The Centre has two commissioned artworks supported by the Bathurst Arts Council and the NSW Ministry for the Arts. Both works have drawn favourable comments. One is a three-dimensional stainless steel and glass sculpture extends toward the skyline at the top of the western staircase; the other is a painting by Martin Coyte.

The building is set back from the street and in front paving, on the entrance axis, there is a monument to the 18th Division of the A.I.F., in the form of a broken blade. This was designed in 1979 by Dr. J. H. E. Flak, Director of Teacher Education at Mitchell College of Advanced Education. Flanking the memorial there are two flagpoles. The fabricator of the monument was Loveridge and Hudson, Lewisham. It is constructed of pink granite from Tarana (between Lithgow and Bathurst). It was installed on 15 August 1970 and is 2.15m high. The pink granite shaped sculpture (the point is broken) has smooth finished angular surfaces. A figure eight and cross are incised in gold at the top of the blade. The blade is mounted in a similar shaped base which is standing on a rectangular stone plinth with a metal plaque set into the front of the plinth. This sculpture stands as the centre piece of the paving in front of the Bathurst Memorial Entertainment Centre. There are two plaques, as follows:

‘From this district where most it its units assembled and trained for battle, A.I.F. Malaya and the eighth Australian Division A.I.F. went out to long years of tribulation in Malaya and Southern Asia in battle courageous in captivity it’s spirit remained unbroken. 15th August 1970’.

‘The concept of this memorial is that is a warrior’s blade which had been tested for battle, found ready, and stamped with the armourer’s mark “the 8 and the Cross”. The blade with its missing point symbolises the Division. The broken blade leaves 8 partly defaced but clearly identifiable, for the division was not broken. The sword and the cross symbolising that the 8 Division fought for a Christian civilisation and believed their fight was a just one. The stone from which the memorial was sculptured came from Tarana, between Bathurst and Lithgow. The Division fought in Malaya, Singapore, Timor, Ambon and New Britain. Battle causalities and deaths whilst prisoners of war of the Japanese were very heavy’.

The following requirements are for the Bathurst War Memorial Civic Centre and Council Administrative Building only.

1. General Statement of Conservation Approach
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to ensure that the building does not detrimentally impact on the Conservation Area through any redevelopment and to continue its use as an administration building.

2. Owner’s or steward’s requirements
The Bathurst City Council, the current owners wish to continue to use the building as an administration building or another use compatible to its historic use.

3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
The design on the roof should not be altered.

4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?
The item and fabric can be altered in a design sympathetic to the surrounding conservation area and the original building design.

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
All standard exceptions under the Heritage Act 1977, including
1. Maintenance and cleaning;
2. Repairs;
3. Painting;
4. Excavation;
5. Restoration;
6. Development endorsed by the Heritage Council of Director;
7. Minor activities with no adverse impact on Heritage Significance;
8. Non-significant fabric;
9. Change of use;
10. New buildings;
11. Temporary structures;
12. Landscape maintenance;
13. Signage;
14. Burial sites and cemeteries;
15. Compliance with minimum standards and orders;
16. Safety and security; and
17. Movable heritage items.

For details on each of the standard exemptions refer to the ‘standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval’ heritage information series, the Heritage Act 1977 or the Heritage Amendment Act 1998.

6. What to do with archaeological material?
If there is any potential for archaeological material consult with the Heritage Adviser before excavating in the vicinity of the item. Any archaeological material may lead to a greater understanding of the building.

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
Bathurst City Council and its Heritage Adviser.

9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
The building is already accessed by the public and there are no special problems or risks.

10. What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
There are no conservation needs but consideration should be given to installing interpretative information that outlines the history of the site.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?
No.

12. Review
The management document should be reviewed every 7 years.

13. Plans attached?


**Urgent Works**
- Investigate the leaks in the Council Administration building and address accordingly.

**Forward planning**
- General maintenance and repainting, including regular window cleaning.
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan for both buildings
- Undertake an assessment of the buildings to determine an appropriate maintenance schedule.
- Maintain the Holterman Fountain.
**Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address:</th>
<th>Item No: 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Former caretakers residence</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Description:</th>
<th>Zoning:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lot 70 DP 750357</td>
<td>6(b) Regional Recreation</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Building / Current Use:</th>
<th>Conservation Area:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Former caretakers cottage</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image:</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of Construction:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colonial 1820-1840</td>
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<td>Early Victorian 1840-1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Victorian 1860-1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Victorian 1880-1900</td>
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<td>Federation 1900-1920</td>
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<td>1920's</td>
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<td>1940's</td>
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<td>1960's</td>
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<td>1980's</td>
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<td>2000 +</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage Listings:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Heritage Register – Nominated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – not assessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Heritage Inventory – not assessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Trust – not assessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register of the National Estate (AHC) – not assessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst Heritage Study - not assessed</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conservation / Management Plans:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interim Conservation Management Strategy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Brief History:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cottage was built by BCC with funds provided by the Honourable Mr Spooner Minister for Works and Local Government on 10 acres on land donated and added to Walter J McPhillamy Park by Mrs Faith McPhillamy. It is presumed that the building was constructed and used as a caretaker’s residence. Also of importance is the timing of construction of the building in the late 1930s when the track at Mount Panorama was first established.</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Description:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The building is relatively classic in style for a 1930s residential building. What is unique about the building is that it is constructed from bluestone presumably quarried nearby. Some of the stone used in the building may even have been reused stone as it was being removed from street kerb and gutters in town.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Condition Description:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Appears to be structurally sound with some cracking in the western wall. The interior of the building contains asbestos and is termite damaged.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Recommended Actions:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional images
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Place name: Former Caretakers Cottage
Address: Mt Panorama, Bathurst

Statement of significance
A 1930s residential building constructed locally and using local materials (bluestone) from nearby quarries. The building is unique to the Bathurst Local Government area and the region with no other known examples of 1930s stone construction. The exterior of the building, its garden and outbuildings remain as originally laid out. The building was also constructed at the time of the establishment of the Mount Panorama racing circuit, the residence remains unique as part of the history of the development of Mount Panorama.

History:
The Cottage was built by BCC with funds provided by the Honourable Mr Spooner Minister for Works and Local Government on 10 acres on land donated and added to Walter J McPhillamy Park by Mrs Faith McPhillamy. It is presumed that the building was constructed and used as a caretaker’s residence. Also of importance is the timing of construction of the building in the late 1930s when the track at Mount Panorama was first established.

The tablet on the front post states that the tablet was unveiled on 18 March 1938.

References:
Bathurst City Council agenda item 19/ 03/ 2003.

Date of Construction: c1930

Description
The building is relatively classic in style for a 1930s residential building. What is unique about the building is that it is constructed from bluestone presumably quarried nearby. Some of the stone used in the building may even have been reused stone as it was being removed from street kerb and gutters in town. There is an extension to the rear of the cottage which is unsympathetic and intrusive.

The cottage is surrounded by a fence which has stone pillars with wire (including barbed wire) infill. There is a stone garage at the rear of the cottage, which has a stone storage room attached.

There are several substantial trees on site and the site is overgrown with weeds. There is also graffiti on the various structures.

It is noted that that the entrance gates to McPhillamy Park, the park name structure and four picnic tables are also constructed of the same stone.

1. General Statement of Conservation Approach
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain and conserve all remaining original materials of the building.
2. Owner’s or steward’s requirements
The Bathurst City Council, the current owners wish to find an appropriate use for the
building such as a museum, caretaker’s cottage for any proposed camping ground or
another use compatible to its historic use.

3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
All of the original fabric and any sympathetic alterations or additions. In particular
the stone walls and roof structures.

4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?
Any fabric that is not original on the exterior of the building and removal of all non
original material on the interior of the building.

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
All standard exceptions under the Heritage Act 1977, including
1. Maintenance and cleaning;
2. Repairs;
3. Painting;
4. Excavation;
5. Restoration;
6. Development endorsed by the Heritage Council of Director;
7. Minor activities with no adverse impact on Heritage Significance;
8. Non-significant fabric;
9. Change of use;
10. New buildings;
11. Temporary structures;
12. Landscape maintenance;
13. Signage;
14. Burial sites and cemeteries;
15. Compliance with minimum standards and orders;
16. Safety and security; and
17. Movable heritage items.

For details on each of the standard exemptions refer to the ‘standard exemptions for
works requiring Heritage Council approval’ heritage information series, the Heritage

6. What to do with archaeological material?
If there is any potential for archaeological material consult with the Heritage Adviser
before excavating in the vicinity of the item. Any archaeological material may lead
to a greater understanding of the building.

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
Information on where the materials were sourced, the residences of the cottage and
the builder.

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
Bathurst City Council and its Heritage Adviser.

9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and
how can they be mitigated?
The building is not open to the public. If it was proposed to open the building to the public the risks to public safety and how they can be mitigated will need to be investigated.

10. What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
Continue to maintain the significant fabric of the buildings and find an appropriate use for the building as part of the redevelopment of McPhillimy Park. Consideration should be given to appropriate interpretation signage.

The stone entrance gates pillars, park name pillars and picnic tables made of stone should be preserved as part of the interpretation for the cottage and it’s environment.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?
No.

12. Review
The management document should be reviewed every 7 years.

13. Plans attached?


Urgent Works
- Assess value of the asset
- Determine an appropriate use for the building and ensure site is secured until a use is found.
- Undertake repair works to the exterior such as the windows.
- Repair / replace gutter on garage.

Forward planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Include as a Heritage Item in the LEP.
- Remove intrusive elements that are unsympathetic to the design of the building.
- Prepare an appropriate plan for a garden around the cottage that is sympathetic to the design and former use of the building.
- Remove the rubbish bins stored in the grounds of the cottage.
- When an appropriate use has been found, remove the security fence and restore the original fence.
- Paint the garage doors, which are currently pink, in an appropriate colour.
- Restore the stone tablet on the front fence that acknowledged the opening of the cottage.
**Name and Address:**
Former Inn  
8 Lions Club Drive, Bathurst

**Property Description:**
Lot 6 DP 608111

**Type of Building / Current Use:**
Former Inn / vacant

**Zoning:**
6 (a) Local Recreation Zone

**Conservation Area:**
☑ Yes  ☐ No

**Period of Construction:**

**Heritage Listings:**
State Heritage Register – not assessed  
Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – not assessed  
State Heritage Inventory – not assessed  
National Trust – not assessed  
Register of the National Estate (AHC) – not assessed  
Bathurst Heritage Study - not assessed

**Conservation / Management Plans:**
Interim Conservation Management Strategy

**Brief History:**
Probably constructed c1859 and probably as Inn, hence its (former) main road position on the approach to Bathurst. The buildings intact detail such as 12 paneled windows, its relatively large size and siting add to its significance. The place was formally called the Hunt Club.

**Physical Description:**
Single story Victorian Georgian residence of face brick under a hipped iron roof. 12 paneled sash windows with stone sills simple skillion roofed verandah (probably originally hipped) supported by square timber posts.

**Condition Description:**
The exterior walls are in fair condition, the gardens and shed are in poor condition and the interior is in good condition.

**Recommended Actions:**
Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy.
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy
Place name: Former Inn
Address: 8 Lions Club Drive, Bathurst.

Statement of significance
It is a good representation of a (former) main road Inn on the approach to Bathurst. It’s size, intactness and siting adds to its significance.

History:
Probably constructed c1859 and probably as Inn, hence its (former) main road position on the approach to Bathurst. Formally called the Hunt Club.

References:

Date of Construction.
Probably c1859.

Description
Single story Victorian Georgian building of face brick under a hipped iron roof. 12 paned sash windows with stone sills simple skillion roofed verandah (probably originally hipped) supported by square timber posts. There are three entrance doors at the front, 2 rear doors and one on the eastern side of the building. The verandah extends along two sides, the front and the eastern side, with paving underneath the verandah.

There is a dilapidated shed at the rear of the former Inn.

The former Inn is located between Learmont Park and Berry Park within the floodplain of the Macquarie River.

1. General Statement of Conservation Approach
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain and conserve all remaining original materials of the building.

2. Owner’s or steward’s requirements
The Bathurst City Council, the current owners wish to find an appropriate use for the building such as a use that is related to sporting groups, a museum or another use compatible to its historic use.

3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
All of the original fabric and any sympathetic alterations or additions.

4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?
Any fabric that is not original on the exterior of the building and removal of all non original material on the interior of the building.

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
All standard exceptions under the Heritage Act 1977, including
1. Maintenance and cleaning;
2. Repairs;
3. Painting;
4. Excavation;
5. Restoration;
6. Development endorsed by the Heritage Council of Director;
7. Minor activities with no adverse impact on Heritage Significance;
8. Non-significant fabric;
9. Change of use;
10. New buildings;
11. Temporary structures;
12. Landscape maintenance;
13. Signage;
14. Burial sites and cemeteries;
15. Compliance with minimum standards and orders;
16. Safety and security; and
17. Movable heritage items.

For details on each of the standard exemptions refer to the ‘standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval’ heritage information series, the Heritage Act 1977 or the Heritage Amendment Act 1998.

6. What to do with archaeological material?
If there is any potential for archaeological material consult with the Heritage Adviser before excavating in the vicinity of the item. Any archaeological material may lead to a greater understanding of the building.

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
The history of the building and the people associated with its use.

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
Bathurst City Council and its Heritage Adviser.

9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
The building is not open to the public. If it was proposed to open the building to the public the risks to public safety and how they can be mitigated will need to be investigated.

10. What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
Continue to maintain the significant fabric of the buildings and find an appropriate use for the building. Consideration should be given to appropriate interpretation signage.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?
No.

12. Review
The management document should be reviewed every 7 years.

13. Plans attached?

**Urgent Works**
- Assess value of the asset
- Secure the building by repairing the windows.
- Remove the overgrown weeds and maintain the vegetation around the former Inn.
- Repair the gutters and down pipes.
- Undertake a structural assessment of the building to address the cracks in the wall and rising damp at the rear of the building.

**Forward planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Investigate whether the building had a rear verandah.
- Undertake works outlined in the structural assessment
- Prepare a landscaping plan that is sympathetic to the building, its former use and the proposed use.
- Implement the landscaping plan.
- Remove the dilapidated shed at the rear of the former Inn.
- Prepare a maintenance plan for the former Inn.
# Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address:</th>
<th>Item No: 6</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waterworks</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(Gormans Hill Road)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waterworks Lane, Bathurst</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Description:</th>
<th>Zoning:</th>
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<td>Lot 8 DP 750357</td>
<td>1(b) Market Garden</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Building / Current Use:</th>
<th>Conservation Area:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pump house and treatment plant</td>
<td>Yes □</td>
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<th>Image:</th>
<th>Period of Construction:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Colonial 1820-1840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Early Victorian 1840-1860</td>
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<td>Mid Victorian 1860-1880</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage Listings:</th>
<th>Conservation / Management Plans:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Heritage Register - not assessed</td>
<td>Interim Conservation Management Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – Heritage Item #111</td>
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<td>State Heritage Inventory – listed</td>
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<td>National Trust – not assessed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Register of the National Estate (AHC) – not assessed</td>
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<td>Bathurst Heritage Study - Bathurst Heritage Study (A730)</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Brief History:</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The pump house was established in 1887 to pump water from the Macquarie River to supply the town. It was the original pumphouse for Bathurst’s water supply.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Description:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single storey Victorian Italianate industrial building of face brick under a hipped iron roof. Restrained and simply detailed. Wall openings are round arched with contrasting red brick to arches. Pump house elevations are divided into panels by attached piers and horizontal projecting bands. Eaves are corbelled. Brick chimney has lighter bricks at angles</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition Description:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fine Victorian industrial building in fair condition, well maintained and in public ownership. Considerable Cultural Significance.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended Actions:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional Images:
Statement of significance
This is a fine Victorian industrial building in fair condition, well maintained and in public ownership. It is of considerable cultural and technical significance. Utility buildings of this scale and age are very rare west of the Blue Mountains.

History:
In 1877 William Clark proposed for gravitational reasons that a dam built at Mount Winburndale would be the best site for the Water Works. Costs and laying of pipes worked against this proposal and the current site was finally chosen.

In March 1880 a town meeting was held with parliament members and citizens of Bathurst to discuss what should be done about the present water supply for Bathurst. Citizens mentioned that they were sick of the poor quality water that was full of bacteria and germs that was making themselves and their families sick.

The other problems with not having a permanent water supply were the threat of a fire that could break out at any time. By the end of that meeting the Minister promised that within 1 month of that date steps would be taken towards a water supply scheme for Bathurst. A month went by and they were as far off from getting a water supply as they ever were. The sickness and health and well being of the Bathurst citizens intensified from the impure water they were forced to swallow from the contaminated wells which contained decomposed animal and vegetable matter.

Approximately 2 months later a fire broke out in lower Howick Street and destroyed many recently built buildings which indicated to the town's people that something had to be done soon.

The less fortunate people of Bathurst were forced to drink from the stagnant wells but the more fortunate had the luxury of having their own private wells in the ground.

An agreement between Public Works and council was made to build a waterworks on this land owned by 3 people by the names of McPhillamy, Helen and Vincent and in 1882 the land was gazetted for the use of the city's water supply.

By 1883 the government was engaged in laying a main from the river to a reservoir on Gormans Hill, the matter of reticulation to private consumers was left to the council. In 1886 council gangs began to lay water pipes in some parts of the town. G H Royce and Co supplied the pumps, engines and associated equipment. A man by the name of B Magill was awarded the contract to lay the pipes to the reservoirs. For unexplained reasons there were delays in the construction of the waterworks and it was not until July 1886 that it all began to function.

The waterworks building was designed by Edward OMoriarty, who was born in Dublin in 1825, he was an engineer and surveyor for the Department of Works. He also built water supply schemes for Wollongong, Wagga Wagga, Albury, Goulburn.
and many Hunter Valley towns. He also was an engineer for Sydney water supply. He passed away at the age of 71 in 1896 in England. The waterworks were formally handed over from the government to the Bathurst council on the 4th March 1887. A man named George Hulks became the first person to receive water from the Bathurst Water Works.

The pumping station drew water from the Macquarie River and pumped it into two reservoirs in town. One being in Piper Street up the far end near Mitre Street that still stands today but has been restored into a beautiful looking house, and the other also in Piper Street down the bottom side near Peel Street but is no longer standing. A third reservoir was made in 1892 in Sutton Street which is also still in use today for raw water for industrial uses, the Bathurst golf course and other parks and gardens around the City. The ground level reservoir in Sutton Street is still in excellent condition for its age.

In 1893 the construction of the Bathurst Waterworks was calculated at £48,319 with a further £6,435 for extensions and additions. Working expenses per annum were £1500 and the length of the mains was 23 miles.

Before the building of the Winburndale Dam and Ben Chifley Dam the towns water supply was often inadequate. In February 1899 the water supply was turned on from 6am to 10am, 2pm to 4pm due to water restrictions. The drought in 1902 brought with it the need to improve the towns water supply and talk of building dams begun. In 1908 water was still in short supply with the Fire Brigade prohibited from using water during practice drills. During the 1914 drought daily water supply was less than 3000 thousand gallons, watering of gardens prohibited and residences in the higher parts of the city were waterless for nineteen hours a day.

In 1916 construction costs, including an extension was £58412.

One of the ablest engineers of that time was Ernest MacCartney De Burgh. He designed the extensions made to the water works building in 1924. He also built bridges over the Darling, the Murray, the Murrumbidgee, the Hunter, the Maclay and the Tweed rivers. He studies dam construction and water supply in England and France in 1904. He retired in 1927 and died in 1929.

The 1924 extensions were rented by Poulton & Co., “mechanics, engineers, wire rope splicing”, later “dozer specialists” and more recently by R.E. Hamer for his wielding and fabrication business. This section of the building is currently vacant.

In 1972 part of the 1924 extensions standing over the large well were removed and replaced with the building that is standing today.

The engine used to draw water from the river was known as the “BEAM” engine because of its large overhead beam which was used to transfer motion from the piston to the cranks. The principle was first developed by a British engineer named Thomas Newcomen in 1712 for pumping water out of mines. The design was improved by eminent engineers such as Watt, Smeaton, Maudslay and others. The Beam engines produced 120 horse power. The flywheel was 5 metres in diameter and at 18rpm could deliver 660,000L/ hr or calculated down to 183L/ s.
One of the pumps from today's time can easily pump 280L/s.

In 1947 there were stories of ghosts from this pump house. The shrieks came from the tunnels and wells. The terrifying noises were only ever heard at night when the sun went down. The screams were heard for over a fortnight by 3 employees at the pumphouse. Each of employees all said that it sounded like a woman in pain crying out. A Sydney radio station had a contest on it called ‘can you take it?’. This segment on the radio was hosted by Bob Dyer. This host offered 25 pound to a listener named Mr Nimmo to spend a full night down the well. He accepted on the condition that the host, Bob Dyer would go down there with him. The host accepted. Nothing was heard on that night an eventually an owl was found and removed and the noises were never heard again.

The building which is part of the 1924 extensions have been restored in recent years but the well is just the same as what it was in earlier years.

The well and pump house is used for pumping water from Macquarie River up to the 1892 built Suttor Street reservoir and the reservoir in Bentinck Street near St Stannilaas College. These pumps are only ever used when the raw water supply from Winburndale Dam is under maintenance due to part of the pipeline being the same wooden pipeline that was made in 1933 that is slowly being replaced by Council gangs.

Residence demolished in the early 1990’s.
A substantial late Victoria two storey terrace associated with the waterworks complex was demolished in the early 1990’s. The two storey Victorian / Italianate terrace style residence of painted brick under a gabled iron roof. Two storey verandah to front somewhat altered, entrance door with rectangular fanlight and a pair of D. H. sash windows to ground floor. Two pairs of French doors to upper verandah. Non original addition to side. House was in poor condition.

References:
Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990
Tina Reinberger (Historical Society)

Date of Construction.
1887

Description
Pumphouse - Buff brick industrial building with variegated arches, dentals with variegated brick stack behind.

1. General Statement of Conservation Approach
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain and conserve all remaining original materials of the building.

2. Owner’s or steward’s requirements
The Bathurst City Council, the current owners wish to continue to use the building as an operational waterworks and to conserve the building no longer used. Possible
uses, compatible with the site being continuously used as a waterworks should be investigated.

3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
All of the original fabric and any sympathetic alterations or additions.

4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?
Additions that are not sympathetic to the building and that are no longer in use.

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
All standard exceptions under the Heritage Act 1977, including
1. Maintenance and cleaning;
2. Repairs;
3. Painting;
4. Excavation;
5. Restoration;
6. Development endorsed by the Heritage Council of Director;
7. Minor activities with no adverse impact on Heritage Significance;
8. Non-significant fabric;
9. Change of use;
10. New buildings;
11. Temporary structures;
12. Landscape maintenance;
13. Signage;
14. Burial sites and cemeteries;
15. Compliance with minimum standards and orders;
16. Safety and security; and
17. Movable heritage items.

For details on each of the standard exemptions refer to the ‘standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval’ heritage information series, the Heritage Act 1977 or the Heritage Amendment Act 1998.

6. What to do with archaeological material?
If there is any potential for archaeological material consult with the Heritage Adviser before excavating in the vicinity of the item. Any archaeological material may lead to a greater understanding of the waterworks.

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
Investigations into the alterations to the building are required.

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
Bathurst City Council and its Heritage Adviser.

9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
The building is not open to the public. If it was proposed to open the building to the public the risks to public safety and how they can be mitigated will need to be investigated.

10. What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
Continue to maintain the significant fabric of the building and if public access is permitted, even restricted access, some form of interpretation should be developed.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?  
No

12. Review  
The management document should be reviewed every 7 years.

13. Plans attached?


**Urgent Works**
- Assess value of the asset  
- Replace hollow core door with solid timber panel door.  
- Repair the guttering and ensure that there is adequate drainage away from the building.

**Forward planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan  
- Secure openings – look to appropriate replacement of window sash’s to match original.  
- Discourage bird nesting  
- Install appropriate interpretation  
- Repair and replace (where necessary) with sympathetic materials.  
- Prepare a maintenance schedule  
- Investigate possible uses for the building that are compatible with its use as a functioning Waterworks.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name and Address:</th>
<th>Item No: 7</th>
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<td>Denison Bridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bridge Street, Bathurst</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Property Description:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Macquarie River</td>
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<td>Type of Building / Current Use:</td>
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<td>Bridge – public walkway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heritage Listings:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(The bridge is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Heritage Register - 5051846</td>
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<td>Conservation / Management Plans:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interim Conservation Management Strategy</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>History:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The Denison Bridge was constructed in 1870 by the prominent engineering firm P.N. Russell &amp; Co at a cost of 18,818 pounds. It was designed by Gustavus Alphonse Morrell, Assistant Engineer to the Department of Main Roads. Construction commenced in 1867 by the Public Works Department and it was opened by the Governor, the Earl of Belmore, during his visit in the first week of June 1870.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denison Bridge is the fifth oldest metal truss bridge in Australia and the second oldest in NSW.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical Description:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The bridge has nine spans, three approach spans of timber at each end and three main spans of wrought iron over the Macquarie River. Total length of the bridge is 474ft (143.5m). The main spans consist of wrought iron pony trusses of the Pratt type. Support piers consist of timber piles under the approach spans and fourteen pairs of cast iron cylinders 1.83m diameter braced with wrought iron girders. The bridge has undergone periodic maintenance including the placement of a concrete deck in 1981.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Condition Description:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bridge steel work is in fair to poor condition with evidence of corrosion.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets
Recommended Actions:
Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy.

Additional Images:
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Place name: Denison Bridge
Address: Bridge Street, Bathurst
over Macquarie River, Bathurst NSW 2795.

Statement of significance:
The Bridge named after the Governor of the time, Sir William Denison was a major engineering achievement for Australian manufacturers at the time it was built and is of considerable cultural significance.

The Denison Bridge, a fine three span wrought iron bridge, was one of the earliest iron bridges in the colony. Its advanced design represents the maximum achievable by truss spans. The bridge has considerable historical associations with some of the colony’s great road engineers including William Christopher Bennett, (Commissioner and Engineer for roads), Gustavus Alphonse Morrell (Assistant Engineer and the designer), as well as the Russell Bros. The bridge is a prominent landmark which has played an important role in the history of Bathurst and the Central west.

Denison Bridge is the fifth oldest metal truss bridge in Australia and the second oldest in NSW. The Bridge is recognised as a bridge of State Significance because of its rarity and integrity.

History:
The first Denison Bridge was a timbered framed bridge built in 1867 and was swept away in a flood in 1869.

The new Denison Bridge was constructed in 1869 to 1870 by the prominent engineering firm, P.N. Russell & Co at a cost of £18,818. It was designed by Gustavus Alphonse Morrell, Assistant Engineer to the Department of Roads and foundation member of the Engineering Association. The bridge contract drawings bear Morrell’s signature and that of William Christopher Bennett, Commissioner for Roads. (See Annexure for additional biographic data).

The bridge was opened by the Governor, the Earl of Belmore, during his visit in the first week of June 1870.

The bridge has nine spans, three approach spans of timber (length 22ft/ 6.6m) at each end and the three main spans, three approach spans of timber (length 22ft/ 6.6m) at each end and the three main spans of wrought iron over the Macquarie River. The centre span is 113ft (33.9m) long and the adjacent spans 111 ft (33.3m) long. Total length of the road bridge is 474 ft (143.56m). Note that the discrepancy in the length is due to the fact that the main spans supported on large cast iron cylinders 1.83m diameter braced with wrought iron girders.

Construction was commenced in 1867 by the Public Works Department. Although incorporated in the design, footways were never part of the bridge. A steel footbridge was erected in 1950, on the upstream side, by the Department of Main Roads.

The Denison Bridge had received periodic maintenance.
In 1964-65, six piles were driven under the timber approach spans, 23 stringers were replaced, 6 round timber girders renewed, longitudinal sheeting replaced and deck bitumen sealed, timber decking replaced by high tensile bolts in three top chord joints, expansion bearings were repaired and one girder replaced. The deck was emulsion-sprayed and grit-covered. In 1975-76 repairs cost $11,377. A concrete deck was laid in 1981.

This fine bridge is to be retained for local traffic, which it will be quite capable of handling for the foreseeable future, and will provide an enduring memorial to the early engineers, designers and erectors in their quest to extend the limit of this new technology.

Only heavy iron plates and bars were imported. Most of the angle irons and bars were specially rolled for the job at P.N. Russell & Co’s Pyrmont Rolling Mills and at Bathurst’s two iron Foundries of that time, including the nearby Denison Foundry.

Annexure – Historical Notes of William Christopher Bennett: The supervisor of the original bridge design was William Christopher Bennett. Bennett originated from Ireland where he worked on railway and drainage works, and in South America on canal works. Arriving in Sydney in 1855 he met Sir Thomas Mitchell, Colonial Surveyor, and joined the Department. He worked on sewerage and railway works before being appointed Assistant Engineer of Main roads by Captain B.W. Martindale.

On 1st January 1859 Bennett became Engineer to the Department of Roads which he helped to form and eventually was appointed Commissioner for Roads on 1st November 1862. In his term of office, roads were extended nearly 6,000 miles (9,600km) 2,000 miles (3,200 km) surfaced, with a total length of bridges of 40 miles (64 km). Bennett’s signature appears on the Denison bridge contract drawings as commissioner, dated 20th August, 1868. A steel footbridge was erected in 1950 on the upstream side by the Department of Main Roads.

Supervisor of a new deck Mr Mark Bennett, from the Department of Main Road’s Bridges Section, is a great-grandson of Mr. W.C. Bennett. Gustavus Alphonse Morrell: The bridge designer, Gustavus Alphonse Morrell, arrived in 1863 and initially worked on defence installations. He was appointed Assistant Engineer in 1867 on the 13th June. After establishing his own business he presided over a Royal Commission inquiring into the condition of railway bridges in the Colony. He was also a foundation member of the Engineering Association founded on 24th September 1870. Morrell, as Assistant Engineer, also signed the Denison bridge drawings. The Russell Brother/ Peter Nicol Russell and Company: The firm Peter Nicol Russell & co won the contract for the fabrication and erection of the iron work for the bridge. The Russell Brothers arrived with their father in 1838 and established a foundry and engineering works on the banks of the tank stream. Peter started his own business, the Sydney foundry and Engineering Works, in 1842. In 1855 a five-year partnership, P.N. Russell & Co comprising John, George and J.W. Dunlop the Works Foreman while Peter served in London as the overseas representative. The firm flourished, establishing workshops on a large waterfront area at Darling Harbour.

During this period, the firm completed the contracts for the Denison Bridge in 1870 and the Hume Bridge at Yass in 1871.
Industrial trouble beginning in 1873 saw the closure of the company employing 850 men in 1874.

In 1896 P.N. Russell endowed the School of Engineering at Sydney University with $100,000, followed by a second bequest of $100,000 in 1904. John Russell was also a foundation member of the Engineering Association of New South Wales.

Denison Bridge is the fifth oldest metal truss bridge in Australia and the second oldest in NSW (NSW Heritage Office).

References:
Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990
National Trust of NSW
NSW Heritage Office

Date of Construction.
1870

Physical Description:
This is an early metal truss bridge that carries 6.1 metres of roadway and a footpath. It has nine spans in all, three spans of 6.7M in timber then in steel frame: 34M, 34.5M, 34M and then three again in timber at 6.7M. Total length of the bridge is 474ft (143.5m).

The main spans consist of wrought iron pony trusses of the Pratt type. Support piers consist of timber piles under the approach spans and fourteen pairs of cast iron cylinders 1.83m diameter braced with wrought iron girders. The Pratt Trusses simply supported with ten bays and I section upper chords, and end diagonals with wen set horizontal. The bridge has undergone periodic maintenance including the placement of a concrete deck in 1981. The deck was replaced with a modern deck using a corrugated metal bridge deck, which is finished with bituminous concrete topped with exposed aggregate.

There are metal stringers on metal cross girders, the whole being located at about the mid depth of the main trusses. The piers are twin metal cylinders.

Only heavy iron plates and bars were imported. Most of the angle irons and bars were specially rolled for the job at P.N. Russell & Co’s Pyrmont Rolling Mills and at Bathurst’s two iron Foundries at that time, including the nearby Denison Foundry. The bridge has 4 lamp standards, two at each end, and in the centre two signs.

One an interpretive sign about the river and people swimming there, and the original makers sign stating: ‘DENISON BRIDGE P.N.RUSSELL & Co. BUILDERS – SYDNEY 1870’.

Beside the bridge and supported off it, are service pipes.

1. General Statement of Conservation Approach
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain and conserve all remaining original materials of the bridge.
2. Owner’s or steward’s requirements
The Bathurst City Council, the current owners wish to retain the bridge as a foot bridge, providing access to the bridge, and allowing for the public appreciation of this historical structure.

Access is to be limited to pedestrian and bike traffic only.

The purposes of the bridge are historical appreciation, foot or bicycle access across the Macquarie River and for community events. Such events might include the erection of temporary structures such as banners, seating, market stalls, umbrellas, or other shading devices and displays.

Also for purposes of historical interpretation suitable signage may be erected.

3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
All of the original external 1870s steel fabric and later lamps standards.

4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?
The items that can alter are those items that are not original to the construction including
All other services that the bridge presently carries
The surface of the pavement of the bridge
The bollards, that have been installed to prevent car access to the bridge.

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
All the standard exemptions under the Heritage Act and the following additional exemptions:
• regular painting and anti corrosion treatments,
• careful demolition or removal of those unoriginal items specifically mentioned in clause 4 above.
• temporary signage associated with activities mentioned in clause 2 above.
• interpretive signage designed or approved in consultation with Council’s Heritage Advisor or other approved Heritage professional.
• community activities and events and any associated temporary structures mentioned in clause 2 above.

6. What to do with archaeological material?
If there is any potential for Archaeological material consults with Heritage Adviser before excavating in the vicinity of the item.

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
Nil

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
Bathurst City Council, the BCC Heritage Adviser, the Heritage Office
9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
No special risks beyond that of being a pedestrian bridge. The bridge has original balustrading and is lit at night.

10. What are the item's conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
The Denison Bridge is included in ‘Bathurst Heritage Trails’ brochure. An existing interpretive sign at the centre of the bridge provides information about the River and public swimming in the vicinity of the bridge.
This could be supplemented with an interpretive sign about the Bridge’s designer, builders and its historical significance.
Also consider preparation of a brochure about the history of the place and obtain a Heritage Council ‘SHR’ plaque to attach to the structure.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?
None

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

13. Plans attached
None

NOTE
The ICMS is recommended for use
- 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.


Urgent Works
- Remedial works on corrosion to the bridge

Forward planning
- prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- implement maintenance program including regular painting and inspection of timber parts of structures.
- investigate what types of services are being carried by the bridge structure
- investigate opportunities for use of the bridge e.g. markets, public outdoor events.
- develop a management strategy for future use
**Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address:</th>
<th>Item No: 8</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kellosheil Bridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freemantle Road, Eglinton</td>
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<td>Public road bridge</td>
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<tr>
<th>Heritage Listings:</th>
<th>Conservation / Management Plans:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Heritage Register – Not assessed</td>
<td>Interim Conservation Management Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1998 – Not assessed</td>
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<td>National Trust – classified</td>
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<td>Register of the National Estate (AHC) – Indicative Place</td>
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<td>Bathurst Heritage Study - Not assessed</td>
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<tr>
<th>Brief History:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Designer and builder unknown but believed to be George Ranken. Exact construction date unknown. Possibly built as early as the 1850’s. Located within the first land grant in the district (1822) to George Ranken.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Physical Description:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A segmented masonry arch road bridge, solidly constructed of granite. It has a span of 4.4m and a carriageway of 4.7m. Its total length is 13m and its height is in excess of 6.5m. The masonry has raised pointing applied to all joints on the bridge as well as complete coverage under the arch.</td>
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<th>Condition Description:</th>
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<td>Fair – unsympathetic repair on one end.</td>
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<th>Recommended Actions:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy</td>
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The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Place name: Kellosheil Bridge
Address: Fremantle Road, Eglinton

Statement of significance
The old stone bridge, situated 1.4km west of Eglinton was possibly built as early as the 1830's. The bridge is built of granite with a raised cement pointing. It has significant historical importance to older locals in the area. It is aesthetically pleasing because of its simple yet solid construction method. There is historic value in that the bridge is considered to have been built within one of the first land grants west of the Blue Mountains and may have ties to the existing building "Kellosheil c1890".

History:
The "Register of Australian Historic Bridges" by C.O'Connor (AHC/IEAust) only lists six stone arch road bridges in NSW. Whilst this survey did not extend to local government areas this number is surprisingly low. It is possible that there are several " undiscovered" examples in local government areas but this is speculation. Rarity, especially of such a good-quality example, is therefore a strong factor for inclusion of the bridge in appropriate heritage listings.

Architect(s)/designer is not known but believed by some to be George Ranken

Builder also is not known but possibly again by George Ranken.

Construction date is difficult to determine however:

Theory 1 : locals believe that it is convict built. The bridge is within the first land grant in the district (1822) to George Ranken. He built the adjoining homestead "Kellosheil" in 1823 and had convicts assigned to him. No blazed arrow is on the keystones of the bridge. Mr Ranken was also an engineer who successfully built a bridge upstream on the Macquarie in 1856 and he also built the first flour mill west of mountains. It is believed to be the 2nd oldest original stone bridge still standing in NSW.

Theory 2 : the area to the west of Kellosheil was subdivided from 1830 and the bridge was built to service the needs of the landowners to cross what was then a steep gully.

Theory 3 : George Ranken purchased a large holding 2 kms to the west called "Osborne" in the early 1850's. He may have constructed the bridge at this time to allow a reliable access over the gully, and

Theory 4 : the road was surveyed in 1876 and proclaimed in the Govt gazette in 1878. The bridge could have been built in period 1876-1880 because Evans Shire Council, previous shire in area, only has a record of the next bridge further out being built in 1880 and the assumption would be that this bridge already existed before 1880. Stonemasons could have also been in need of work when "Abercrombie House" (1870-1878) was nearing completion. Both are constructed of granite and a Stewart also owned land out past this bridge. The bridge and the house are in view of each other as well as being only 3km by road from each other if using the old 'third' crossing of the Macquarie River.

This road opening also coincided with the major development of Chambers Creek goldfield, proclaimed 1868, which was very active.
The area is also used as a picnic area.

Locals refer to the area as "Paddy's Creek" and "Flyhigh Bridge" after the adjoining owner Mr Paddy Flyhigh who was a contractor and also sold fruit etc. from his property.

The road over the bridge was sealed under the sealing program in the 1960's for the first time however the seal was narrow.

Areas upstream of the bridge are reported to contain "quick sand".

The bridge parapets have at some time been damaged by a motor vehicle accident and repaired by council. Repairs also have been undertaken at some stage to rectify shifting of the western arch foundations.

In the 1990's the roadway was realigned and the seal widened.

The bridge has now been "hot mixed" over and the approaches to the bridge have been filled in to reduce the rise up over the arch. (*Australian Heritage Commission web site*)

**References:**
Australian Heritage Commission web site.
National Trust of New South Wales.
K. Boole, National Trust Classification Report, 2002

**Date of Construction.**
Not known

**Description**
The bridge is a segmented masonry arch road bridge solidly constructed of granite. It has a span of 4.4m and a carriageway of 4.7m. Its total length is 13m and its height is in excess of 6.5m. This height was estimated in January 2002 when the creek was dry. A pump was used to lower the water level and then the foundation stones were probed with a pole.

The bridge was built over what was then a substantial gully but over time and with willow trees spreading in the creek, the area below the bridge has banked up causing a reduction in the space under the bridge.

Currently, January 2002, the creek is not flowing on the surface and there is a pool of water under the bridge. The downstream side has a large bank of sand against it, which currently limits the flow of water under the bridge.

The masonry has raised pointing applied to all joints on the bridge as well as complete coverage under the arch.

**1. General Statement of Conservation Approach**
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain and conserve all remaining original materials of the bridge.
2. Owner’s or steward’s requirements
The Bathurst City Council, the current owners wish to ensure that the bridge remains in working order as a functioning bridge.

3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
All of the original fabric and any sympathetic alterations or additions.

4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?
The unsympathetic repairs to the bridge should be replaced with more appropriate repairs if the opportunity arises.

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
All standard exceptions under the Heritage Act 1977, including
1. Maintenance and cleaning;
2. Repairs;
3. Painting;
4. Excavation;
5. Restoration;
6. Development endorsed by the Heritage Council of Director;
7. Minor activities with no adverse impact on Heritage Significance;
8. Non-significant fabric;
9. Change of use;
10. New buildings;
11. Temporary structures;
12. Landscape maintenance;
13. Signage;
14. Burial sites and cemeteries;
15. Compliance with minimum standards and orders;
16. Safety and security; and
17. Movable heritage items.

For details on each of the standard exemptions refer to the ‘standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval’ heritage information series, the Heritage Act 1977 or the Heritage Amendment Act 1998.

6. What to do with archaeological material?
If there is any potential for archaeological material consult with the Heritage Adviser before excavating in the vicinity of the item. Any archaeological material may lead to a greater understanding of the bridge.

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
Further research is required into the history of the bridge.

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
Bathurst City Council and its Heritage Adviser.

9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
The bridge is already accessed by the public and there are no special problems or risks. If interpretation signage is erected consideration needs to be given to ensuring safe parking and viewing by the public.

10. What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
Continue to maintain the significant fabric of the bridge and install interpretation signage when history of the bridge is confirmed.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?
No.

12. Review
The management document should be reviewed every 7 years.

13. Plans attached?

Urgent Works
- Continue to improve sightlines to both approaches to the bridge
Forward planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Consider interpretive signage about period and history of bridge and development of the surrounding countryside at this time.
- Develop a ‘lay by’ parking area on either side of the bridge for tourist to stop and investigate the bridge and the interpretative signage.
- When the opportunity arises ensure any repairs to the bridge (including those already completed) are sympathetic to the original design and materials.
**Name and Address:**
Bathurst General Cemetery  
Bradwardine Road, West Bathurst

| Item No: 9 |

**Property Description:**
various lots

| Zoning:  
5(a) Public Purposes |

**Type of Building / Current Use:**
Cemetery

| Conservation Area:  
□ Yes  
□ No |

**Image:**

![Image](image_url)

| Period of Construction:  
□ Colonial 1820-1840  
□ Early Victorian 1840-1860  
□ Mid Victorian 1860-1880  
□ Late Victorian 1880-1900  
□ Federation 1900-1920  
□ 1920’s  
□ 1930’s  
□ 1940’s  
□ 1950’s  
□ 1960’s  
□ 1970’s  
□ 1980’s  
□ 1990’s  
□ 2000 + |

**Heritage Listings:**
State Heritage Register (and Conservation Order) - recommended  
Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – not assessed  
National Trust – classified  
Register of the National Estate (AHC) – not assessed  
Bathurst Heritage Study (A650)

**Conservation / Management Plans:**
Interim Conservation Management Plan

**Brief History:**
The earliest headstone records the burial of Mary Fowler (d. 15/07/1842).  
The work of the following masons is represented in the cemetery: Jas Connor (1850’s); Woolford (1855); J Cunningham, Sydney; McMurtle & Co, Orange; Andrews Bros, Sydney; Harrison, Lewis & Co, Sydney; f Arnold, Sydney; A Goode, Sydney; R Larcombe, Dubbo and J Wlaker, Bathurst.

**Physical Description:**
Bathurst General Cemetery contains some of the most ambitious and elaborately detailed monuments to be found in any large provincial cemetery. The cemetery occupies a large site and is divided into denominational sections separated by internal drives, some of which are lined with mature trees. A war cemetery and recently developed lawn cemetery are located on the western side of the site. The older cemetery contains a variety of monuments ranging from simple stellae to extravagant vaults surmounted by sculpture, pedestals and obelisks. A small Gothic chapel constructed of pale brick with a slate roof is the focal point of the Catholic Section.

**Condition Description:**
Generally well kept and in good condition
**Recommended Actions:**
Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy

**Additional Images:**

![Image of a brick church building with arched windows and a gabled roof against a blue sky]

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*Bathurst City Council Heritage Assets*
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Place name: Bathurst General Cemetery
Address: Bradwardine Road, West Bathurst

Statement of significance
A large provincial cemetery containing some of the most ambitious and elaborately detailed monuments to be found outside of Sydney. Provides a rich record of the history, development and wealth of the Bathurst area from the middle of the nineteenth century. Contains the last remains of many significant historical characters including J Rutherford, Chairman and Business Director of Cobb & Co, Ben Chifley, former Prime Minister, Dr Machattie and many others.

History:
Possibly the earliest headstone is that of Mary Fowler: D. 15.7.1842.

References:
Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990

Date of Construction.
Commenced 1842

Description
Large multi denominational cemetery divided into sections by internal drives, some lined with mature trees. The older area contains a rich variety of monuments ranging from simple stelae to elaborate vaults. A small Victorian gothic chapel of brick and slate is a feature of the Catholic section.

1. General Statement of Conservation Approach
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain and conserve all remaining original features of the cemetery.

2. Owner’s or steward’s requirements
The Bathurst City Council, the current owners wish to continue to use the cemetery for its intended purpose.

3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
All of the original fabric and any sympathetic alterations or additions.

4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?
Any unsympathetic alterations or additions.

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
All standard exceptions under the Heritage Act 1977, including
1. Maintenance and cleaning;
2. Repairs;
3. Painting;
4. Excavation;
5. Restoration;
6. Development endorsed by the Heritage Council of Director;
7. Minor activities with no adverse impact on Heritage Significance;
8. Non-significant fabric;
9. Change of use;
10. New buildings;
11. Temporary structures;
12. Landscape maintenance;
13. Signage;
14. Burial sites and cemeteries;
15. Compliance with minimum standards and orders;
16. Safety and security; and
17. Movable heritage items.

For details on each of the standard exemptions refer to the ‘standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval’ heritage information series, the Heritage Act 1977 or the Heritage Amendment Act 1998.

6. What to do with archaeological material?
If there is any potential for archaeological material consult with the Heritage Adviser before excavating in the vicinity of the item. Any archaeological material may lead to a greater understanding of the cemetery and the community that used the cemetery.

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
Bathurst City Council and its Heritage Adviser.

9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
The cemetery is already accessed by the public and there are no special problems or risks.

10. What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
Continue to maintain the significant fabric of the cemetery and provide appropriate signage for the various denominations within the cemetery.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?
No.

12. Review
The management document should be reviewed every 7 years.

13. Plans attached?

Urgent Works

Forward planning
- Finalise locality plan of cemetery layout for visitors’ information and include background of lawn cemetery name ‘Maranatha’.
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Complete interpretive project – 100 Lives of Bathurst
- Continue surveying to locate all the graves in the old section.
- To assist the owners with maintenance develop maintenance strategy for structures, monuments and headstones in old sections, including the small chapel.
- In accordance with the Vegetation Management Plan, Section 11.4.2 Gateway Management Strategies, Strategy G20, Development gateway plantings to have strong visual impact and to reflect the historic identity of Bathurst, recommendations (for the cemetery frontage):
  - The theme of the gateway plantings to change to exotic species.
  - All trees up to the Boundary Road intersection to be removed.
  - Within the constraints of drainage, landform the road reserve to improve the appearance.
  - Retain remnant native vegetation.
  - Replant avenue of deodar cedars (Cedrus deodara) to link to existing plantings. Where road reserve narrows at intersection with Boundary Road, leave open. Avenue will be discontinuous along the cemetery where other established trees exist.
  - Remove pyracantha and cotoneaster shrubs and plant a mix of native and exotic trees (deciduous and conifers) in the cemetery to reduce pruning and to provide a backdrop to the avenue plantings.
  - As a safety issue avoid planting shrubs in cemetery.
  - Erect appropriate style of fencing, such as wrought iron, along entire boundary of cemetery.
  - To ensure road signs and the connecting road are not obstructed do not plant deodars in front of oval.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address:</th>
<th>Property Description:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Lamp Standards</td>
<td>George, William, Howick and Keppel Streets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item No:</td>
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<td>Type of Building / Current Use:</td>
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<td>George, William, Howick and Keppel Streets</td>
<td>Street lights / street lighting</td>
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<td>Conservation Area:</td>
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<td>Early Victorian 1840-1860</td>
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<td>1990's</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2000 +</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Heritage Listings:** (Standards are within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)
- State Heritage Register - 5053084
- Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – Heritage Item #128
- National Trust – not assessed
- Register of the National Estate (AHC) – not assessed
- Bathurst Heritage Study (A 792)

**Conservation / Management Plans:**
- Interim Conservation Management Strategy

**Brief History:**
Erected in 1920's to replace original gas lit lamps

**Physical Description:**
There are 105 lamps in total. They include: 49 twin light lamp standards that line the centre of Howick, William, George and Keppel Streets. 2 twin light lamp standards in King's Parade - 53 single light lamp standards located within King's Parade, Machattie Park and line the centre of Russell and Church Streets. M.L. Machattie lamp/ horse trough fountain - On the corner of George and Keppel Streets is a large dish-style drinking fountain set on four cast iron hoofed legs. It is surmounted by a five- branched light on top of a tall column. Originally this lamp had a single gas lamp. A plaque half way up the column reads '1887 Jubilee fountain erected by the Women and Girls of Bathurst, M.L. T. A Machattie, Mayoress'. The Machattie Park lamps are generally older than the others and include a central single globe reminiscent of the original gas light fittings.
**Condition Description:**
The street lamp posts are generally in fair condition; however, most are in need of repainting and some are in need of cleaning. Corrosion is also occurring at the base of some. Signage that is connected directly to the lamp posts should be removed. The M L Machattie lamp/ horse trough and drinking fountain is in poor condition and the water fountain (bowl) is corroded and in need of treatment for corrosion and painting. Above, the lamps are in good condition. The Machattie Park and King's Parade lamp posts are generally in fair condition; however, some have a slight lean while others are in need of paint and some in need of cleaning. Corrosion is also at the base of some.

**Recommended Actions:**
Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy
Implement the Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme suggested treatments, October 1998

**Additional images:**
![Additional Image 1](image1.png)
![Additional Image 2](image2.png)
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

**Place name:** Bathurst Street Lamps  
**Address:** Bathurst NSW 2795.

**Statement of significance**

The Bathurst Street and Park lamp standards are important street furniture elements contributing to the very special historical character of the central civic and business areas of Bathurst, and of the central parks: Machattie and King’s Parade. The lamp standards are listed as being of State Significance because of their rarity and integrity.

The street lamps are aesthetically significant, being unusual in design with dual globes on standards with Victorian bases and Art Deco elements. The Machattie Park lamps are historically significant generally being older and of a central single globe standard lamp reminiscent of the original gas lighting.

**History:**

At the end of 1863 Bathurst Council made the first attempts to light the streets and an order was placed with George Fish, a local engineer to provide six iron lamps, and in January 1864 tenders were called for the supply of kerosene street lamps. They were required to be lit between sunset and sunrise 240 days of the year. Gas was first supplied to Bathurst Consumers in 1872 by J.N. Wark’s company and his potential biggest client was the Council.

The existing paraffin lamps were converted to gas, and soon after two lamps were erected at each of the intersections of George, William with Durham, Howick, Russell and Keppel Streets within the CBD streets. A special levy was placed of 3pence in the pound on property owners in the areas to pay for it, although such a levy also needed special legislation to be enacted. There were other problems too including the fact that the lights required much maintenance and were often subject to vandalism, and the costs of extending mains and repairs to roads afterwards. By 1877 Bathurst had 55 street lights.*Ref T Barker.

A special lamp standard and horse fountain was installed in 1887 in Machattie Park as a memorial to the Lady Mayoress M.L. Machattie. It was erected by ‘the Women and Girls of Bathurst.

The Street lamp standards were ultimately removed and replaced with the current style of lamp standard following the introduction of an electricity supply to the city in 1924

**References:**

William and George Street Main Street Study, Knox and Tanner and Robert Irving October 1994.
Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme, October 1998
Bathurst Central Lamp Standards Conservation and Enhancement Project grant application 2000

**Date of Construction.**

1920s
Description
The historic lamp standards are arguably some of the most famous and important defining features of Bathurst's historical identity and its connection to the past. The current stock of standards includes:

- 49 twin light lamp standards located within the centre of Howick, William, George and Keppel Streets.
- 2 twin light lamp standards located within Kings Parade.
- 53 single light lamp standards located within Kings Parade, Machattie Park, Russell Street and Church Street.
- M.L. Machattie: Lamp/ Horse Trough Fountain On the corner of George and Keppel Streets, which has five lamp lights on top of a tall column which is surmounted in a large dish style drinking fountain which itself is set on four caste iron hoofed legs. Originally this had a single gas lamp.
  M.L. Machattie: Lamp/ Horse Trough Fountain
  There is a plaque half way up the column which reads ‘1887 Jubilee fountain erected by the Women and Girls of Bathurst , M.L T A. Machattie Mayoress’.

Bathurst City Council took over ownership of the entire historic lamp standards located in the Bathurst CBD from Advance Energy (previously Southern Mitchell County Council) in 1998.

1. General Statement of Conservation Approach
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain all of the historical street lamps in working order and to ensure that they are conserved through repainting and other minor repair works.

2. Owner's or steward’s requirements
The Bathurst City Council, the current owners wish to
  • retain the lamps as street and park lighting, supplemented as necessary, by modern lighting.
  • to utilise the lamp standards during celebrations and festivities to carry temporary banners, ribbons and the like
  • to enhance the lamp standards by repainting the lamp standard in accordance with colour schemes, both traditional and artistic, developed in association with Council’s Heritage Advisor and adopted by the Bathurst City council.

3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
The lamps themselves, in their setting.

4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?
Updating of electrical supply if necessary, removal of affixed signage, removal or changes to banner cross bars, alterations to protecting street bollards.

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
All the standard exemptions under the Heritage Act and the following additional exemptions:
  • regular painting (both traditional and artistic) and anti corrosion treatments,
• careful demolition or removal of those unoriginal items specifically mentioned in clause 4 above.
• temporary signage associated with activities mentioned in clause 2 above.
• The erection of additional structures to protect the items eg bollards

6. What to do with archaeological material?
Confer with Heritage Advisor but unlikely

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
Who designed and installed the lamps.

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
The Heritage Office, the Heritage advisor and the Bathurst City Council

9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
The items are visible and accessible to the public and have always been. They do not represent any new threat to the public but from time to time damage occurs to them by traffic accidents. New or additional bollards, illumination at their base, or other protective devices may be required.

10. What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
The primary purpose is to ensure that the historical lamp standards located within the streets and formal parks in the Bathurst Central Business District (CBD) are conserved through repainting and other minor repair works and protected from damage by traffic.

Whilst repainting of the standards is essential for their ongoing conservation, opportunities exist at the same time to improve their imagery so as to reinforce their significance to the City’s identity, its local community and their role as a tourist attraction.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?
No

12. Review
This plan should be reviewed every five years, in consultation with the local Heritage Adviser

13. Plans attached
Location plan


Urgent Works
- Apply for funding for maintenance including corrosion treatment and painting

Forward planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Paint and treat (possible use of various colour schemes in various locations, including interpretation by artists.
- The conservation works proposed for each lamp standard includes:
  - treating any areas for corrosion;
- check and repair all electrical components/connections within the standard;
- repainting the lamp standard in accordance with the colour scheme developed by, or approved by, Council's Heritage Advisor and adopted by Bathurst City Council.
- replace lamp globes when required;
- repair the exterior of the standard where required;
- provide protective bollards to those standards located within the CBD streets where not already provided; and
- provide for the sensitive night-time illumination of the base of each of the standards located within the CBD streets for additional traffic accident prevention.
- If and when a street lamp is damaged by traffic beyond reasonable repair that it be replaced by a Lamp Standard similar in appearance.
### Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address:</th>
<th>Item No: 11</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elm Trees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bentinck Street, Bathurst</td>
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<tr>
<th>Property Description:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bentinck Street (between Durham St and Howick St)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<td>Street trees</td>
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<td>Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – Heritage Item #128</td>
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<td>National Trust – not assessed</td>
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<td>Register of the National Estate (AHC) – not assessed</td>
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<td>Bathurst Heritage Study (A673)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Conservation / Management Plans:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Interim Conservation Management Strategy</td>
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**Brief History:**
The Bentinck Street elms were planted around 1904 and later pollarded. An Interim Conservation Order was gazetted over the trees on 14 September 1984. In late 1984 three separate section 60 applications were subsequently received. After consideration the Heritage Council resolved to approve the removal of trees on the western side of Bentinck street, approve undercutting to a maximum height of 4.8 metres above the road and approve the application to trim the trees.

**Physical Description:**
Row of thirteen mature Elm trees on the eastern side (Carrington Park) side of Bentinck Street.

**Condition Description:**
The Bentinck Street Elm trees form a healthy, evenly spaced avenue of trees of uniform growth to a height of approximately 9-12 metres. The trees are an English Elm Ulmus procera and are often used as an ornamental tree for parks and large gardens and it is deciduous. There are 13 on East side and 3 on West side of street between Howick and Durham Streets.
Recommended Actions:
Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy
Implement the recommendations of the Vegetation Management Plan 2003
Implement the recommendations of the Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme 1998

Additional Images:

Photograph taken 13.01.04
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

**Place name:** Elm Trees  
**Address:** Bentinck Street, Bathurst

**Statement of significance**
The mature Bentinck Street elms were planted about 1900. They make a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Bathurst. Elm trees are known to be a very long lasting tree, where 200 years of age is not unusual.

**History:**  
The Bentinck Street elms were planted around 1904 and later pollarded. In 1984 the Bathurst Action Committee to Secure Unified Planning (BACSUP) contacted the Heritage Council in regard to a proposed 7 lane roadway traffic enhancement scheme that would lead to the removal of 20 elm trees along Bentinck Street. After discussions and meetings with Bathurst Council and consideration of the trees streetscape and historic significance a section 136 Order was signed and placed on 16 trees on 22 August 1984. At the 6 September 1984 Heritage Council meeting, Bathurst Council presented a detailed submission and discussed alternative solutions to the proposed 7 lane roadway. The Heritage Council resolved to engage an independent consultant acceptable to both the heritage Council and Bathurst Council to provide advice on alternative road reconstruction proposals, with consideration of the heritage value of the street trees. The Heritage Council also resolved to recommend to the Minister the making of an Interim Conservation Order be placed over the trees. The Interim Conservation Order was gazetted on 14 September 1984.

In late 1984 three separate section 60 applications were subsequently received. One application was to remove all 16 trees, the second to undercut the trees to a clearance of 5.3 metres and the third to trim the trees. After consideration the Heritage Council resolved to approve the removal of trees on the western side of Bentinck Street, approve undercutting to a maximum height of 4.8 metres above the road and approve the application to trim the trees. At its meeting of 6 December 1984 the Heritage Council resolved that it considered it necessary ensure the trees future to recommend to the Minister that a Permanent Conservation Order be placed on the 16 elm trees. An exemption under section 57(2) of the heritage Act for periodic regravelling, emergency and routine work to water mains and electrical installations and routine pruning. A Permanent Conservation Order was placed on 16 August 198. The trees were transferred to the State Heritage Register on 2 April 1999.

**References:**  
NSW Heritage Office Web site.  
Vegetation Management Plan, Terra Consulting (Aust) Pty Ltd, June 2003  
Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme October 1998  
Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990

**Date of Construction.**  
Planted c1900.

**Description**
The Bentinck Street elms trees form a healthy, evenly spaced avenue of trees of uniform growth to a height of approximately 9-12 metres. The trees are an English Elm Ulmus procera and are often used as an ornamental tree for parks and large
garden and it is deciduous. There are 13 on East side and 3 on West side of street between Howick and Durham Streets.

1. General Statement of Conservation Approach
   The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain and conserve the elms.

2. Owner's or steward's requirements
   The Bathurst City Council, the owners wish to continue to ensure that the elm trees continue to contribute to the historic streetscape of Bathurst.

3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
   All of the elm trees are to be conserved.

4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?
   Minor pruning can occur when supervised by a qualified arbourist, tree surgeon, or suitably qualified personal.

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
   All standard exceptions under the Heritage Act 1977, including
   1. Maintenance and cleaning;
   2. Repairs;
   3. Painting;
   4. Excavation;
   5. Restoration;
   6. Development endorsed by the Heritage Council of Director;
   7. Minor activities with no adverse impact on Heritage Significance;
   8. Non-significant fabric;
   9. Change of use;
   10. New buildings;
   11. Temporary structures;
   12. Landscape maintenance;
   13. Signage;
   14. Burial sites and cemeteries;
   15. Compliance with minimum standards and orders;
   16. Safety and security; and
   17. Movable heritage items.

   For details on each of the standard exemptions refer to the ‘standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval’ heritage information series, the Heritage Act 1977 or the Heritage Amendment Act 1998.

6. What to do with archaeological material?
   If there is any potential for archaeological material consult with the Heritage Adviser before excavating in the vicinity of the item.

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
   Who planted the trees and any schedule of maintenance undertaken on the trees.

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
   Bathurst City Council and its Heritage Adviser.
9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
The trees are already accessed by the public and there are no special problems or risks.

10. What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
Continue to maintain the trees with minimal interference. Appropriate interpretation signage may be beneficial to outline the significance of the trees.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?
No.

12. Review
The management document should be reviewed every 7 years.

13. Plans attached?


Urgent Works
- Remove overhead electricity wires and replace with underground services. The overhead wires have forced the continual lopping of the Elm Trees, which is not consistent with the heritage priorities of the trees.

Forward planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- General maintenance and regular inspections by a suitably qualified person.
- Adopt appropriate arboriculture principles in the endeavour to extend the life span of the trees, maintain them in good health, desired form and with high aesthetic value.
- Construct a 1.2metre wide standard concrete footpath along Carrington Park frontage.
### Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Address of Building:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Property Description:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machattie Park</td>
<td>Lot 11 DP 851096 Sec 6, George Street</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Item No:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Zoning:</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>6(a) Local Recreation</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Type of Building / Current Use:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Conservation Area:</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Public Park (includes Crago Fountain, Bandstand, Greenhouse, Begonia House, pond and fountain, Monro drinking fountain, Caretakers Cottage, lamp standards, park benches, entrance gates (7) and Brooke Moore Memorial)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Image:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Period of Construction:</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Machattie Park" /></td>
<td>Colonial 1820-1840</td>
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| | Mid Victorian 1860-1880 |
| | Late Victorian 1880-1900 |
| | Federation 1900-1920 |
| | 1920’s |
| | 1930’s |
| | 1940’s |
| | 1950’s |
| | 1960’s |
| | 1970’s |
| | 1980’s |
| | 1990’s |
| | 2000 + |

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<td>Bathurst Heritage Study - (A 339)</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Brief History:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Physical Description:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laid out in 1890-91 on the site of the Old Bathurst Goal to the design of James Hine and Thomas Machattie (thrice mayor of Bathurst), who with Bassett and others proposed the former goal site as a park.</td>
<td>A large, late nineteenth century town park with valuable plantings and important contemporary and later furnishings and memorials. It is basically geometrical in plan with informal details and winding walks.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Condition Description:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Recommended Actions:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generally Fair to good – Refer to individual items</td>
<td>Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Implement the Vegetation Management Plan management strategies
Implement the Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme
Additional Images:
Statement of significance
Machattie Park is historically significant as an example of a late Victorian style country town park, designed by James Hine and constructed in 1891 by chief gardener A. A. Paterson to honour Dr Thomas Machattie. It combines axial layout, use of terminii and formal tree planting, with natural shaped water forms. Features used as terminii include the band rotunda, fountain and basin, canopied drinking fountain, and lamp standard with jardinere demonstrate period design skills and technical achievement at a significant level. Aesthetically the garden is important for the following reasons: it exhibits a consistent high quality decorative period style in architectural features such as the Curator’s Lodge; it contains a variety of enclosed scenes enhanced by combinations of foliage form and structural elements; it contains a variety of garden scenery with vistas and termini, and attractive water and plant combinations and monuments and decorative furnishings. Included in these are memorials to many of the most significant townspeople of Bathurst from over 100 years including Bathurst Mayors: Machattie, Griffin and Webb(s), doctors – Brooke Moore(s), Machattie, Basset and Busby and Bankers, the Monro family.

History:
From the first survey of Bathurst in 1832, the area now known as Machattie Park was identified as a reserve for public buildings including the sites of the Town Hall, Fire Station, Post and Telegraph Buildings and Court House. Indicative of the time is the fact that the first buildings to be erected were the gaol (commenced in 1838, completed in 1840) and its companion building, the Court House, the latter being situated in front of where the prison once stood. The much feared “place of execution” occupied a site near the present Lake Spencer.

Although the gaol still stood in 1878 on this land it was disused, and a start was made on tree planting the area. Then in 1888 the Bathurst Council became Trustees for the reserve and the old gaol was demolished the next year, and tenders were called to fence the area.

Once the gaol was demolished the town split over the rival concerns for using the space to accommodate additional Education facilities or for Recreational space. The Doctors Machattie and Basset headed the faction, which won out for the recreational Space.

The Council then erected permanent lamps in the reserve and established opening times of between 8am to 9:00pm. Initially it was called Dalley Park after a local scholar and lawyer but in 1889 the Bathurst Free Press called for a new name. After much debate and ballots, Machattie Park was chosen as the new name, and the community accepted this readily.

From this time on the park made steady progress. A competition was held for its design and won by James Hine, a local Architect. It was to be executed by the second place getter A. Patterson, who was then the Council’s head gardener.

Numerous additions and monuments occurred over the year, including;
1840 – Courthouse/Gaol and Watch house.
1880 – Courthouse rebuilt.
1880 – Gaol demolished.
1889 – Park laid out.
1890 – Bandstand and curator’s cottage.
1891 – Crago Memorial Fountain & Monro Fountain.
1890’s- The Fernery. Crago Memorial Fountain.
1934 – Webb Memorial Gates
1936 – Lewins’s Gate and Begonia House Gate.
1941 – M. J. Griffin Gates.
1943 – Freeman Gates.
1979 - Dr. Hugh Busby Gates.

References:
William and George Streets Bathurst Main Street Study, Knox and Tanner with Robert Irving 1994
NSW Heritage Office web site
Interim Conservation Management Strategy, Barbara Hickson.
Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990
Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge Haskins & Davey 1990
Vegetation Management Plan, Terra Consulting (Aust) Pty Ltd 2003
Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme 1998

Date of Construction.
1889 to present day.

Description
A late nineteenth century country town park with original planting, historic ornaments, and later furnishings and monuments, some of which is not significant. The park was laid out on the goal site in 1890-91 to the design of Mr James Hine and named in honour of Dr Thomas Machattie, thrice Mayor of Bathurst. It is basically geometrical in plan with minor informal details and winding walks with some subsequent alterations particularly to the William Street frontage. A row of elms and a border path, now partially removed, surround the park which was originally fenced. Cross and diagonal paths subdivide the central space, intersecting at or terminating in the various features and monuments; notably the large and elaborate cast iron fountain and basin (1891), the octagonal timber band rotunda (designed by Hine) within the large central circle and the irregular kidney shaped pond along the north/south axis. While elms border the park, the principal planting within is of cedars with a few magnolias and bunyas a delightful Queen Anne lodge, or caretaker’s cottage (also designed by Hine), is situated at the corner of the smaller L-shaped extension of the park to the north. The principle later additions and alterations are the Brooke-Moore Memorial (1937) at the south-east corner, the relandscaping with cotoneasters, pyracantha, herbaceous plants and paving at the north-east corner, the Memorial Gates (1935) along the central axis near the pond and modern seating along the path from the lodge to the central band rotunda.

The park is well maintained but with some minor unsympathetic alterations, particularly the modern paved seating areas and the partial re-cladding of the shade house with translucent fibreglass.
The Machattie Park Group includes: Crago Memorial Fountain, Bandstand, Greenhouse, Begonia House, Pond and fountain, Monro Memorial Drinking Fountain, Music Centre (former Art's and Crafts centre and before that the Curator’s Cottage), horse trough/ lamp standard, park benches, chess tables, lamp standards, M.J. Griffin entrance gates at Russell Street, E.T Webb Memorial Gates, Alfred Patterson Memorial Gates, M.J. Freeman Memorial Gates, Dr Hugh Busby Memorial Gates, Lewin Memorial Gates, Brooke Moore Memorial.

1. General Statement of Conservation Approach
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to restore the park as far as practical to its original layout and to renovate the remaining original features within it. Appropriate new features and facilities are proposed that are reflective of the historical importance of Machattie Park.

2. Owner's or steward's requirements
The Bathurst City Council, the current owners wish to continue to maintain Machattie Park for continued use by the community as a public park. The owner does also wish to continually develop memorials in Machattie Park to acknowledge outstanding citizens.

3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
All of the original fabric and any sympathetic alterations or additions. The Park is to remain as a general community park and as a focal point for community leisure time activities.

4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?
The garden beds can be replanted and changed as required, avoiding modern cultivars and plant species. At some time in the future other memorial could and should be added to the Park to continue its historic role in commemorating members of the community. Appropriately replant trees in consideration to heritage and design values. As a process to sustaining the park when older trees begin to senesce.

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
All standard exceptions under the Heritage Act 1977, including
1. Maintenance and cleaning;
2. Repairs;
3. Painting;
4. Excavation;
5. Restoration;
6. Development endorsed by the Heritage Council of Director;
7. Minor activities with no adverse impact on Heritage Significance;
8. Non-significant fabric;
9. Change of use;
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16. Safety and security; and
17. Movable heritage items.

For details on each of the standard exemptions refer to the ‘standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval' heritage information series, the Heritage Act 1977 or the Heritage Amendment Act 1998.

6. What to do with archaeological material?
Considerable Archaeological potential exists on the site of the former Goal. Apart from an ornamental pool sunk to the east of the site and a small rotunda near the centre, archaeological evidence is likely to survive comparatively undisturbed.

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
There are gaps in the history of some of the features in the park, refer to the fact sheet for the individual items.

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
Bathurst City Council and its Heritage Adviser.

9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
The park is already accessed by the public and there are no special problems or risks. Maintenance of the paths and park furniture are outlined in each relevant fact sheet.

10. What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
Continue to maintain the significant fabric of the park, and continue to develop the park with appropriate memorials to outstanding citizens. Archaeological potential of park needs to be assessed.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?
No.

12. Review
The management documents should be reviewed every 7 years.

Plans attached?
Yes?

Urgent Works

Forward planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Recommend in the future consideration be given to the restoration of the perimeter fence line in a style of design sympathetic with the Victorian period.
- All around the garden there are many un-reinforced concrete kerbs, which appear to have been made originally in segments. Many of these are failing and are breaking up and leaning.
- Seek funding through NSW Heritage Council for proposed maintenance, improvements or upgrading.
- Replace all bins in Machattie Park with appropriately styled bins in keeping with the Victorian setting.
- Continue ‘memorial’ additions to Park in keeping with past practices.
- Review and implement the recommendations of the Management Plan for Machattie Park, 1990, including (but not inclusive):
  - Retain, enhance and conserve the original layout plan and ornamentation of the Park.
  - Remove new elements that are incompatible with the original layout and early features where it will not detract from the very essence of Machattie Park which is a sense of grandeur, peace and large scale trees.
  - Repair and restore all structures and ornaments which are integral to the park to their full working order and condition. Where practical, traditional colours and materials shall be used.
  - Consider developing a maze, garden house, parterre, arboretum and new park furniture.
  - Integrate the chess tables into the park by removing the shrub bed separating them from the park as the tables are a traditional feature of the park and should remain as such.
**Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets**

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<th><strong>Property Description:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Item No:</strong> 12a</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monument</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Image:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Image of Crago Memorial Fountain, Machattie Park]</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Trust – classified (part of Machattie Park group)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register of the National Estate (AHC) – not assessed</td>
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<td>Bathurst Heritage Study (A340)</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Statement of significance</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One of the finest 19th Century cast iron fountains in NSW. One of the pivotal features of the park layout.</td>
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<th><strong>Conservation / Management Plans:</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Interim Conservation Management Strategy</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Brief History:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erected in 1891 by mayor F. Crago as a gift of the Bathurst Progress Association. The pond was designed by W. Innes and built in Australia made from stone and concrete. The fountain was fabricated by J J Atkins, Shropshire, England from cast iron, which has been painted. The plumbing work was carried out by Kell and Ashman. The fountain was unveiled by the Mayor of Bathurst, F Crago, on 23 December 1891.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Physical Description:**
Circular pool form which rises a large, richly decorated and painted cast iron fountain, mounted on a stepped stone base. The fountain is formed in the manner of a double champagne goblet, the hexagonal stem of the large goblet enclosed by the sinuous bodies of stylised dolphins, one on each face, with their heads down and their tails rising up to the stem, and separated from each other by projecting embellishments, supporting a bowl trimmed on its rim with twelve floral motifs. From the centre of this bowl rises the stem of a second smaller goblet, its base enclosed by rows of lily pads supporting six cranes, again separated by projecting embellishments, with the rim of this second goblet also baring floral motifs. From the centre of the second blow rises centrally a pinnacle embellished with foliate motifs, with a pointed finial. The plaque is sited at the base of the fountain.

**Condition Description:**
Good, although mono colour does not show this fountain off fully. The fountain has discoloured sections. Algae are growing on the edges of the pond and there are cracks around the edges.

**Recommended Actions:**

**Action Plan for Conservation Matters**

**Urgent works**
- Nil

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- The fountain should be painted in a historically significant colour scheme as part of regular maintenance.
- Consideration should be given to installing an interpretation plaque.
- General maintenance to the lighting, gardens, paths, seats and cleaning the pond.
- Address any cracks in the pond.
- Comprehensive servicing and replumbing, if necessary, of the fountain system, including pumps, jets etc.
- Implement the recommendations of the Management Plan for Machattie Park, including the replacement of the coping stones surrounding the base pool, replacing the flood lighting with more suitably designed and positioned lamps.

**Plans attached?**

**References:**
- William and George Streets Bathurst Main Street Study, Knox and Tanner with Robert Irving 1994
- NSW Heritage Office web site
- Interim Conservation Management Strategy, Barbara Hickson.
- Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990
- Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge Haskins & Davey 1990
- Vegetation Management Plan, Terra Consulting (Aust) Pty Ltd 2003
- Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme 1998
- Draft survey of sculpture, monuments and outdoor cultural material, Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material (inc) 1997
Additional images:
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Name and Address:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Bandstand</td>
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<td>Machattie Park, Bathurst</td>
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<td>An interesting &amp; well-maintained late 19th century bandstand. One of the pivotal features of the park layout.</td>
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<th><strong>Brief History:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Designed by J Hine and built in 1890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Physical Description:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A late 19th Century bandstand this item is a visual pivotal feature of the Park. Octagonal in plan form the bandstand features an elevated concrete base within a garden bed, with elaborate turned posts and long curved timber valance above. The Octagonal roof clad in diamond shingles finishes in the centre with a arcaded drum shaped turret.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Image:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image_url" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Condition Description:**
The rotunda itself appears to be quite fair to good condition, well painted and the perimeter gardens are in good condition. The walls of the Rotunda are in good condition also. There are bayonet light fittings but no light bulbs. The guttering on the southern side has been broken and out of shape and needs attention. An item that may need attention in the future is the roof, which is clad in a diamond pattern shingle or slate.

**Recommended Actions:**

**Action Plan for Conservation Matters**

**Urgent works**
- Repair guttering and ensure stormwater is adequately draining away from the structure
- Maintain and keep electrical lighting in working order
- Continue to paint in historically appropriate colours.

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Regular maintenance and repainting, including maintenance of garden paths and seats.
- Consideration should be given to installing service points for lighting and equipment for potential social events.
- Consideration should be given to encouraging community events such as open air concerts, particularly by brass bands.

**Plans attached?**

**References:**
- William and George Streets Bathurst Main Street Study, Knox and Tanner with Robert Irving 1994
- NSW Heritage Office web site
- Interim Conservation Management Strategy, Barbara Hickson.
- Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990
- Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge Haskins & Davey 1990
- Vegetation Management Plan, Terra Consulting (Aust) Pty Ltd 2003
- Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme 1998
- Draft survey of sculpture, monuments and outdoor cultural material, Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material (inc) 1997

**Additional Images:**

![Image of the rotunda](image_url)
**Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address:</th>
<th>Item No:</th>
<th>12c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse (fernery), Machattie Park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Street, Bathurst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Description:</th>
<th>Zoning:</th>
<th>6(a) Local Recreation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lot 11 DP 851096 Sec 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Building / Current Use:</th>
<th>Conservation Area:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse</td>
<td>Yes No</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image:</th>
<th>Period of Construction:</th>
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</thead>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage Listings:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(The Park is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Heritage Register - nominated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – Heritage Item #63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Trust – classified (part of Machattie Park group)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register of the National Estate (AHC) – not assessed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst Heritage Study (A342)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement of Significance:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A traditional 19th century fernhouse, placed in a dominant position on one of the main axes of the park. An indication of the 19th century passion for ferneries &amp; palm houses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conservation / Management Plans:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge, Haskins &amp; Davey,1990</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interim Conservation Management Strategy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brief History:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The greenhouse (fernery) was originally built in 1890 and partly reconstructed during the 1930’s/ Major renovations were carried out during 1994 and 1996 by the Bathurst City Council.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In relation to the Hellenic Statues in 1901 the Mayor of Bathurst and one of the Aldermen visited the Art Gallery of New South Wales and after meeting with the Secretary were given three statues for Machattie Park. At the time they were said to be on indefinite loan. The statues arrived shortly afterwards. In 1973 they had to be repaired after vandals damaged them. Repairs were carried out by Professor Lowe of the University of Pennsylvania. The statues were separated from the main void by a brick, glass and wire partition erected in 1969 as a result of vandalism. In 1996 the fence was replaced with an ornate iron fence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Physical Description:
The structure of the greenhouse consists of rough cast render panels to approx. one metre above ground and painted lattice infill above that and with glazed roofs in hips and gables, over an exposed timber framing. Within the greenhouse there is a fountain, some Hellenic statues and circulation pathways. Paths within the greenhouse have some finishes which appear to be older than the sandstone flagging, which is however the more common surface. The older surface is of small various sized marble tiles, which also run around the front face of the fountain.

**Fernery Fountain:** Towards the centre of the Greenhouse is a circular pond from which rises a painted stone and metal fountain. The fountain consists of a hexagonal pedestal mounted onto a hexagonal plinth. The pedestal consists of two courses which are divided by a hexagonal shaped cornice. Two water dishes, ornately decorated on the underside are joined by a circular stem, one above the other, and mounted on top of the pedestal. Four marine cherubs decorate the stem of the first dish and a female figure in classical drapery stands with arms raised in the centre of the top dish, which features three cherubic angels mounted on a six sided stepped column with water spilling between bowls above the angels heads.

**Hellenic Statues:** At the side of this Greenhouse there are three marble statues, psyche (daughter of Dianna), prisoner of love, messenger of love (Psyche, La Prizionier a D’Amore, Dispaccio D’Amore) by the artist Menc Weilli. The three sculptures are three seated semi-clad classical female figures. Two of the sculptures are mounted on hexagonal marble bases and the central figure is on a marble column. Psyche has small open sings protruding from her shoulder blades and drapery over her legs. Her proper right hand is holding a bird (?) and is cupped near her face. She gazes at the object in her hand. Messenger of Love has her head turned towards her proper left shoulder where a small bird is sitting. Her arms are folded in front of her and drapery is flowing around her legs. Prisoner of Love has a drapery falling over her legs and her wrists are bound with a garland. Two doves sit at her feet and look up towards her. They depict the Psyche, daughter of Dianna, in the centre and the princess of love and the messenger of love on each side.

Condition Description:
Overall good condition - however contains some unsympathetic alterations including path repairs. The fountain is in fair condition however it is quite discoloured presumably from either the corrosion of the bronze or from the water pipes. The statues which are contained behind a wrought iron fence for security reasons and in fair condition. Possibly the main attention needed would be light cleaning and monitoring to ensure that the ground around them does not build up too high.

Recommended Actions:
**Action Plan for Conservation Matters**

**Urgent works**
- Nil

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Consider the redesign of the paths for a more sympathetic, consistent setting
- Clean fountain and statues
- Fernery fountain’s surface is in poor condition, especially on the marine cherubs. It is also dirty, cracked, discoloured and dented. These factors need to be addressed. In addition cement render has fallen off large sections inside the pool surface.
- Regular maintenance and repainting
Plans attached?

References:
William and George Streets Bathurst Main Street Study, Knox and Tanner with Robert Irving 1994
NSW Heritage Office web site
Interim Conservation Management Strategy, Barbara Hickson.
Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990
Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge Haskins & Davey 1990
Vegetation Management Plan, Terra Consulting (Aust) Pty Ltd 2003
Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme 1998
Draft survey of sculpture, monuments and outdoor cultural material, Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material (inc) 1997

Additional Images:
**Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets**

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<tr>
<th><strong>Name and Address:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Item No:</strong> 12d</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Begonia House (hothouse), Machattie Park William Street, Bathurst</td>
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<th><strong>Zoning:</strong></th>
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<tr>
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<td>6(a) Local Recreation</td>
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<th><strong>Conservation Area:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<th><strong>Image:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Period of Construction:</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>- Colonial 1820-1840</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Early Victorian 1840-1860</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Mid Victorian 1860-1880</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Late Victorian 1880-1900</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Federation 1900-1920</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 1920's</td>
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<td>- 1930's</td>
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<td>- 1990's</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Heritage Listings:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Statement of Significance:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Park is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)</td>
<td>An attractive, traditional style hothouse building, reflects an interest in hot house gardening by the Bathurst community during the inter-war period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Heritage Register - nominated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – Heritage Item #63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Trust – classified (part of Machattie Park group)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register of the National Estate (AHC) – Not assessed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bathurst Heritage Study (A343)</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Conservation / Management Plans:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Brief History:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge, Haskins &amp; Davey, 1990</td>
<td>It was opened by E.S. Spooner MLA 1936, Minister for Works and Local Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interim Conservation Management Strategy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Physical Description:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Condition Description:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It is an L shaped timber-glazed conservatory, set on a brick dado of brickwork. Red brick generally with a black band and bull-nosed brickwork at the top, then glazed timberwork above that and glass and fibreglass roofing. Entry doors centrally placed at ends of the 'L'.</td>
<td>Good, however contains some unsympathetic alterations including fibreglass-roofing repairs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recommended Actions:
Action Plan for Conservation Matters
Urgent works
- Nil
Forward Planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Consider replacing unsympathetic alterations with more appropriate materials.
- Regular maintenance and cleaning
- Consideration should be given to installing shade blinds into the roof structure to facilitate better temperature control.
- Bird nesting should be discouraged.
- An interpretation plaque should be installed.

Plans attached?

References:
William and George Streets Bathurst Main Street Study, Knox and Tanner with Robert Irving 1994
NSW Heritage Office web site
Interim Conservation Management Strategy, Barbara Hickson.
Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990
Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge Haskins & Davey 1990
Vegetation Management Plan, Terra Consulting (Aust) Pty Ltd 2003
Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme 1998
Draft survey of sculpture, monuments and outdoor cultural material, Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material (inc) 1997

Additional images:
Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address:</th>
<th>Item No: 12e</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lake Spencer and Howard Fountain, Machattie Park William Street, Bathurst</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Description:</th>
<th>Zoning:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lot 11 DP 851096 Sec 6</td>
<td>6(a) Local Recreation</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Building / Current Use:</th>
<th>Conservation Area:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pond and Fountain</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image:</th>
<th>Period of Construction:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Colonic 1820-1840</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Heritage Listings:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Park is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Heritage Register - nominated</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – Heritage Item #63</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Trust – classified (part of Machattie Park group)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Register of the National Estate (AHC) – not assessed</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst Heritage Study (A344)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement of Significance:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A traditional feature of the Victorian park &amp; one of the major elements of the original park layout. The pond is set at a pivotal point in the layout at the end of one of the main formal axes. Its effect as a major visual feature is somewhat compromised by the unsympathetic modern encircling fence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Conservation / Management Plans:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge, Haskins &amp; Davey, 1990</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interim Conservation Management Strategy</td>
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</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brief History:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part of the original park layout designed in 1889 by James Hine. It was reconstructed in 1936. The Lake records the services of Dr W. W. Spencer, a good citizen and one of the founders of Maturity Park (as recorded on the plaque). The fountain was presented to the citizens of Bathurst by the family of the late James Colin Howard in 1953. The fountain was originally near the Russell Street entrance of Machattie Park. It was vandalised and later restored and relocated on the S shaped pond, Lake Spencer, in Machattie Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Description:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One of the original and major elements of the Park is the kidney shaped ornamental pond with a small central island surmounted by the Howard fountain, surrounded by planting which is a major visual feature. Surrounding it is an unsympathetic pool-type fence of modern construction, and around that a pathway which has a low retaining wall of irregular granite. Along the perimeter is a gravel path containing park bench seating.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Howard Fountain:** Cast iron three tiered cascading fountain mounted on a rectangular stone base which is mounted on an angled stone slab shaped to drain the water away. This fountain stands on a cement rectangular frame filled with river stones. A plaque is mounted on a stone midway between the fountain and the pond edge.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition Description:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The duck pond, ‘Lake Spencer’ fence and perimeter walls are in good condition although the fence is unsympathetic to the period and style of pond. The park bench seats that are along this walkway are in poor condition, many need painting and some have settled deep into the gravel on the walkway and probably need elevating onto a paved surface. The overall condition of the Howard fountain is quite good. The fountain works and is always running. Lichen/algae is growing on metal tiers of fountain and stone base. The writing on the plaque is difficult to read.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended Actions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Action Plan for Conservation Matters</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urgent works</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Undertake a structural survey to determine if the Lake is leaking and undertake appropriate works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forward Planning</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Consider more sympathetic fencing when present fencing needs replacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Consider replacement of seats with a sympathetic design when required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Regular maintenance cleaning and repainting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Selectively thin out existing vegetation and replace with smaller specimens to allow clearer view across the water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Identify selective locations around the lake to provide ramped access to the water’s edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Relocate plaque in front of Howard Fountain closer to the fence. Clean plaque.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
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<th>References:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William and George Streets Bathurst Main Street Study, Knox and Tanner with Robert Irving 1994</td>
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<tr>
<td>NSW Heritage Office web site</td>
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<tr>
<td>Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge Haskins &amp; Davey 1990</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vegetation Management Plan, Terra Consulting (Aust) Pty Ltd 2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme 1998</td>
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<tr>
<td>Draft survey of sculpture, monuments and outdoor cultural material, Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material (inc) 1997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional images:
Name and Address:
Monro Memorial Drinking Fountain, Machattie Park
William Street, Bathurst

Property Description:
Lot 11 DP 851096 Sec 6

Type of Building / Current Use:
Drinking Fountain

Heritage Listings:
(park is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)
State Heritage Register - nominated
Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – Heritage Item #63
National Trust – classified (part of Machattie Park group)
Register of the National Estate (AHC) – not assessed
Bathurst Heritage Study (A.345)

Statement of Significance:
One of the few surviving examples of this type of elaborate Victorian drinking fountain in NSW & an elaborate small example of the iron foundered art. It is an attractive embellishment & part of the original park design.

Conservation / Management Plans:
Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge, Haskins & Davey, 1990
Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Brief History:
Made by McFarlan’s Glasgow Foundry, it was erected in 1891 as a memorial by way of a testimonial fund to Mr and Mrs FG Monro, who was the accountant at the Commercial Bank, Bathurst.

Physical Description:
This is a cast iron stemmed dish fountain from the centre of which rises an urn or ewer, with four projecting fronds (from which previously hung chained drinking cups), with projecting handles which previously caused a flow of water and with a black and white crane finial. The stone hexagonal base of the fountain features some lizards in relief, the whole is an elaborate Art Deco styled piece. A crown surmounts the centre top of the arches, while mythical winged creatures are positioned at each top corner. On the sides there are shields which display the Fountain’s name and date when erected in December 1891, on two sides there are the words ‘keep the pavement dry’.
**Condition Description:**
It is badly corroded and needs both treatment for corrosion and repainting. It was designed as a drinking fountain and still functions as such although not all of the drinking fountains are operating.

**Recommended Actions:**

**Action Plan for Conservation Matters**

**Urgent works**
Finalise the following works:
- Corrosion treatment and repainting
- Repair and restore the drinking spouts
- Water reservoir should be cleaned.

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Regular maintenance, cleaning and repainting as required
- Maintain the path surrounding the fountain.

**Plans attached?**

**References:**
William and George Streets Bathurst Main Street Study, Knox and Tanner with Robert Irving 1994
NSW Heritage Office web site
Interim Conservation Management Strategy, Barbara Hickson.
Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990
Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge Haskins & Davey 1990
Vegetation Management Plan, Terra Consulting (Aust) Pty Ltd 2003
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**Additional Images:**
![Image 1](image1.jpg)
![Image 2](image2.jpg)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name and Address:</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Curator’s Cottage, Machattie Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Street, Bathurst</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Item No:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Zoning:</strong></td>
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<td>12g</td>
<td>6(a) Local Recreation</td>
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<th><strong>Conservation Area:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cottage</td>
<td>![Yes][1] ![No][2]</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Park is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area) State Heritage Register – nominated Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – Heritage Item #63 National Trust – classified (part of Machattie Park group) Register of the National Estate (AHC) – not assessed Bathurst Heritage Study (A346)</td>
<td>A well detailed queen Anne cottage which makes a picturesque edition to Machattie Park. The building is exceptionally intact externally making it an example with a high degree of integrity.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge, Haskins &amp; Davey, 1990. Interim Conservation Management Strategy</td>
<td>Designed by J Hine and built in 1890 as a Curator’s Cottage by the Bathurst City Council. Its first occupant was A.A Paterson, after which there are memorial gates in the park. It was converted to the Arts and Crafts Centre in 1971 and is now used by the Bathurst Music Centre.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Physical Description:**
Located towards the middle of the Park – This single storey brick building dated 1890 is of a picturesque Queen Anne Style. Featuring two tones of brickwork using the red and white bricks of Bathurst with cream bricks below the dado line. The sills of the windows and a band around at sill level also in cream bricks. The windows are timber framed and double hung with a single glass sash at the bottom and the upper a multi lite in nine and twelve lites. An ornate chimney features stack bonding. The main house is in Flemish Bond. The roof is terra cotta tiled, and gable-ended generally although there are also some hips and the verandah and side porch are separately roofed. These are supported of pairs of turned timber posts with intricate corner brackets.

**Condition Description:**
The building appears to be Fair to Good. The main item that may need attention is painting, in particular the painting of some posts. Also the base of some of the posts will require attention from time to time.

**Recommended Actions:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Plan for Conservation Matters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urgent works</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Repainting of timber detail work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Undertake a structural assessment of the building to ensure it is safe for public access and determine extent and cause of rising damp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forward Planning</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Regular maintenance and repainting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Consider preparing a maintenance schedule to address cleaning the roof, brickwork, repair the verandah floor, maintenance of down pipes, removing paint off the brickwork and cleaning spider webs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Consideration should be given to having one room in the cottage as a permanent interpretive information of Machattie Park, its history, horticultural content and associated information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Consideration should be given to creating a small retail enterprise that sells food goods in the cottage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Attempts should be made to stop birds roosting/ nesting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plans attached?**

**References:**
William and George Streets Bathurst Main Street Study, Knox and Tanner with Robert Irving 1994
NSW Heritage Office web site
Interim Conservation Management Strategy, Barbara Hickson.
Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990
Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge Haskins & Davey 1990
Vegetation Management Plan, Terra Consulting (Aust) Pty Ltd 2003
Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme 1998
Draft survey of sculpture, monuments and outdoor cultural material, Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material (inc) 1997
### Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address:</th>
<th>Item No: 12h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jubilee Fountain (Horse Trough), Machattie Park, William Street, Bathurst</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Description:</th>
<th>Zoning:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lot 11 DP 851096 Sec 6</td>
<td>6(a) Local Recreation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Building / Current Use:</th>
<th>Conservation Area:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Street Furniture</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image:</th>
<th>Period of Construction:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image_url" alt="Image" /></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage Listings:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Park is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Heritage Register - nominated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 - Heritage Item #63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Trust - classified (part of Machattie Park group)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register of the National Estate (AHC) - Not assessed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst Heritage Study (A347)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement of Significance:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A decorative and rare item of Victorian street furniture of historical, cultural &amp; aesthetic significance. Unusual historically in that it is a monument to a woman.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conservation / Management Plans:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interim Conservation Management Strategy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brief History:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It was never a fountain; it was a street lamp and horse trough. Originally erected in the middle of Russell Street in front of the Court House by the women and girls of Bathurst to commemorate Queen Victoria’s Golden Jubilee in 1887. It was moved to Machattie Park in recent years due to increasing traffic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Description:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low cast iron horse trough shaped as an octagonal bowl painted green. This is mounted on hour hoofed (horse) feet, painted red. From the centre of the bowl rises a scalloped base supporting four mutually engaged columns with foliate capitals in turn supporting a fluted column with richly embellished capital. This is surmounted by four projecting arms with lamp terminal and with a capped globe finial (painted green). The inscription in raised letters is on a shield which is attached to the fluted column; the whole is mounted on an octagonal concrete slab.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Condition Description:**
The condition of this drinking trough is poor, the horse trough (bowl) is corroded and in need of treatment for corrosion and painting. Above the bowl the lamps are in fair condition.

**Recommended Actions:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Plan for Conservation Matters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urgent works</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Undertake an assessment for corrosion, repairs and repainting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Repair broken light shade, clean all lights and ensure in working order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forward Planning</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Carry out works recommended in assessment report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Regular maintenance and repainting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Install interpretative signage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Repaint in appropriate colour.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plans attached?**

**References:**
- William and George Streets Bathurst Main Street Study, Knox and Tanner with Robert Irving 1994
- NSW Heritage Office web site
- Interim Conservation Management Strategy, Barbara Hickson.
- Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990
- Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge Haskins & Davey 1990
- Vegetation Management Plan, Terra Consulting (Aust) Pty Ltd 2003
- Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme 1998
- Draft survey of sculpture, monuments and outdoor cultural material, Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material (inc) 1997

**Additional images:**

![Image 1](image1.png)
![Image 2](image2.png)
![Image 3](image3.png)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name and Address:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Item No:</strong> 12i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Park Benches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machattie Park, Bathurst</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Property Description:**
Lot 11 DP 851096 Sec 6

**Zoning:**
6(a) Local Recreation

**Type of Building / Current Use:**
Street Furniture

**Conservation Area:**
Yes

**Image:**
![Image of a park bench with a wooden slat and cast iron support frame.](image)

**Period of Construction:**
- Colonial 1820-1840
- Early Victorian 1840-1860
- Mid Victorian 1860-1880
- Late Victorian 1880-1900
- Federation 1900-1920
- 1920’s
- 1930’s
- 1940’s
- 1950’s
- 1960’s
- 1970’s
- 1980’s
- 1990’s
- 2000 +

**Heritage Listings:** (Park is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)
- State Heritage Register – nominated
- Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – Heritage Item #63
- National Trust – classified (part of Machattie Park group)
- Register of the National Estate (AHC) – not assessed
- Bathurst Heritage Study (A348)

**Conservation / Management Plans:**
- Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge, Haskins & Davey, 1990
- Interim Conservation Management Strategy

**Statement of Significance:**
One of several traditional cast iron & timber benches in the park. Of simple & elegant design. Iron support frames.

**Brief History:**
Presumably benches have been added over the life of the park since the 1890’s.

**Physical Description:**
There are four different styles of park benches, with there being between 30 and 40 benches. They are benches with varying numbers of timber slats bolted to three equally spaced cast iron support frames with variations in the arm rests. There are several benches with the Bathurst City Council logo in the arm rests.

**Condition Description:**
The condition of the benches varies greatly, some benches are settling or the ground is building up around them. Repairs and repainting varies in need.
**Recommended Actions:**  
**Action Plan for Conservation Matters**

**Urgent works**
- Assess the condition of the benches and recommend repairs and replacements in sympathy retaining as much of the original material as possible.

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Carry out works recommended in the assessment undertaken.
- Regular maintenance and repainting

**Plans Attached?**

**References:**
- William and George Streets Bathurst Main Street Study, Knox and Tanner with Robert Irving 1994
- NSW Heritage Office web site
- Interim Conservation Management Strategy, Barbara Hickson.
- Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990
- Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge Haskins & Davey 1990
- Vegetation Management Plan, Terra Consulting (Aust) Pty Ltd 2003
- Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme 1998
- Draft survey of sculpture, monuments and outdoor cultural material, Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material (inc) 1997

**Additional images:**

![Image 1](image1.png)  
![Image 2](image2.png)  
![Image 3](image3.png)  
![Image 4](image4.png)  
![Image 5](image5.png)  
![Image 6](image6.png)  
![Image 7](image7.png)  
![Image 8](image8.png)  
![Image 9](image9.png)
**Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets**

**Name and Address:**
Lamp Standards, Machattie Park  
William Street, Bathurst

**Item No:** 12j

**Property Description:**
Lot 11 DP 851096 Sec 6

**Zoning:**
6(a) Local Recreation

**Type of Building / Current Use:**
Street Furniture

**Conservation Area:**
☒ Yes ☐ No

**Image:**

**Period of Construction:**

**Heritage Listings:** (Park is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)  
State Heritage Register - nominated  
Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – Heritage Item #63  
National Trust – classified (part of Machattie Park group)  
Register of the National Estate (AHC) – Not assessed  
Bathurst Heritage Study (A349)

**Conservation / Management Plans:**
Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge, Haskins & Davey, 1990  
Interim Conservation Management Strategy

**Statement of Significance:**
A traditional style lamp standard, one of several throughout the park. While not necessarily Victorian, they none the less blend well with the period character of the park. As well as relating to the cast iron lamp standards used throughout the central Bathurst area.

**Brief History:**
Refer to fact sheet 10 regarding the central lights in the main streets.

**Physical Description:**
Approximately 26 traditional style, simple cast iron lamp standards topped by a flare shaped, white opalescent light fitting.

**Condition Description:**
The old lampposts are generally in fair condition; however some have a slight lean while others are in need of paint and cleaning. Corrosion is also occurring at the base of some.
Recommended Actions:
Action Plan for Conservation Matters

Urgent works
- Carry out an assessment of the type of lamp standard and the maintenance needs

Forward Planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Carry out the works identified in the assessment
- Regular maintenance and repainting

Plans attached?

References:
William and George Streets Bathurst Main Street Study, Knox and Tanner with Robert Irving 1994
NSW Heritage Office web site
Interim Conservation Management Strategy, Barbara Hickson.
Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990
Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge Haskins & Davey 1990
Vegetation Management Plan, Terra Consulting (Aust) Pty Ltd 2003
Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme 1998
Draft survey of sculpture, monuments and outdoor cultural material, Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material (inc) 1997

Additional images:
### Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address:</th>
<th>Item No: 12k</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Gates, Machattie Park  
William Street, Bathurst |              |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Description:</th>
<th>Zoning:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lot 11 DP 851096 Sec 6</td>
<td>6(a) Local Recreation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Building / Current Use:</th>
<th>Conservation Area:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gates</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

All Saint Gates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of Construction:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Colonial 1820-1840  
Early Victorian 1840-1860  
Mid Victorian 1860-1880  
Late Victorian 1880-1900  
Federation 1900-1920  
1920's  
1940's  
1960's  
1980's  
2000 + |

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<tr>
<th>Heritage Listings:</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>(Park is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Heritage Register - nominated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – Heritage Item #63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Trust – classified (part of Machattie Park group)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register of the National Estate (AHC) – not assessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst Heritage Study (A350-356)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conservation / Management Plans:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge, Haskins &amp; Davey, 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interim Conservation Management Strategy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brief History:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The park contains seven separate sets of gates. The gates are of various ages and have been dedicated to the memory of various prominent Bathurst citizens.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Numerous entrance gates of varying construction including main entrance gates, M.J. Griffin gates, E.T. Webb memorial gates (1934), Alfred Patterson memorial gates, M.J. Freeman memorial gates, Dr Hugh Busby memorial gates (1929) and Lewins memorial gates (1936)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refer to attached Interim Management Conservation Strategy for a description, including condition, of the various gates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended Actions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refer to attached Interim Conservation Management Strategy for individual recommended actions for each set of gates. Investigations should occur to the continuation of placing memorial gates in the park.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional Images:

- Martin J Griffin Gates
- Edmund T Webb Gates
- Alfred A Patterson gates
Morris J Freeman gates

Dr Hugh Busby gates

Lewins Memorial gates

Relocated position

sandstone pillars in original position
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

**Place name:** Gates, Machattie Park  
**Address:** William Street, Bathurst

**Statement of significance**

Lewins Memorial Gates (1936) - Of cultural & historical significance as a memorial, as well as contributing to the physical character of the park.

M. J. Freeman Memorial Gates - One of several sets of wrought iron gates at formal entry points to the park. Has historical & cultural significance in its capacity as a memorial as well as contributing to the formal Victorian character of the park & the adjacent streetscape.

M. J. Griffin Gates - A fine set of wrought iron gates supported by large finely dressed stone gate piers, flanked by two smaller wrought iron gates & a further pair of ampler gate piers. All Gate piers are composed of a single, square stoneshaf, topped by a carved stone cap with domed top. Important associations with the former Police Barracks and with an important former Mayor of the City.

Dr Hugh Busby memorial gates (1929) - One of several sets of gates in the park usually marking formal entry points. Has historical & social significance in it's role as a memorial as well as contributing to the physical & visual character of the park.

E. T. Webb memorial gates (1934) - One of a number of sets of memorial wrought iron gates in the park, usually marking formal entry points from the surrounding streets. Has cultural & historical significance in it's role as a memorial as well as contributing to the physical & visual character of the park.

All Saints Gates - A fine set of wrought iron gates & stone gateposts. One of a number of gates erected at formal entry points to the park. Contributes to the formal Victorian character of the park & the surrounding streetscape. As well as enhancing the character of the adjacent courthouse.

Alfred Patterson Memorial gates - One of several sets of memorial gates at formal entry points in the park. As well as having historical significance, they contribute to the formal character of the park & surrounding streets.

**History:**

Lewins Memorial Gates - Erected in 1936 to commemorate Sam Lewin's 50 year association with the Bathurst District band as bandmaster. Relocated in 2003.

M. J. Freeman Memorial Gates - Inscribed: To the memory of Maurice J. Freeman RAAF, Killed in Action 23/ 11/ 1943

M. J. Griffin Gates - Have a plaque attached which reads: M. J. Griffin, Mayor 1931 - 1941. The large gate piers appear to be from the former police barracks in Durham Street (now Bathurst Bowling Club). They were relocated to Machettie Park in about 1940. Plaque erected in 1951.

Dr Hugh Busby memorial gates (1929) - Erected in 1979(?) in memory of Doctor Hugh Busby.

Alfred Patterson Memorial gates - Gates in memory of A. A. Paterson who was the original head gardener of the park & responsible for much of its earlier development.

Plans attached?

References:
William and George Streets Bathurst Main Street Study, Knox and Tanner with Robert Irving 1994
NSW Heritage Office website
Interim Conservation Management Strategy, Barbara Hickson.
Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990
Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge Haskins & Davey 1990
Vegetation Management Plan, Terra Consulting (Aust) Pty Ltd 2003
Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme 1998
Draft survey of sculpture, monuments and outdoor cultural material, Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material (inc) 1997

Date of Construction.
Various

Description
Lewins Memorial Gates located in the Middle of Park
This Gate is dedicated to commemorate the 50 years of service of S. Lewis esq. and band master of Bathurst District Band 1895-1935. Originally erected by the citizens of Bathurst on the occasion of the bands Jubilee 23/11/1935. Original gates consisted of a pair of square sandstone piers of rockfaced ashlar supporting a pair of small wrought iron panels in the form of stylised gates, each carrying an inscribed bronze plaque.

Gate re-located to the north eastern side of Park in 2003, the sandstone piers remained in their original location.

Condition: Generally in good condition.

Recommended Actions:
Action Plan for Conservation Matters
Urgent works
- Nil
Forward Planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Regular maintenance
- Ensure light is working.

Morris J. Freeman Memorial Gates halfway along Keppel Street side - A pair of ornate cast iron Victorian gateposts, supporting a pair of wrought iron gates.
Gateposts are square with stop chamfered shafts & topped by ornate caps tapering to a point finished with a sphere. Gates are rectangular with a wrought iron frame & slender verticals finished with spear points.

These gates consist of a central pair of gates with shaped masonry pedestals on each side, with stopped chamfers, a wider pediment on top finished with a large orb, and rendered and paint finished.

The gates are a pair of wrought iron gates of carriage width and containing a brass plaque on the gate saying: ‘Per ardua ad astra’ to the memory of P.O. Morris J. Freeman 413561 RAAF Captain and Pilot Lancaster Bomber 460th squadron RAIF. Killed in action at Dusseldorf Germany 23/11/1943 aged 28 years.’

The gates appear to be older than the date of the plaque which was installed in 1943.

Condition: Poor

**Recommended Actions:**

**Action Plan for Conservation Matters**

**Urgent works**
- Undertake an assessment of the pillars and determine why they are leaning and an assessment of the gates as they have sunk into the ground and are no longer operable.

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Undertake the works outlined the in the assessment.
- Regular maintenance and repainting

**Martin J. Griffin Gates** - Sandstone Gates corner George and Russell Streets:
These gates consists of sandstone pillars and a central wrought iron pairs of gates suitable originally for carriage access with two side pedestrian gates of steel. The inner pair of pillars crowned by pediment and cupola motifs and the outer by cornices and flat square dome motifs.

Condition: The gates are in good condition and the pillars are in fair condition

**Recommended Actions:**

**Action Plan for Conservation Matters**

**Urgent works**
- Nil

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Consider the removal of the moss growth from the top of the pillars
- Repair the stone pillars at their base
- Regular maintenance and repainting

**Dr Hugh Busby memorial gates** (1929) Gates on the corner of William and Keppel Street - A pair of large rectangular wrought iron gates supported by a pair of square brick piers flanked by two smaller gates of similar character and two further brick piers. The design is very plain & simple.
This Memorial dedicated in 1929, compared to others in the Park, is of modern design with straight brick piers in stretcher bond, topped with header courses of brick. All in plain face red brickwork with the gates in steel, simple and geometrically square patterned, Art Deco in style.

Condition: fair to good for the steel work and poor for the Brickwork.

**Recommended Actions:**

**Action Plan for Conservation Matters**

**Urgent works**
- Clean the brickwork and remove the black fungus growth on the mortar joints of the brick columns.

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Consider removing the graffiti scratched into a column.
- Repair right hand pillar as it appears to be leaning
- Regular maintenance, cleaning and repainting of the gates

**Edmund. Tom Webb Memorial Gates** - A pair of granite like stone gate piers in rock faced ashlar supporting a pair of gates. The main piers are flanked by a pair of smaller piers of similar construction. The inner pair of gates are surmounted by slender upright wrought iron lighting fixtures terminating in globed. A brass plaque is attached to each of the larger pillars. The gates themselves are fabricated of welded steel in the form of wrought iron.

Halfway along the George Street Side of the Park, this gate again has a central double pair of iron gates and two side pedestrian gates, and in this case the pillars are made of granite. Erected in November 1934, in memory of the late Edmund Tom Webb JP Member of Bathurst Municipal Council 1882-1925 who was Mayor for five years. The plaque is repeated on both of the two main pillars and each is surmounted with a light fitting which has a wrought iron base.

Condition: These gates are in good condition.

**Recommended Actions:**

**Action Plan for Conservation Matters**

**Urgent works**
- Nil

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Regular maintenance and repainting
- Remove moss and clean pillars.
- Ensure gravel around the gates is cleared to enable gates to be opened and closed
- Ensure lights are clean and in working order.

**All Saints Gates: Wrought Iron Gates Russell Street entrance** - This pair of gates that are the nearest to the courthouse were made by J. Slack, of Bathurst. Fine pair of large wrought iron gates supported by finely finished carved sandstone gateposts flanked by two smaller gates & a further pair of smaller gate posts. All gateposts are
formed of a stone base, square stop chamfered shaft & cap, gabled for larger posts & pyramidal for smaller.

Condition: The iron gates are in good condition having been recently painted but the sandstone pillars need cleaning, in particular the top surfaces, where there is growth of moss and fungus.

**Recommended Actions:**

**Action Plan for Conservation Matters**

**Urgent works**
- Clean sandstone pillars in particular the top surfaces where there is growth of moss and fungus.

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Regular maintenance and repainting

**Alfred A Patterson Memorial gates corner of Keppel & George Streets** - Pair of wrought iron gates supported by gateposts of rock-faced ashlar flanked by two lower gates & two lower stone gateposts.

These gates are dedicated thus: ‘Alfred Andrew Patterson, Machattie Park: his design and his Memorial’ is written on a plaque. The gateway consists of a central double pair for vehicular access gates and two side pedestrian gates. The gates themselves are of elaborate wrought iron work in ‘peacock’ design, which were relocated from the now demolished School of Arts Building in William Street, Bathurst. The posts or columns are in dimensioned stone with the central gate posts being taller than the two outer posts.

Condition: Generally in good condition.

**Recommended Actions:**

**Action Plan for Conservation Matters**

**Urgent works**
- Clean the head of the gate pedestals.

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Regular maintenance and repainting
- Remove moss and general clean
- Ensure adequate drainage around main pillars.
Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address:</th>
<th>Item No: 121</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brooke Moore Memorial and Fountain</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Property Description:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lot 11 DP 851096 Sec 6</td>
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<td><img src="image_url" alt="Image" /></td>
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<tr>
<th>Heritage Listings:</th>
<th>Conservation / Management Plans:</th>
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<td>(Park within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)</td>
<td>Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge, Haskins &amp; Davey, 1990</td>
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<td>Interim Conservation Management Strategy</td>
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<td>National Trust - classified (part of Machattie Park group)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Statement of Significance:</th>
<th>Brief History:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A relatively modern memorial which has historical &amp; cultural significance in commemorating two of Bathurst's most prominent citizens. Also of some aesthetic significance as an example of a recent memorial design.</td>
<td>Erected to commemorate two of Bathurst's prominent citizens, Dr John Brooke Moore (1866-1937) and his son Dr Brooke Moore (1900-1968)</td>
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| Physical Description: | |
|----------------------| |
| Low, semi-circular wall of concrete sandstone block enclosing a small garden, pond and fountain which is enclosed on the opposite side by a semi-circle of paving. A bronze gargoyle is mounted centrally above the pool and water sprouts from its open mouth. It was formerly a lily pond. The wall carries memorial plaques to Dr John Brooke Moore and his son Dr Brooke Moore. It is located directly opposite the Brooke Moore Centre in William Street. |
**Condition Description:**
Poor, although the memorial has undergone some repairs in the past. Some of the sandstone flagging around the base needing pointing up. The fountain is still operating and some of the sandstone work needs cleaning particularly close to where the fountain is working due to some spalling of the stone. Also some of the cap bricks are missing and the signage which is on a bright brass plaque is corroding by pitting.

**Recommended Actions:**

**Action Plan for Conservation Matters**

**Urgent works**
- Clean the wall and the pond.

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Restore the fountain
- Clean the plaques and bricks
- Replace gravel around the stone path.
- Regular maintenance and repainting
- Consider installing lily’s into the pond.

**Plans attached?**

**References:**
- William and George Streets Bathurst Main Street Study, Knox and Tanner with Robert Irving 1994
- NSW Heritage Office web site
- Interim Conservation Management Strategy, Barbara Hickson.
- Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990
- Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge Haskins & Davey 1990
- Vegetation Management Plan, Terra Consulting (Aust) Pty Ltd 2003
- Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme 1998
- Draft survey of sculpture, monuments and outdoor cultural material, Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material (inc) 1997

**Additional images:**
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<td>Kings Parade</td>
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<td>Russell Street, Bathurst</td>
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<td>6(a) Local Recreation</td>
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Heritage Listings: (The Parade is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)
- State Heritage Register - nominated
- Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1998 – Heritage Item #61
- National Trust – classified
- Register of the National Estate (AHC) – not assessed
- Bathurst Heritage Study (A315)

Conservation / Management Plans:
- Interim Conservation Management Plan

Brief History:
Excised from ‘the square’ (section bound by William, Russell, George and Howick Streets) following construction of All Saints Church (1845-48). A market building was erected by Bathurst council in 1871 and the area was referred to as Market Square. However, the market building was demolished in 1909 and the square laid out in 1912 to the design of J Kenny. Originally mainly gravelled but grassed over when the Carillon opened in 1933. The name Kings Parade was adopted in May 1910 in honour of King Edward VIII who had died in 1912 or the newly crowned King George V.

Physical Description:
Major formal open space in Bathurst. Virtually the focal point of the Bathurst town plan. Dominated by the Carillon Tower on the axis of the Court House dome with the Evans Memorial and WWI memorial on opposite ends of the cross axis. Generally grassed with gravel paths and includes cast iron seats, lamp standards and formal plantings.

Condition Description:
Generally good

Recommended Actions:
Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Place name: Kings Parade
Address: Russell Street, Bathurst

Statement of significance
A major formal open space which is the focal point of the commercial and ecclesiastical City centre, dominated visually by the Carillon tower, the space is of great cultural and historic significance containing:

The George Evans Memorial: an historically significant and well executed monument to the Surveyor George Evans and forms an important Park and Streetscape element at the George Street end of Kings Parade.
The South African War (Boer War) Memorial: forms an important Park and Streetscape element at the William Street end and is a well detailed classical style War Memorial and the focus of many public ceremonies.
The Bathurst and District Soldiers Memorial Carillon: is the only carillon of its type and design in the southern hemisphere. Designed as a war memorial, it is unique in that it is entirely a peaceful work of art, architecture and music. Originally intended as a memorial to First World War soldiers, it has served as a focus for all theatres of war in which Bathurstians have served. The Carillon has been within the sight and sounds of the community seven decades and has an important place in the Community as a symbol of regard and culture.

History:
In 1832 The new Governor General of the colony Sir Richard Bourke visited Bathurst in October. He instructed the Surveyor General Major Thomas L. Mitchell to make arrangements for 'opening the town of Bathurst without delay', and he in turn instructed the Assistant Surveyor at Bathurst J.B. Richards to lay-out the blocks and streets. This was done in September 1833.

This town plan signed by Surveyor General Major Thomas L. Mitchell, 19th January 1833 shows the present site of King's Parade was part of the Square. It is undefined except that it was bounded by William, Howick, George and Russell Streets. It did not at that time have a section number but was a central point in the plan, and on it a site was reserved for a church.

With the building of the first All Saints Church (the present All Saints Cathedral stands on the site) in the 1840's the contractors made tracks across the Square to get to the building site. Those tracks were later developed to become Church Street, running from William to George Streets. Because of this, the area that is now King's Parade was separated from the rest of the original Square, but the title 'Square' was loosely applied for many years not only to the small separated area, but also to the remainder or to both parts together.

The small part of the Square was an unkempt area but it slowly acquired some features, including the large Market Building erected by the Council in 1871 to the design of F.W. Holland, architect. It was built by James Douglas, of Orange, and remained until 1909.

The name Kings Parade was adopted in May 1910 in honour of King Edward VIII who had recently died. In 1912 the Council offered prizeds of £25 and £10 for the two
best designs for a layout of the square, both of which were won by the architect Kerry. Work commenced in March 1912, under his supervision.

In 1932 the Parade was redesigned and laid out in the form of a Maltese Cross with lawns and gardens by the then curator, Kefford. This design was necessary to accommodate the Carillon and is the reason for the present layout of the Parade. The Parade is also extensively planted with annual bedding plants which attract much attention when in bloom.

References:
William and George Streets Bathurst Main Street Study, Knox and Tanner with Robert Irving 1994
NSW Heritage Office web site
Interim Conservation Management Strategy, Barbara Hickson.
Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990
Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge Haskins & Davey 1990
Vegetation Management Plan, Terra Consulting (Aust) Pty Ltd 2003
Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme 1998
Draft survey of sculpture, monuments and outdoor cultural material, Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material (Inc) 1997
History of Bathurst, T Baker

Date of Construction.
1912 onwards

Plans attached?

Description
Kings Parade is a public park situated between William, George and Russell Streets. It was originally part of a much larger public Square that was laid out by Surveyor Mitchell in 1833. It is a formally laid-out park containing paths, lamp standards, gardens, seats and lawns, and three built items: A war memorial, ‘Boer War Memorial’, a Carillon, Bathurst & District Soldiers Memorial Carillon, and a memorial to the early explorer Evans, ‘George Evans Memorial’. Generally grassed with gravelled paths & including cast iron seats, lamp stands and formal painting.

There are eight single lamp standards and two double lamp standards. There are three types of park benches with there being approximately 30 benches.

1. General Statement of Conservation Approach
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain and conserve all remaining original materials of Kings Parade and to retain it as a general community park, a focal point for community parades, celebrations and remembrance services.

2. Owner’s or steward’s requirements
The Bathurst City Council, the current owners wish to continue to maintain Kings Parade for continued use by the community as a public park

3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
All of the original fabric and any sympathetic alterations or additions.
4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?
The garden beds can be replanted with appropriate plants avoiding modern cultivars and plant species.

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
All standard exceptions under the Heritage Act 1977, including
1. Maintenance and cleaning;
2. Repairs;
3. Painting;
4. Excavation;
5. Restoration;
6. Development endorsed by the Heritage Council of Director;
7. Minor activities with no adverse impact on Heritage Significance;
8. Non-significant fabric;
9. Change of use;
10. New buildings;
11. Temporary structures;
12. Landscape maintenance;
13. Signage;
14. Burial sites and cemeteries;
15. Compliance with minimum standards and orders;
16. Safety and security; and
17. Movable heritage items.

For details on each of the standard exemptions refer to the ‘standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval’ heritage information series, the Heritage Act 1977 or the Heritage Amendment Act 1998.

6. What to do with archaeological material?
If there is any potential for archaeological material consult with the Heritage Adviser before excavating in the vicinity of the item. Any archaeological material may lead to a greater understanding of Kings Parade.

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
None known.

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
Bathurst City Council and its Heritage Adviser.

9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
The park is already accessed by the public and there are no special problems or risks.

10. What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
Continue to maintain the significant fabric of the park. Archaeological potential of park needs to be assessed.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?
No.
12. Review
The management documents should be reviewed every 7 years.

Plans attached?


Urgent Works
- Review the Management Strategies for Kings Parade and other Council relates plans.

Forward planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Refer to seats / lamp standards of other park - same conditions.
- Refer to individual fact sheets for Carillon Tower and memorials.
- Install a name sign, identifying it as Kings Parade.
- Install some interpretative signage.
- Carry out an assessment of the type of lamp standard and the maintenance needs.
- Assess the condition of the park benches and recommend repairs and replacements in sympathy retaining as much of the original material as possible.
### Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets

| Name and Address: | South African War Memorial (Boer War), Kings Parade
| Russell Street, Bathurst |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Item No:          | 13a                                             |
| Property Description: | Section 71 DP 758065 |
| Zoning:           | 6(a) Local Recreation |
| Type of Building / Current Use: | Memorial Monument |
| Conservation Area: | Yes |
| Image:            | ![Image](image_url) |
| Period of Construction: | Colonial 1820-1840
|                     | Early Victorian 1840-1860
|                     | Mid Victorian 1860-1880
|                     | Late Victorian 1880-1900
|                     | Federation 1900-1920
|                     | 1920's
|                     | 1930's
|                     | 1940's
|                     | 1950's
|                     | 1960's
|                     | 1970's
|                     | 1980's
|                     | 1990's
|                     | 2000 + |
| Heritage Listings: | (The Parade is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)
|                    | State Heritage Register - nominated
|                    | Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1998 - Heritage Item #61
|                    | National Trust – classified (part of Kings Parade group)
|                    | Register of the National Estate (AHC) – not assessed
|                    | Bathurst Heritage Study (A317) |
| Conservation / Management Plans: | Interim Conservation Management Plan |
| Statement of Significance: | The South African War (Boer War) Memorial forms an important Park and Street-scape element at the William Street end and is a well detailed classical style War Memorial. |
| Brief History:     | When soldiers began to arrive home from the Boer War in South Africa in 1900 and later, a committee of local citizens was formed to arrange welcome home functions for them. In 1901 its brief was extended to include the erection of a suitable memorial. However there were many delays, and periods of inertia and it was not until 1909 that the foundation stone of the Memorial was laid on Empire Day, 24th May. The Memorial was finished in the following October. It was dedicated by Field Marshal Lord Kitchener on 10th January 1910. Lieutenant Peter Handcock, a Bathurst district man (born at Peel) was executed at Pretoria together with Lieutenant Harry (‘Breaker’) Morant in February 1902. They had been found guilty of murdering Boer prisoners of war. His name was later added to the memorial. |
**Physical Description:**
The South African War (Boer War) Memorial is a stone arched structure containing as a centre piece an elevated bronze casting of an artillery man in armour. The architect for the memorial was J.J. Copeman who personally supervised the building of the Monument. The casting was formed by Gilbert Doble and unveiled by Lord Kitchener in 1910. It was replaced by a replica produced by ‘Craftswork Casting’ Sydney in 1995.
The bronze caste soldier is housed in the stone arched structure and the foundation stone was laid by Alderman F.B. Kenny, the Bathurst Mayor of 1909. It has attached a bronze plaque listing men who served in that war. The base or platform of the monument is of granite, while above this, the arches, which are set in the square formation with a Doric column on each corner is made of fine sandstone. Shields are positioned up on each of the four columns.
This whole shelter is set on a raised wide circular platform with steps at four access points leading to the surrounding gravel pathway. The original casting of the soldier has been now relocated to the Bathurst RSL for safekeeping.

**Condition Description:**
Generally good, with light cleaning needed to the base stonework. The ‘original soldier’ has been replaced with a replica.

**Recommended Actions:**
**Action Plan for Conservation Matters**
- **Urgent works**
  - Assessment should be undertaken as to whether the cooper dome is corroding
- **Forward Planning**
  - Regular maintenance, cleaning and repainting
  - Prepare a Conservation Management Plan

**Plans attached?**

**Additional images:**

![Additional images](image1)
![Additional images](image2)
![Additional images](image3)
### Name and Address:
George Evans Memorial, Kings Parade  
Russell Street, Bathurst

### Item No:
13b

### Property Description:
Section 71 DP 758065

### Zoning:
6(a) Local Recreation

### Type of Building / Current Use:
Memorial Monument

### Conservation Area:
- Yes
- No

### Image:
![Image of Memorial Monument]

### Period of Construction:
- Colonial 1820-1840
- Early Victorian 1840-1860
- Mid Victorian 1860-1880
- Late Victorian 1880-1900
- Federation 1900-1920
- 1920's
- 1940's
- 1960's
- 1980's
- 2000 +

### Heritage Listings:
(The Parade is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)
- State Heritage Register - nominated
- Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – Heritage Item #61
- National Trust – not assessed
- Register of the National Estate (AHC) – not assessed
- Bathurst Heritage Study (A318)

### Conservation / Management Plans:
- Interim Conservation Management Strategy

### Statement of Significance:
An early and important piece of Public Art the work symbolises and commemorates the opening up of the Bathurst Plains and the land beyond by early explorers of Evans, Blaxland, Wentworth and Lawson. A historically significant and well executed monument to the Surveyor George Evans and forms an important Park and Street-scape element at the George Street end of Kings Parade.

### Brief History:
This Memorial celebrates Assistant Surveyor of Lands, George Evans, who discovered the Plains of Bathurst. The Governor laid the foundation stone for its structure in November 1913 and the monument was completed in 1920. It was constructed as part of Bathurst’s Centenary celebrations to commemorate the discovery of the Bathurst Area in 1913, the designer and builder was Gilbert Doyle.

### Physical Description:
Set on a raised circular base with steps from the four different compass directions this monument consists of a granite construction with wide stepped base supporting bronze castings devoted to Evans the Surveyor and the explorers: ‘Wentworth, Lawson and Blaxland’. These three names that are written on the central column, and above this a casting by Gilbert Doble in 1916 that depicts Surveyor Evans with an aboriginal guide kneeling in front of him and looking out to the front; on one side of Evans is a man and on the other a woman.
**Condition Description:**
Fair to Good. Some attention is needed in terms of cleaning, as there are parts of the bronze work where the surface is deteriorating and corroding, in particular at joints. It should be inspected and advice sought by a Conservator specialising in bronze castings. This Memorial has been a drinking fountain in the past but no longer functions as a fountain.

**Recommended Actions:**

**Action Plan for Conservation Matters**

**Urgent works**
- An assessment of the corrosion to treat and halt the expansion, previous repair works were carried out in 1990.
- Clean the stairs leading up to the memorial

**Forward Planning**
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Carry out works recommended in the assessment by a specialist in corrosion.
- Regular maintenance and repainting
- Consider repairing the water fountains so they are operational.

**Plans attached?**

**References:**
William and George Streets Bathurst Main Street Study, Knox and Tanner with Robert Irving 1994
NSW Heritage Office web site
Interim Conservation Management Strategy, Barbara Hickson.
Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990
Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge Haskins & Davey 1990
Vegetation Management Plan, Terra Consulting (Aust) Pty Ltd 2003
Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme 1998
Draft survey of sculpture, monuments and outdoor cultural material, Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material (inc) 1997

**Additional images:**
![Image 1](image1.jpg)
![Image 2](image2.jpg)
![Image 3](image3.jpg)
![Image 4](image4.jpg)
### Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets

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<tr>
<td>Bathurst District Soldiers Memorial Carillon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conservation Management Plan prepared by Bialowas and Associates Pty Ltd 2003</td>
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<tr>
<th>Brief History:</th>
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<td>Built 1930-33 to the design of J.D. Moore as a memorial to Bathurst citizens who died in the First World War</td>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Art Deco influenced inter-war gothic carillon tower of face brick, tall vertical form, standing on a raised brick base. Large square-headed doorways to north and south elevations approached by flights of brick steps. Large, gothic arched openings at top to all four elevations. Peal of thirty-five bells.</td>
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<thead>
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<th>Recommended Actions:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Implement the Conservation Management Plan</td>
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The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Place name: Bathurst District Soldiers Memorial Carillon
Address: Kings Parade, Bathurst

As a current Conservation Management Plan exists for this building, which has been adopted by the Bathurst City Council and endorsed by the Heritage Office, there is no requirement to have a separate ICM strategy, but it does serve as a summary paper of the project and so may be useful in terms of putting the endorsement of State Significance to the City Council.

Statement of significance
The Bathurst and District Soldiers Memorial Carillon is the only carillon of its type and design in the southern hemisphere. Designed as a war memorial, it is unique in that it is entirely a peaceful work of art, architecture and music. Originally intended as a memorial to First World War soldiers, it has served as a focus for all theatres of war in which Bathurstians have served. The Carillon has been within the sight and sounds of the community for seven decades and has an important place in the Community as a symbol of regard and culture.

History:
In 1920 a committee was formed in Bathurst to construct memorial statuary commemorating soldiers from the Bathurst district who served in World War 1. The idea languished due to the lack of financial support and public apathy. Later, while in Europe, Mr G.H. Hoskins heard a carillon and brought the idea of a memorial carillon back to Bathurst. A meeting of the First World War Memorial Committee was convened for the evening of August 26th 1926 to decide between the two proposals. There was a torrential downpour that night and only two committee members were able to attend. They made the decision to have a carillon as the memorial instead of statuary.

These two committee men were, G.H. Hoskins of 'Euarra', O'Connell Road Bathurst and of Sydney and the Secretary R.W. Peacock, Manager of the Bathurst Agricultural Farm (1910 - 1924). The original members of the Memorial Committee were Messrs: R.B. Suttor, L.J. Mockler, R.S. Fraser, G.H. Hoskins, and R.W. Peacock and Major H. Retchford (President of the Committee), although this did change over the years, and later included Ald. M2 Griffin(Mayor), Ald Bedwell and Colonel H.R. Browning.

Their decision fired the public imagination and set in train a process of raising funds during one of the most disastrous times in Australian history, that of the Great Depression. The depression hit hard and suddenly and in Bathurst four relief projects were commenced during this period. The Winburndale Darn, Mt Panorama Tourist Road (which was to develop into the world renowned race track), The Carillon Tower and the diversion of Vale Creek to empty upstream instead of running across to the Showground, which created Morse Park.

Over the next seven years collections from dances, game evenings, cake stalls, live sheep sales, bales of wool, a 'buy a brick' campaign-(two pence each or 6 for one shilling), flower sales and bags of grain were donated to the cause. At the time of the opening in 1993, seven thousand, seven hundred and eleven pounds, ten shillings and two pence was raised in this manner, representing a vast amount of hard work by the Committee and support from the Bathurst township and the surrounding districts and villages.
In July 1928 a model of the Tower by the architect and artist John Drummond Moore, was displayed at E. Webb & Co's department store in George Street Bathurst, for public comment and promotion. The Kings Parade site had been selected on the advice of Prof. E.R. Holme, English Department, University of Sydney, as being the best spot to obtain good sound distribution. It would replace a flag pole in the centre of Kings Parade and thereby become a prominent hub for the city.

Plans for the Tower were also sent to bell casters, John Taylor's of Loughborough England, for advice and suggestions. The Committee was then notified that the bells would be ready at the end of 1928. The bells were shipped on the SS Woodara, and arrived in Bathurst in April 1929 and were stored in the Webb & Co. Department Store warehouse.

During the "Back to Bathurst" celebrations over the week 11-18 February 1933, the Premier of NSW B.S.B. Stevens, visited during the "Back to Bathurst week to support the fund raising for the completion of the carillon and to inspect the work.

John D. Moore was in Bathurst on October 12 & 13 1933, to supervise the lifting of the playing mechanism into the tower which turned out to be more difficult than the installation of the bells.

It was reported in The Bathurst Times on Friday 3 November 1933, that R.W. Peacock had spoken to the Bathurst Municipal Council meeting on 1 November 1933, mentioning that there was still a debt outstanding on the construction costs of four hundred and twenty eight pounds and four shillings. The total cost of the construction and outfitting of the carillon was eight thousand, one hundred and eighty nine pounds, fourteen shillings and two pence.

Mr Peacock also stated as reported in the Western Times that "Various additions in the way of an iron stairway and the installation of foot and hand claviers have had to be let stand over. In regard to the latter he pointed out "that the carillon will be played by an ivory keyboard which does not give nearly as good results as the claviers, which they hope to have installed later at a cost of 200 to 300 pounds'.

At that time, the Memorial Committee was unable to hand over the building to the Council, to hold in trust for the district and communities of Bathurst as was intended, until the construction and outfitting debt had been settled. The extra funds were not raised, though a Trust was established and collected funds towards the new equipment, so the substituted electro-pneumatic system was to continue in operation until it became unplayable.

Almost 500 invitations to the opening in November 1933, were sent out by The Municipal Council. Officials, invited guests and visitors came to Bathurst on a special train with a decorated engine.

The train ran between Dubbo, Bathurst and Sydney. Reduced fares were available to train travelers coming to Bathurst for the opening celebrations.

The engine bore the name 'Carillon City' in prominent 4 inch high brass letters, and was the first engine ever to be painted at the Bathurst Railway Workshop, in itself a great achievement. The livery colour was mid-green with black bands and red edgings; on the barrel and fire-tender. The cab was black with a red and cream border and all the brass controls were polished to a high finish. Mr Appleby, the sub-
foreman of the Bathurst Repair Shop, was very pleased with the paint job saying "that it was of a higher standard than Eveleigh". Up to this time all locomotives had been painted in Sydney at the Eveleigh Yards.

The Carillon Tower was opened on Armistice Day 11 November, and dedicated on 12 November 1933, attended by over fifteen thousand people.

A fly past by NSW Aero Club planes was a feature of the opening of the Tower. However the pilots had to pay for their own fuel and asked if they could provide joy flights to recoup some of their costs. As Bathurst did not have an airport a field in Kelso suitable for landing had to be specially selected.

Fox Movietone Films were present to take shots of the opening interspersed with shots from around Bathurst for a theatre newsreel item shown nationwide on the 18 November. Radio Station 2FC broadcast the Sunday dedication events. While there was no recording made of the radio broadcast, the newsreel is held in the national Soundscreen Australai archives in Canberra.

Originally intended as a is a memorial to the Bathurst districts First World War soldiers, the Tower has since served as a memorial and a focus for all the theatres of war in which Bathurstians have served.

The architect John Drummond Moore was a returned soldier and instructor in Architectural Design and Draughtsmanship at the University of Sydney (1919 - 1935), with assistance from Prof. E.R. Holme, University of Sydney. The foreman was W.J. Spourle, who initially had teams of men on depression relief payments and then men from the 'Work for the Dole' scheme to complete the building of the Tower. B. Gregg was chairman of the RSI, Carillon Committee at the time of completion and dedication. The carillonneur to play the first tunes was A.A.B. Ranclaud, honorary carillonneur at the University of Sydney. Mr Ranclaud gave four recitals on the Saturday and Sunday of the opening.

The design of the Bathurst Carillon bells is one dating from the late 17th century (1670-1690) It is a classic Flemish 3 octave design from the very area so bitterly fought over during the First World War by our soldiers. It is therefore important that the heritage and integrity of the Tower and the equipment are preserved. Each bell has an inscription with the Bathurst Coat of Arms and is dedicated to the war, the fallen, the Red Cross and also the districts from which the local people were enlisted.

On 1 December 1938 the Bathurst City Council assumed control of The Carillon and Tower "to keep in trust for the citizens of Bathurst and district at the request of the Bathurst & District Soldiers Memorial Committee. A Trust Fund was established and managed by the City Council to enable in-hand funds and future donations to be made towards the installation of a clavier to be made, it was referred to in 1939 correspondence, and again on the 30 April 1945 and in 1946.

19 April 1941, Mr Peacock again wrote to the City Council recommending to them future upgrades of the bells and playing equipment.

On 17 October 1945, there was a call for the Mayor, Ald. A. Morse to be approached regarding the completion of the 'Singing Tower' with the installation of two large bells and a clavier keyboard. This apparently came to nothing. It should also be noted that at this time the Tower was the only one in Australia built specifically as a
carillon. Again on the 24 August 1946 J.D. Gordon Honorary Carillonneur of the University of Sydney gave a recital including two pieces specifically written for the Bathurst instrument. Following the performance a charge was made for an inspection of the tower which went into the Trust Fund towards the purchase of a clavier and extra bells.

R.W. Peacock again commented in 1946 that it was "Unfortunate when the memorial was handed over, the committee was disappointed to hand it over without the hand & foot clavier, but the strain of raising 8000 pounds was a big effort for the people."

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Originally intended as a memorial to the Bathurst districts First World War soldiers, the Tower has since served as a memorial and a focus for all theatres of war in which Bathurstians have served and is now known as the Bathurst and District Soldiers Memorial Carillon.

The architect John Drummond Moore was returned soldier and instructor in Architectural design and Draughtsmanship at the University of Sydney (1915 – 1935), with assistance from Prof. E.R Holme, University of Sydney. The foreman was W.J Spourle, who initially had teams of men on depression relief payments and then men from the ‘Work for the Dole’ scheme to complete the building of the tower. B. Gregg was chairman of the RSL Carillon Committee at the time of completion and dedication. The carillonneur to play the first tunes was A.A.B Randlaud, honorary carillonneur at the University of Sydney. Mr Ranclaud gave four recitals on the Saturday and Sunday of the opening.

The design of the Carillon bells is one dating from the late 17th century (1670-1690). It is a classic Flemish 3 octave design from the very area so bitterly fought over during the First World War by our soldiers. It is therefore important that the heritage and integrity of the tower and equipment are preserved. Each bell had an inscription with the Bathurst Coat of Arms and is dedicated to the war, the fallen, the Red Cross and also the districts from which the local people were enlisted.

Prof. E.R Home in 1933, as reported in the Western Times, described it as thus: ‘Bathurst had the ambition and courage to aim at a memorial entirely without utilitarian character – a ‘Singing Tower’ – a pure work of art, musical and architectural. The beautiful ‘City of the Plains’ had to think of beauty in its war memorial to be true to itself. The Tower will harmonise with all about it as well as with its own voice, and such double harmony, audible and visible, seems wholly intentional for the construction of a masterpiece of adaptation to place and use. During the brilliance of a Bathurst noon sum its straightness and clarity of form will perhaps let it seem hard and sunburnt. But so were the athletic young warriors that it exists to honour. Such Hardness will bring no false note into its visible music. At other times it will vary with the gradations of light taking a softer more delicate shade and colours but losing none of its distinctiveness’.

The architect John Drummond Moore stated:
'One of the main considerations that the designers have kept in mind is to give the bells in the tower their full value. Behind the memorial lies the significance of its erection - it is purely a soldiers' memorial. Consequently they have striven to give it an expression of virile strength and vigour as typifying the purpose for which it is erected. It is not covered with frills or ornaments, but a simple, straightforward expression of its significance. There are variations in brickwork, which give the tower and enhanced appearance of strength and rugged resistance. The tower is a striking landmark and a distinctive addition to the fine architecture, which surround it. The colour of the brickwork is an arresting quality.'

On 1st December 1938 the Bathurst City Council assumed control of the carillon and Tower to keep in trust for the citizens of Bathurst and district at the request of the Bathurst and District Soldiers Memorial Committee. A Trust Fund was established and managed by the City Council to enable in-hand funds and future donations to be made towards the installation of a clavier to be made, it was referred to in 1939 correspondence, and again on the 30 April 1945 and in 1946.

19th April 1941, Mr Peacock again wrote to the City Council recommending to them future upgrades of the bells and playing equipment.

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References:
William and George Streets Bathurst Main Street Study, Knox and Tanner with Robert Irving 1994
NSW Heritage Office web site
Interim Conservation Management Strategy, Barbara Hickson.
Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990
Machattie Park Management Plan, Gutteridge Haskins & Davey 1990
Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme 1998
Conservation Management Plan prepared by Bialowas and Associates Pty Ltd 2003

Date of Construction.
1930-1933

Description
The Bells & The Tower.
Each bell has cast into it the Bathurst Coat of Arms together with an inscription. The largest bell or bourdon as the main memorial bell is inscribed:

"Thus Bathurst and her surrounding villages honour their men of 1914-18"
"Lest we forget"

The second largest bell is dedicated to the returned soldiers in honour of their fallen comrades with the following inscription

"To the ever glorious memory of our fallen comrades"
"Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends"

The third bell is in honour of the nurses and is called the Red Cross Bell and is inscribed with the Red Cross emblem.

The remaining bells are allocated and inscribed to the surrounding villages and sub-districts. They are in alphabetical order not in the order of size:

Brewongle, Burraga, Caloola, Cow Flat, Dunkeld, Duramana, Eglinton, Evans Plains, Georges Plains, Glanmire, Kelso, Lagoon, Limekilns, Locksley, O'Connell, Orton Park, Peel, Perthselle Raglan, Rockley, Sofala, Sunny Corner, Tarana, Turondale, Wattle Flat White Rock Wimbled Vittoria and Yetholme. There are three bells which are not inscribed.

The largest bell or bourdon weighs 1574.8 kilograms (31cwt) with a bell mouth diameter of 1.3 metres (4 ft 6 inches) while the smallest treble bell weighs 8.172 kilograms (18 lbs).

The bells alone weigh approximately 16 tonnes with the supporting framework, which in itself is supported at each internal corner of the tower.

The Tower is 30 meters high (100ft) from its base with foundations of four concrete piers extending down 16 metres, the tower sits on a brick base 15.6 metres square and 2 metres high. The tower is approximately 5 metres square, built with 212,000 local red bricks. It has three levels, the first contains the eternal flame and commemoration plaques, the second contains the electronic keyboard, computer and the disused electro-pneumatic system still in situ and the third is the bell chamber. The Tower contains 53.848 tonnes (53 tons) of concrete being part of over 1016 tonnes (1000 tons) of material that rests on the concrete foundations. The last brick was laid at 2.50pm on 24 April 1933. At the time the Tower was the only purpose built carillon tower in Australia.

The Carillon is a huge musical instrument composed of cast bronze bells, ranging in size from two to six octaves. The Carillon bells are held stationary bolted to steel beams and only the internal clappers’ move. The clappers are connected through a series of mechanical linkages to the Carillon keyboard. The playing action is like that of a piano and allows the performer to control dynamics and phrasing solely through the variation of touch.

The carillon is struck from inside the bell on the sweet spot or ‘sound bow’, so it is possible to get several sounds from one strike. The clavier keyboard has projecting
rods called ‘batons’ which are struck with the closed fist and which reflect the strength of that strike in bell sound and tone.

The design of the Carillon bells is one dating from the late 17th century (1670 – 1690). It is a classic Flemish three octave design from the very area so bitterly fought over during the First World War by our soldiers.

1. General Statement of Conservation Approach
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain and conserve the Carillon tower as a memorial.

2. Owner’s or steward’s requirements
The Bathurst City Council, the current owners wish to continue to maintain the Carillon Tower as a memorial.

3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
All of the original fabric and any sympathetic alterations or additions.

4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?
Any unsympathetic alterations or additions.

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
All standard exceptions under the Heritage Act 1977, including
1. Maintenance and cleaning;
2. Repairs;
3. Painting;
4. Excavation;
5. Restoration;
6. Development endorsed by the Heritage Council of Director;
7. Minor activities with no adverse impact on Heritage Significance;
8. Non-significant fabric;
9. Change of use;
10. New buildings;
11. Temporary structures;
12. Landscape maintenance;
13. Signage;
14. Burial sites and cemeteries;
15. Compliance with minimum standards and orders;
16. Safety and security; and
17. Movable heritage items.

For details on each of the standard exemptions refer to the ‘standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval’ heritage information series, the Heritage Act 1977 or the Heritage Amendment Act 1998.

6. What to do with archaeological material?
If there is any potential for archaeological material consult with the Heritage Adviser before excavating in the vicinity of the item.

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
None known.
8. **Who should receive copies of this document?**
Bathurst City Council and its Heritage Adviser.

9. **If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?**
The public can access the outside of the Carillon with access to the internal sections restricted to Bathurst City Council staff and caretakers.

10. **What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?**
Continue to maintain the significant fabric of the Carillon.

11. **Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?**
No

12. **Review**
The management documents should be reviewed every 5 years.

13. **Plans attached?**


Finalise the implementation of the following works, which have commenced.

**Urgent Works**
- Carry out inspection to determine structural integrity of tower, bell frame mounting and bell frame.
- Carry out essential works including specifically the replacement of some 500 bolts.

**Forward planning**
- Externally this is a full brick building, which needs some cleaning of the brickwork due to the build up of pollution on the surface of the brick including bird droppings or guano.
- Internally the Carillon contains 35 bells in three tiers, which are two notes short of three octaves. The clappers which were originally set up inside the bells have deteriorated to a stage where at least half have been removed. The Electro-pneumatic system installed in 1933 as a stop-gap measure has deteriorated beyond repair, and a newer electronics system was installed. However these systems suffer from the fact that they cannot produce the same emphasis of sound and dynamics that a working carillon would expect to produce and require replacement to a system similar to that originally intended. Determine the audio visual needs and technology.
- Determine methodology for carrying out remedial works.
- The internal steel bell frame is over 65 years old and requires attention.
- Reinstate bells to working order, provide the final decision regarding the Clavier and playing cabin based upon the Carillon Working Party recommendations.
**Grandstand**

**Sportground, Howick Street, Bathurst**

**Property Description:**
Lot 92 DP 820989 Sec 92

**Zoning:**
6(a) Local Recreation

**Type of Building / Current Use:**
Grandstand

**Conservation Area:**
- Yes
- No

**Image:**

**Period of Construction:**
- Colonial 1820-1840
- Early Victorian 1840-1860
- Mid Victorian 1860-1880
- Late Victorian 1880-1900
- Federation 1900-1920
- 1920's
- 1930's
- 1940's
- 1950's
- 1960's
- 1970's
- 1980's
- 1990's
- 2000 +

**Heritage Listings:** (Site is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)
- State Heritage Register – not assessed
- Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – not assessed
- State Heritage Inventory – not assessed
- National Trust – not assessed
- Register of the National Estate (AHC) – not assessed
- Bathurst Heritage Study (A305)

**Conservation / Management Plans:**
Interim Conservation Management Strategy

**Brief History:**
A grandstand built for patrons of the sportgrounds. Games were being played at the sportground from 1869 and the grandstand was built between 1891-1915. Work was undertaken on the building during the 1930's.

**Physical Description:**
Federation Grandstand of timber framed construction under a broad timber trussed gabled iron roof. End gables have timber finials attached to timber cross members. Roof supported by square timber posts with diagonal bracing. Simple timber balustrade to front and steps. Under seating area enclosed with painted corrugated iron.

Building contains many original features including framework for windows and doors, balustrades and main frame. Original windows have been removed from under seating. At the rear of the grandstand is a timber framed and corrugated iron clad single storey structure – a later addition to the main structure – used for storage.

**Condition Description:**
Most timber work has been painted.
Down pipes and storm water drainage appears satisfactory from building, but is discharged directly onto adjoining ground.

**Recommended Actions:**
Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy
Place name: Grandstand
Address: Sportsground, Howick Street, Bathurst

Statement of significance
A simple but decorative Edwardian grandstand which lends a turn of the century character to the sportsground, somewhat marred by the more recent pipe rail fence.

History:
In the 1850's the Bathurst and Union Cricket Clubs used the ordnance ground for their matches but by 1869 games were being played on a site bounded by Howick, Durham, and Havannah Streets. In 1870 the centre of this ground was turfed and a grandstand with seven rooms built – bar and luncheon room, club room, and ladies room together with accommodation for the caretaker, George Sparks, and his family. Later this became section 92 on the town plan and on May 5, 1875 it was reserved for a cricket ground with three trustees: W.H. Palmer, C.W. Croaker and Peter Furness. (A History of Bathurst, Vol 2 1862-1914, Theo Barker) The pavilion was either demolished or rebuilt c1930s. (Bathurst Historical Society notes June 1999)

By 1893 a residence and pavilion were built and a turf wicket was made and the total outlay had been about £1000. The sum obtained from the Government was £300, and the balance had come out of the pockets of the cricketers and their friends and other sporting clubs. (The Bathurst Daily Times August 25, 1893)

Work was undertaken on the buildings during the 1930's.

References:
Bathurst Heritage Study 1990
A History of Bathurst, Vol 2 1862-1914, Theo Barker
Bathurst Historical Society notes June 1999

Date of Construction.
Period 1891-1915

Description
Federation grandstand of timber framed construction under a broad gabled iron roof, with small decorative gablets. End gables have timber finials attached to timber cross members. Roof supported by square timber posts with diagonal bracing. Simple timber balustrade to front and step under seating area enclosed.

1. General Statement of Conservation Approach
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain and conserve all remaining original materials of the building.

2. Owner's or steward's requirements
The Bathurst City Council, the current owners wish to continue to maintain the grandstand for continued use by the community.

3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
All of the original fabric and any sympathetic alterations or additions.
4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?
Any unsympathetic alterations of additions.

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
All standard exceptions under the Heritage Act 1977, including
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6. What to do with archaeological material?
If there is any potential for archaeological material consult with the Heritage Adviser before excavating in the vicinity of the item.

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
More detailed history of construction, use and significant events.

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
Bathurst City Council and its Heritage Adviser.

9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
The building is already accessed by the public and there are no special problems or risks.

10. What are the item's conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
Continue to maintain the significant fabric of the building.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?
No.

12. Review
The management document should be reviewed every 7 years.
13. Plans attached?


Urgent Works
- timber work requires repainting, especially exposed ends
- timber cladding on back walls requires re-fixing
- roofing iron requires checking, some re-fixing and possible batten replacement
- divert storm water from down pipes away from the structure
- collect and divert storm water from roof of rear storage structure

Forward planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- develop regular maintenance schedule, including periodic painting and checking of services
**Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets**

**Name and Address:**
Caretakers Cottage, Sportsground
Howick Street, Bathurst

**Property Description:**
Lot 92 DP 820989 Sec 92

**Type of Building / Current Use:**
Cottage / demolished 2003

**Image:**
![Image of Cottage](image_url)

**Heritage Listings:** (The site is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)
Bathurst Heritage Study (A 306)

**Conservation / Management Plans:**
None known

**Statement of Significance:**
The building was a simple weatherboard cottage within the sportsground curtilage, a caretaker’s cottage. Though somewhat unsympathetically altered, it was an important part of the sportsground complex until it was demolished in 2003.

**Brief History:**
Builder and exact date of construction unknown, c1870. Erected as sports ground caretakers cottage on land reserved in May 1875 for use as a cricket ground. Thought to be contemporary with the Grandstand. Reference to caretaker’s accommodation being built in 1870 at the same time as the centre of the ground being turfed and grandstand being built. An 1886-7 directory shows James McDowell, the caretaker at the time, giving his address as “cricket ground”.

**Physical Description:**
A single storey Edwardian cottage of weatherboard under a gabled iron roof. Long skillion enclosure to main façade (possibly originally open verandah) Non original galvanised steel fence. The cottage had been altered through part enclosure of the verandah, a lean to addition at the rear and some walls had been covered with fibrolite.

**Condition Description:**
Building demolished. Building had been considerably altered over time with additions and infill of verandah. Cottage did contain some important original fabric including decorated gables and turned post.

**Recommended Actions:**
Install an interpretation sign at the site.

**Plan attached?**
**Bathurst City Council – Heritage Assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address:</th>
<th>Item No: 14c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walter Kable Memorial Gates, Sportsground Howick Street, Bathurst</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Description:</th>
<th>Zoning:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lot 92 DP 820989 Sec 92</td>
<td>6(a) Local Recreation</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Building / Current Use:</th>
<th>Conservation Area:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Gates</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image:</th>
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<td><img src="image_url" alt="Image" /></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of Construction:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colonial 1820-1840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Victorian 1840-1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Victorian 1860-1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Victorian 1880-1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federation 1900-1920</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920’s</td>
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<td>1930’s</td>
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<td>1970’s</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Heritage Listings:** (The site is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)
- State Heritage Register – not assessed
- Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1998 – not assessed
- State Heritage Inventory - not assessed
- National Trust – not assessed
- Register of the National Estate (AHC) – not assessed
- Bathurst Heritage Study - not assessed

**Conservation / Management Plans:**
- Interim Conservation Management Plan

**Brief History:**
Erected as a memorial to Walter Kable, date unknown.

**Physical Description:**
Four rendered and painted masonry columns with wrought iron infill between. The wrought iron consists of central double gates and pedestrian gates to each side. Also included is a small booth for a gatekeeper.

**Condition Description:**
Generally poor condition

**Recommended Actions:**
Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Place name: Walter Kable Memorial Gates
Address: Sportsground, Howick Street Bathurst

Statement of significance
Considered important as a memorial to a local citizen, Walter Kable.

History:
Erected as a memorial to Walter Kable, date unknown.

It is noted that within the Sportsground there is the Turner Memorial. The Turner Memorial is a tapered sandstone block mounted on a concrete base. A metal plaque is attached to the front face and reads: ‘In memory of Charles Thomas Byass Turner “The Terror”. Born Bathurst November 16, 1862, died January 1, 1944. Career Figures 1882/1897 992 wickets at average 14.26. Tour England with the Australian team of 1888, 1890 and 1893 and on his first tour to England 1888 took 314 wickets. Played 17 test matches against England and took 101 wickets at average 16.63. Holds record for most wickets in an Australian season in 1887-88; 106 wickets at average of 13.59. Bathurst March 22, 1982’. It is reported that Jack Gunning, sports reporter for the “Western Advocate” somehow obtained a small box containing the ashes of CTB Turner as no relative could be found,. It is believed that Turner’s ashes were inside the monument.

References:
Draft survey of sculpture, monuments and outdoor cultural material, Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material (Inc) 1997
Bathurst City Council files

Date of Construction.
Unknown

Description
Four rendered and painted masonry columns with wrought iron infill between. The wrought iron consists of central double gates and pedestrian gates to the sides. Also included is a small booth for a gatekeeper.

1. General Statement of Conservation Approach
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain and conserve the gates.

2. Owner’s or steward’s requirements
The Bathurst City Council, the current owners wish that the gates and booth for the gatekeeper continue to be used as part of the sportsground.

3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
All of the original fabric and any sympathetic alterations.

4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?
Any unsympathetic alterations or additions.

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
All standard exceptions under the Heritage Act 1977, including
1. Maintenance and cleaning;
2. Repairs;
3. Painting;
4. Excavation;
5. Restoration;
6. Development endorsed by the Heritage Council of Director;
7. Minor activities with no adverse impact on Heritage Significance;
8. Non-significant fabric;
9. Change of use;
10. New buildings;
11. Temporary structures;
12. Landscape maintenance;
13. Signage;
14. Burial sites and cemeteries;
15. Compliance with minimum standards and orders;
16. Safety and security; and
17. Movable heritage items.

For details on each of the standard exemptions refer to the ‘standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval’ heritage information series, the Heritage Act 1977 or the Heritage Amendment Act 1998.

6. What to do with archaeological material?
If there is any potential for archaeological material consult with the Heritage Adviser before excavating in the vicinity of the item.

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
When the gates were constructed and the achievements of Walter Kable.

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
Bathurst City Council and its Heritage Adviser.

9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
The gates are already accessed by the public and there are no special problems or risks.

10. What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
Continue to maintain the significant fabric of the gates.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?
No.

12. Review
The management document should be reviewed every 7 years.

13. Plans attached?

Urgent Works
- Repaint columns and repair any damage to render.

Forward planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Strategy
- Repair payment door to gatekeeper box.
- Encourage the use of the memorial gates and gatekeeper box for sporting events.
- Install an appropriate footpath for patrons to access gate keeper box
- Install interpretative signage in relation to the gates and Walter Kable.
- If boundary fence needs replacing consider using material which is sympathetic to the memorial gates.
- Regular maintenance and repainting
**Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address:</th>
<th>Property Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haymarket Reserve Durham Street, Bathurst</td>
<td>Lot 2 DP 47260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No:</th>
<th>Zoning:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>6(a) Local Recreation</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Building / Current Use:</th>
<th>Conservation Area:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public open space</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image:</th>
<th>Period of Construction:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image_url" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Colonial 1820-1840</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage Listings:</th>
<th>Conservation / Management Plans:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(The Reserve is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area) Bathurst State Heritage Register - not assessed</td>
<td>Interim Conservation Management Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1998 – Heritage Item #61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Trust – not assessed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register of the National Estate (AHC) – not assessed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst Heritage Study (A902)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brief History:</th>
<th>Physical Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Ambulance station was built in 1929 and the croquet club has been there since 1929. Historical details have not been researched.</td>
<td>Haymarket Reserve is bounded by William Street, Durham Street, Bentinck Street and Scallywags Day Care Centre and Ambulance Centre. A small fence is along the boundary of William Street and extends approximately 15 metres along Durham Street. The Croquet Club occupies the southern portion of the Reserve with two greens.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition Description:</th>
<th>Recommended Actions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Reserve is in poor condition. Council endorsed a concept plan for the redevelopment of the Reserve at their February 2003 meeting, which will include a sculpture garden. Landscape architects are currently preparing the final design.</td>
<td>Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy. Implement the Haymarket Reserve Concept Plan and subsequent final design.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional Images:
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Place name: Haymarket Reserve
Address: Durham Street Bathurst

Statement of significance
The market and market house were part of the original nucleus of Bathurst and has considerable cultural significance.

History:
Historical details have not been researched

References:
Bathurst Central Business District Beautification Scheme 1998
Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990

Date of Construction.
c1830

Description
The Reserve is in poor condition. Council endorsed a concept plan for the redevelopment of the Reserve at their February 2003 meeting, which will include a sculpture garden. Landscape architects are currently preparing the final design.

1. General Statement of Conservation Approach
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain the Reserve as a public space and conserve all remaining original materials of the Reserve where possible.

2. Owner's or steward's requirements
The Bathurst City Council, the owners wish to ensure that the Reserve continues to be a public open space and gateway to the main shopping area from the east.

3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
The original fabric and any sympathetic alterations or additions where appropriate.

4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?
The Reserve features can be altered ensuring that the historic significance of the Reserve is retained.

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
All standard exceptions under the Heritage Act 1977, including
1. Maintenance and cleaning;
2. Repairs;
3. Painting;
4. Excavation;
5. Restoration;
6. Development endorsed by the Heritage Council of Director;
7. Minor activities with no adverse impact on Heritage Significance;
8. Non-significant fabric;
9. Change of use;
10. New buildings;
11. Temporary structures;
12. Landscape maintenance;
13. Signage;
14. Burial sites and cemeteries;
15. Compliance with minimum standards and orders;
16. Safety and security; and
17. Movable heritage items.

For details on each of the standard exemptions refer to the ‘standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval’ heritage information series, the Heritage Act 1977 or the Heritage Amendment Act 1998.

6. What to do with archaeological material?
If there is any potential for archaeological material consult with the Heritage Adviser before excavating in the vicinity of the Reserve. Any archaeological material may lead to a greater understanding of the Reserve.

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
History on the design and development of the Reserve and the origin of the name.

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
Bathurst City Council and its Heritage Adviser.

9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
The Reserve is already accessed by the public and there are no special problems or risks.

10. What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
The Reserve should be conserved as a public open space. Interpretation signage should be included in the redevelopment of the Reserve to indicate its historic significance.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?
No.

12. Review
The management document should be reviewed every 7 years.

13. Plans attached?

Urgent Works
- Finalise the concept design for the redevelopment of the Reserve.

Forward planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Implement the final plan for the redevelopment of the Reserve.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name and Address:</strong></th>
<th>Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Macquarie River Bicentennial Park, which incorporates Peace Park&lt;br&gt;Stanley Street, Bathurst</td>
<td>Item No: 16</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Property Description:</strong></th>
<th>Lot 1 Sec 73 DP 126051</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zoning:</strong></td>
<td>6(a) Local Recreation</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Type of Building / Current Use:</strong></th>
<th>Public park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conservation Area:</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Image:</strong></th>
<th><img src="image-url" alt="Image" /></th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Period of Construction:</strong></th>
<th>Colonial 1820-1840&lt;br&gt;Early Victorian 1840-1860&lt;br&gt;Mid Victorian 1860-1880&lt;br&gt;Late Victorian 1880-1900&lt;br&gt;Federation 1900-1920&lt;br&gt;1920's&lt;br&gt;1940's&lt;br&gt;1960's&lt;br&gt;1980's&lt;br&gt;2000 +</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Heritage Listings:</strong></th>
<th>(The Park is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)&lt;br&gt;State Heritage Register – not assessed&lt;br&gt;Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1998 – not assessed&lt;br&gt;National Trust – not assessed&lt;br&gt;Australian Heritage Commission – not assessed&lt;br&gt;Bathurst Heritage Study (A.905)</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Conservation / Management Plans:</strong></th>
<th>Interim Conservation Management Strategy</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Brief History:</strong></th>
<th>Originally the site of convict huts and gardens.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Physical Description:</strong></th>
<th>Bicentennial Park is located between the Macquarie River and Stanley Street. It has extensive lawned areas and numerous monuments and statues, very few seats, one drinking fountain, two picnic tables undercover with barbeques and a toilet block. It also contains the Peace Park.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Condition Description:</strong></th>
<th>Good condition</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Recommended Actions:</strong></th>
<th>Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Additional images:
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Place name: Macquarie River Bicentennial Park, which incorporates Peace Park
Address: Stanley Street, Bathurst

Statement of significance
Whilst is it unlikely that substantial archaeological evidence survives of convict huts and gardens (it was the first government settlement garden), the site is of cultural significance and having remained in public ownership, is available to the public and it is important as the site of the proclamation of Bathurst.

History:
Historical details have not been researched

References:
Bathurst Heritage Study, Hughes, Trueman and Ludlow 1990
Draft survey of sculpture, monuments and outdoor cultural material, Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material (inc) 1997

Date of Construction.
c1820

Description
There are numerous monuments and memorials including:

Original Declaration Site monument:
A dark coloured metal plaque (probably bronze) with raised letters and an image of flag raising mounted on the face of a stone cairn. The plaque is faced with slate and the cairn is constructed of bluestone. The cairn is mounted on a rectangular concrete slab. The text on the plaque is 'This plaque marks the exact location of the flagstaff erected by soldiers and convicts under the command of superintendent of Works, Lieutenant William Cox JP during the construction of the first road from Sydney to Bathurst in 1814. Standing near the flagstaff, Governor Macquarie christened the town site “Bathurst” on the morning of Sunday 7th May 1815 ‘tis pleasing to look forward and think that perhaps at some future period not far distant a flourishing town may arise on the very spot we are now occupying on the banks of the M acquarie River”, Captain Henry Coldown'.

Obelisk:
Designer A Sambrook, Bathurst Mason, made from river stones and cement; the wall is bricks, stone and metal plaques. The obelisk has two marble tablets, incised letters detailed in black, mounted on a pillar of diminishing dimensions constructed of river stones and capped with a block of rusticated sandstone surmounted by a flagpole. This is set in a paved area, the paving bricks radiate outward, in a circular pattern, from the stone pillar. A brick heritage wall surrounds the paved area. Along the top of the wall are metal heritage plaques. The end section of each wall has a pyramidally shaped stone cap. The plaque on the obelisk reads On the spot Governor Lachlan Macquarie proclaimed the town of Bathurst after which the first divine service west of the Blue Mountains was held 7th May 1815 RAHS’. A small plaque below reads: ‘The obelisk was unveiled on the 4th May 1830 by Dr H Norrie president RAHS PJ Moodie Mayor’. A plaque on the time capsule which is set into the Commemorative Wall reads ‘Time capsule to commemorate the civic centenary year 1985 a capsule containing messages from the people of Bathurst has been buried under this plaque to be raised on the 7th May 2035 AD.'
Another plaque near the obelisk reads: ‘Macquarie River Bicentennial Park was officially opened by Mr. D Simmons MP Federal Member for Calar 7 May 1988. An Australian bicentennial project funded by the NSW Government and Bathurst City Council to commemorate the nation’s bicentenary. The Bathurst Heritage Wall is a tribute to the people of Bathurst who have contributed so much to the growth and prosperity of the City. An ongoing project initiated by the Bathurst Bicentennial Community Committee. Lighting for this memorial was provided by Southern Mitchell Electricity as a community service during Australia’s Bicentennial year 1988’.

Nehru’s Bust, sculpture:
The artist was Latika Katt and it is made from metal with a stone base. It is a three dimensional bust of Nehru, designed for viewing in the round. Nehru is depicted realistically in hat and jacket. The metal bust is mounted on a metal column which is attached to the rectangular stone base by metal pins. The base is wider at the bottom. A metal plaque is attached to the front side of the base which reads: ‘Replica of a sculpture by Latika Katt commissioned to commemorate the centenary of Nehru’s birth. A gift from the Indian Government to the City of Bathurst. A token of our celebration of 26 January, 1788 European settlement of Australian. 1950 Indian Republic Established.’ Plaque 2 (opposite statue on wooden bench) ‘Presented by the people of India 1956’. Plaque 3 (on stairs at the entrance to Peace Garden) ‘Peace Garden, this garden dedicated to peace was officially opened by His Excellency General K. M. Cariappa O.B.E. High Commissioner of India Sunday 29th January 1956’.

Peace Garden monument:
The original Peace Garden was the idea of Ian Walsh, the Bathurst Council’s Parks Curator. He asked various embassies for financial support to establish a garden devoted to the concept of international peace. The only one that offered assistance was India. The garden was opened by General Cariappa, the High Commissioner for India, in 1956. The garden later fell into an unkept condition so the City Council decided to restore and improve it, with the help of others, at the time of the Bicentennial in 1988.

Installed in 1988 and made from handmade carved clay bricks. It is a circular wall forming part of a garden setting. Garden beds are surrounding the wall and inside the wall. Decorative carved brick panels are set into the wall; many designs relate to the theme of peace and other show animals such as a frilled neck lizard and an elephant. There is a pathway leading from the bust of Nehru through the middle of the garden and down to the Macquarie River. A bronze plaque is set into a stone wall beside the steps leading down to the path of the garden and reads: ‘Peace garden, this garden was restored and renovated as part of Bathurst’s Bicentennial celebrations and was rededicated by Mr CM Bhandari Deputy High Commissioner of India, Sunday 20th of November 1988. A LD Ann Ashwood Mayor A.M. Kingston Town Clerk’. The second plaque reads: ‘Peace Garden, this garden dedicated to peace was officially opened by His Excellency General K.M. Cariappa OBE High Commissioner of India Sunday 29th January 1956’.
Governor Macquarie’s Chair, monument:
Made from river stones set in concrete with the base being concrete. It is an oversized throne like seat made from river stones and cement which consists of a vertical wall constructed of river stones with two flanking arms enclosing a seat formed from a concrete slab. A metal plaque with raised lettering is set into the vertical face of the rear of the seat. The seat is mounted on a stepped concrete slab. The plaque reads: ‘Governor Macquarie’s Chair, this plaque was unveiled by the Rt Hon Eighth Earl Bathurst, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Gazettal of Bathurst as a City, 20th March 1885. Bruce Bolam Mayor, AM Kingston Town Clerk’.

Conversation, sculpture:
The artist is Stephen Hart and it is made from sandstone from the Bondi Quarry, carved in Bathurst and installed in 1988. The sculpture is two blocks of sut sandstone depicting two seated figures on each block, facing each other in conversation. This figurative piece is abstract in design and relies on strong geometric lines and forms to cerate the figures which do not represent a particular race or culture. The surface of the figures is highly finished and the base is rough cut sandstone on cement. A plaque reads: ‘Australia 1788-1988, conversation by Stephen Hart commissioned by Bathurst Regional Art Gallery Society with financial assistance from the Australian Bicentennial Authority and the NSW Bicentennial Council’.

Flowering cherries:
Plaque reads: ‘Flowering cherries planted to commemorate the signing of the Sister City agreement between Ohkuma Japan and Bathurst Australian, 23 March 1991’

A plaque in a garden reads: ‘In honour of the men and women who served Australian in time of conflict during WWII, Lest We Forget’.

1. **General Statement of Conservation Approach**
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain the Park as a public space and conserve all remaining original materials of the Park where possible and to add to the parks’ features with appropriate memorials, sculptures and features.

2. **Owner's or steward's requirements**
The Bathurst City Council, the owners wish to ensure that the Park continues to be a public open space.

3. **What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?**
The original fabric and any sympathetic alterations or additions where appropriate.

4. **What are the items/fabric that can be altered?**
The Park features can be altered ensuring that the historic significance of the Park is retained.

5. **What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?**
All standard exceptions under the Heritage Act 1977, including
   1. Maintenance and cleaning;
   2. Repairs;
   3. Painting;
   4. Excavation;
5. Restoration;
6. Development endorsed by the Heritage Council of Director;
7. Minor activities with no adverse impact on Heritage Significance;
8. Non-significant fabric;
9. Change of use;
10. New buildings;
11. Temporary structures;
12. Landscape maintenance;
13. Signage;
14. Burial sites and cemeteries;
15. Compliance with minimum standards and orders;
16. Safety and security; and
17. Movable heritage items.
For details on each of the standard exemptions refer to the ‘standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval’ heritage information series, the Heritage Act 1977 or the Heritage Amendment Act 1998.

6. What to do with archaeological material?
If there is any potential for archaeological material consult with the Heritage Adviser before excavating in the vicinity of the Park.

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
History on the design and development of the park.

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
Bathurst City Council and its Heritage Adviser.

9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
The Park is already accessed by the public and there are no special problems or risks.

10. What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
The Park should be conserved as a public open space. Interpretation signage should be considered indicate its historic significance.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?
No.

12. Review
The management document should be reviewed every 7 years.

13. Plans attached?

Urgent Works
– Nil
Forward planning
– Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
– Prepare an inventory and maintenance schedule for the features of the park.
– Consider providing formalised embayed car parking.
– Consider installing more seating and a map of the park.
### Name and Address:
Ohkuma Garden (Japanese Garden)  
Macquarie River

### Property Description:
Stanley Street, Bathurst

### Type of Building / Current Use:
Park

### Zoning:
- Yes
- No

### Image:
![Image of Ohkuma Garden](image_url)

### Period of Construction:
- Colonial 1820-1840
- Early Victorian 1840-1860
- Mid Victorian 1860-1880
- Late Victorian 1880-1900
- Federation 1900-1920
- 1920's
- 1930's
- 1940's
- 1950's
- 1960's
- 1970's
- 1980's
- 1990's
- 2000 +

### Heritage Listings:
- (Park is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)
  - State Heritage Register – not assessed
  - Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1998 – not assessed
  - National Trust – not assessed
  - Register of the National Estate (AHC) – not assessed
  - Bathurst Heritage Study - not assessed

### Conservation / Management Plans:
- Interim Conservation Management Strategy

### Brief History:
In 1991 the Bathurst City Council and the Ohkuma City Council in Japan entered into a Sister City relationship. In September 1997 the Bathurst City Council resolved to contribute funds towards the cost of constructing the Ohkuma Garden and the Ohkuma City Council, Japan, contributed the balance of the funds required for the project. The objective of the project was to build a Japanese Garden in Bathurst to promote understanding and exchanging of both cultures in accordance with the Sister City agreement. Construction of the garden commenced in November 1997 and was completed in March 1998.

### Physical Description:
The garden occupies approximately 1500 square metres and features granite boulders, dry waterfall feature, a little bridge, local rock features and traditional Japanese plants. The plants include Japanese maples, Japanese plums, a black pine, weeping cherries, lilac, crepe myrtle, special willows, may bush, nandina, azalea and camellia, some of the proposed plants were left out due to the climate and a watering system was installed, which would not be needed in Japan.

### Condition Description:
Good

### Recommended Actions:
Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Place name: Ohkuma Garden, Macquarie River
Address: Stanley Street, Bathurst

Statement of significance
The Ohkuma Garden is significant due to its association with the Sister City Program and through the promotion, understanding and exchanging of both Japanese and Australian culture. The garden is symbolic of the close ties between the two Sister Cities and the strength of that relationship.

History:
The Bathurst City Council has a Sister City relationship with Ohkuma City Council. A delegation to Bathurst from City of Ohkuma in Japan in March 1997 agreed on a location for the Japanese Garden. In September 1997 the Bathurst City Council resolved to contribute funds towards the cost of constructing the Ohkuma Garden with the Ohkuma City Council, Japan, contributing the balance of the funds for the project. The Objective of the project was to build a Japanese Garden in Bathurst to promote understanding and exchanging of both cultures in accordance with the Sister City agreement. Construction of the garden commenced in November 1997 and was completed in March 1998. The garden was officially opened on the 27 March 1998 as a symbol of the Sister City Relationship between Ohkuma and Bathurst. It was officially opened by the Mayor of Bathurst, Ian Macintosh and the Mayor of Ohkuma, Shuro Shiga.

The site of the garden was prepared and constructed by Bathurst City Council staff and a landscape gardener was supplied by the Ohkuma Council. Originally Mr Sekikawa was to attend but he was unable to come to Australia due to a car accident. Therefore Mr Hideaki Matsumoto, President of landscape gardening company and Mr Yun Yanaguta, public official, came to Bathurst to assist with and provide guidance on the development of the garden during the period 17/3-29/3 1998.

In the vicinity of the garden is a piece of timber and on the timber is a plaque which reads: ‘This timber is form the wooden low level bridge funded by the New South Wales government, Bathurst City Council and the Turon Shire Council with a contribution from RG Edgell, which formally stood below this site. It was designed by WG Adam, Bathurst City Council Engineer and built by FC Jackson, contractor, and opened in February 1938’. The new bridge was opened on the 30 August 1995.

Also in the vicinity of the garden is a tree planted to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Sister City Relationship between Bathurst and Ohkuma. The tree was planted on the 20 February 2001.

References:
Bathurst City Council files (23.00011)

Date of Construction.
November 1997 – March 1998

Description
The garden has been designed to fit into the topography of the site. The garden occupies approximately 1500 square metres and features granite boulders, dry
waterfall feature, a little bridge, local rock features and traditional Japanese plants. The plants include Japanese maples, Japanese plums, a black pine, weeping cherries, lilac, crepe myrtle, special willows, may bush, nandina, azalea and camellia, some of the proposed plants were left out due to the climate and a watering system was installed, which would not be needed in Japan.

1. **General Statement of Conservation Approach**
   The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain the Ohkuma Japanese Garden as a public space and conserve the Garden as it was first created and to add to the parks’ features with appropriate memorials, sculptures and features.

2. **Owner's or steward's requirements**
   The Bathurst City Council, the owners wish to ensure that the Ohkuma Japanese Garden continues to be a public open space and an acknowledgement of the successful Sister City relationship with the City of Ohkuma in Japan.

3. **What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?**
   The original fabric and any sympathetic alterations or additions where appropriate.

4. **What are the items/fabric that can be altered?**
   The Japanese Garden features can be altered ensuring that the historic significance of the Park is retained.

5. **What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?**
   All standard exceptions under the Heritage Act 1977, including
   1. Maintenance and cleaning;
   2. Repairs;
   3. Painting;
   4. Excavation;
   5. Restoration;
   6. Development endorsed by the Heritage Council of Director;
   7. Minor activities with no adverse impact on Heritage Significance;
   8. Non-significant fabric;
   9. Change of use;
   10. New buildings;
   11. Temporary structures;
   12. Landscape maintenance;
   13. Signage;
   14. Burial sites and cemeteries;
   15. Compliance with minimum standards and orders;
   16. Safety and security; and
   17. Movable heritage items.

   For details on each of the standard exemptions refer to the ‘standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval’ heritage information series, the Heritage Act 1977 or the Heritage Amendment Act 1998.

6. **What to do with archaeological material?**
   If there is any potential for archaeological material on the previous use of the site consult with the Heritage Adviser before excavating in the vicinity of the Park.
7. **What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?**
The history behind the design of, and materials used in, the Japanese Garden.

8. **Who should receive copies of this document?**
Bathurst City Council and its Heritage Adviser.

9. **If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?**
The Japanese Garden is already accessed by the public and there are no special problems or risks.

10. **What are the item's conservation needs and interpretation requirements?**
The Japanese Garden should be conserved as a public open space. Interpretation signage should be considered to indicate its significance.

11. **Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?**
No.

12. **Review**
The management document should be reviewed every 7 years.

13. **Plans attached?**


   **Urgent Works**
   - Nil

   **Forward planning**
   - Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
   - Consider constructing formalised parking.
   - Consider formally renaming the Park to Ohkuma Garden or Sister City Garden or the like.
**Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address:</th>
<th>Item No: 18</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Howick Street, Bathurst</td>
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</table>

**Heritage Listings:** (The Park is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)
- State Heritage Register - not assessed
- Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 - not assessed
- State Heritage Inventory - not assessed
- National Trust - not assessed
- Register of the National Estate (AHC) - not assessed
- Bathurst Heritage Study - not assessed

**Conservation / Management Plans:**
- Interim Conservation Management Strategy

**Brief History:**
On the Bathurst map of 1862, Section 59 was identified as a reserve. The reserve was either named or renamed Victoria Park by the Bathurst Council in honour of the queen.

**Physical Description:**
Victoria Park lies opposite the Bathurst Base Hospital and is bounded by Mitre, Durham, Hope and Howick Streets.

**Condition Description:**
Victoria Park provided a low amenity park due to its poor design and park facilities.

**Recommended Actions:**
- Implement the Vegetation Management Plan (Terra Consulting P/L 2003)
- Management Strategies
- Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy.

**Additional Images:**
- ![Image](image2.jpg)
- ![Image](image3.jpg)
- ![Image](image4.jpg)
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Place name: Victoria Park
Address: Howick Street, Bathurst

Statement of significance
Victoria Park is significant as it was identified as a reserve in 1862 and has continued as a reserve, which is utilised by the community.

History:
On the Bathurst map of 1862, Section 59 was identified as a reserve. The reserve was either named or renamed Victoria Park by the Bathurst Council in honour of the queen.

References:
Vegetation Management Plan (Terra Consulting P/L 2003)
T. Baker, A History of Bathurst – Vol 2

Date of Construction.
1862

Description
Victoria Park is a vast green grassed area with numerous trees, two bins, a drinking fountain, a small playground and no paths. There is no sign with the park name on it.

1. General Statement of Conservation Approach
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain the Park as a public space and conserve and enhance all remaining original materials of the Park where possible.

2. Owner’s or steward’s requirements
The Bathurst City Council, the owners wish to ensure that the Park continues to be a public open space.

3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
The original fabric and any sympathetic alterations or additions where appropriate.

4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?
The Park features can be altered ensuring that the historic significance of the Park is retained.

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
All standard exceptions under the Heritage Act 1977, including
1. Maintenance and cleaning;
2. Repairs;
3. Painting;
4. Excavation;
5. Restoration;
6. Development endorsed by the Heritage Council of Director;
7. Minor activities with no adverse impact on Heritage Significance;
8. Non-significant fabric;
9. Change of use;
10. New buildings;
11. Temporary structures;
12. Landscape maintenance;
13. Signage;
14. Burial sites and cemeteries;
15. Compliance with minimum standards and orders;
16. Safety and security; and
17. Movable heritage items.

For details on each of the standard exemptions refer to the ‘standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval’ heritage information series, the Heritage Act 1977 or the Heritage Amendment Act 1998.

6. What to do with archaeological material?
If there is any potential for archaeological material consult with the Heritage Adviser before excavating in the vicinity of the Park. Any archaeological material may lead to a greater understanding of the Park.

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
History on the design and development of the park.

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
Bathurst City Council and its Heritage Adviser.

9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
The Park is already accessed by the public and there are no special problems or risks.

10. What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
The Park should be conserved as a public open space. Interpretation signage should be considered to indicate its historic significance.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?
No.

12. Review
The management document should be reviewed every 7 years.

13. Plans attached?


Urgent Works
- Install a sign with the park name on it.

Forward planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Consider installing an interpretative sign.
- Consider installing seating in close proximity to the existing playground.
- On finalisation of the upgrade of the Bathurst Hospital, if the Park is no longer required for use as an emergency helipad, consider implementing the
recommendations of the Vegetation Management Plan for the redevelopment of the Reserve as follows:
- Retain as an open space area for passive and active recreation and playground facilities.
- The layout of any paths is to use good design principles.
- Consideration given to terracing areas to achieve some flat terrain, whilst avoiding dramatic root disturbance to existing trees.
- Irrigation, especially at the time of plant establishment is essential. On going provision for irrigation to be considered.
- Trees species to be predominantly exotics, with consideration given to their origin. Avoid plants reliant on good soils and high moisture requirements that have originated in moist, fertile regions.
- Native trees can be used, though they are to work in with a heritage landscape design.
- Landscape material to be appropriate (ie crushed granite as opposed to more ‘earthy’ material suitable for reserve near waterways, bushland)
### Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address:</th>
<th>Item No: 19</th>
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<td>Centennial Park</td>
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<th>Image:</th>
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<td>2000 + □</td>
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</table>

**Heritage Listings:** (Park is within the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area)

- State Heritage Register - not assessed
- Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 - not assessed
- State Heritage Inventory - not assessed
- National Trust - not assessed
- Register of the National Estate (AHC) - not assessed
- Bathurst Heritage Study - not assessed

**Conservation / Management Plans:**

- Interim Conservation Management Strategy

**Brief History:**

On the Bathurst map of 1862, Section 35 was identified as a reserve. The reserve was either named or renamed Centennial Park by the Bathurst Council in 1887 to mark the centenary of the foundation of NSW, due in 1888.

**Physical Description:**

Centennial Park is bounded by Bentinck, Lambert, Seymour and Rocket Streets. Despite its present visual state it is afforded pleasant views, is a prominent bus stop and change over station, is centrally located in the HCA and is situated along busy sections of Bentinck and Rocket Streets. Relatively open public park with generally older vegetation and few formal features. A painted brick bus shelter and toilet block is the only substantial structures. A playground with modern equipment and an electricity transformer are also located within the park. A small raised earth mound (mini amphitheatre) is also evident.

**Condition Description:**

Low maintenance park, regularly mown. Poor condition and has low recreational and visual amenity value.
Recommended Actions:
Implement the Vegetation Management Plan (Terra Consulting P/L 2003)
Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy.

Additional Images:
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Place name: Centennial Park
Address: Bentinck Street, Bathurst

Statement of significance
Centennial Park is significant as it was identified as a reserve in 1862 and has continued as a reserve, which is utilised by the community.

History:
On the Bathurst map of 1862, Section 35 was identified as a reserve. The reserve was either named or renamed Centennial Park by the Bathurst Council in 1887 to mark the centenary of the foundation of NSW, due in 1888.

References:
Vegetation Management Plan (Terra Consulting P/L 2003)

Date of Construction.
1862

Description
Centennial Park is bounded by Bentinck, Lambert, Seymour and Rocket Streets. Despite its present visual state it is afforded pleasant views, is a prominent bus stop and change over station, is centrally located in the HCA and is situated along busy sections of Bentinck and Rocket Streets.

Relatively open public park with generally older vegetation and few formal features.

A painted brick bus shelter and toilet block are the only substantial structures. A playground with modern equipment and an electricity transformer are also located within the park. A small raised earth mound (mini amphitheatre) is also evident.

1. General Statement of Conservation Approach
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain the Park as a public space and conserve and enhance all remaining original materials of the Park where possible.

2. Owner’s or steward’s requirements
The Bathurst City Council, the owners wish to ensure that the Park continues to be a public open space.

3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
The original fabric and any sympathetic alterations or additions where appropriate.

4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?
The Park features can be altered ensuring that the historic significance of the Park is retained.

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
All standard exceptions under the Heritage Act 1977, including
1. Maintenance and cleaning;
2. Repairs;
3. Painting;  
4. Excavation;  
5. Restoration;  
6. Development endorsed by the Heritage Council of Director;  
7. Minor activities with no adverse impact on Heritage Significance;  
8. Non-significant fabric;  
9. Change of use;  
10. New buildings;  
11. Temporary structures;  
12. Landscape maintenance;  
13. Signage;  
14. Burial sites and cemeteries;  
15. Compliance with minimum standards and orders;  
16. Safety and security; and  
17. Movable heritage items.

For details on each of the standard exemptions refer to the ‘standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval’ heritage information series, the Heritage Act 1977 or the Heritage Amendment Act 1998.

6. What to do with archaeological material?  
If there is any potential for archaeological material consult with the Heritage Adviser before excavating in the vicinity of the Park. Any archaeological material may lead to a greater understanding of the Park.

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?  
History on the design and development of the park.

8. Who should receive copies of this document?  
Bathurst City Council and its Heritage Adviser.

9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?  
The Park is already accessed by the public and there are no special problems or risks.

10. What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?  
The Park should be conserved as a public open space. Interpretation signage should be considered indicate its historic significance.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?  
No.

12. Review  
The management document should be reviewed every 7 years.

13. Plans attached?

Urgent Works  
- Paint / screen toilets.  
- Provide suitably designed seating and shelter.
**Forward planning**

- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Incorporate an interpretive sign, including history of name
- Develop a masterplan for avenue plantings, garden beds, sheltered seating and possible rotunda. Possible opportunity for sculpture or public art to be displayed.
- Investigate potential for traffic calming measures on side streets (Seymour St and Lambert St) to increase pedestrian safety, particularly near playground, and improve linkages with surrounding residential development.
- Implement the recommendations of the Vegetation Management Plan for the redevelopment of the Reserve as follows:
  - Retain as an open space area for passive recreation and the possibility of active recreational usage.
  - A suggestion could be to centrally location a significant water feature as a focal point to add interest to the park.
  - The layout of paths to use good design principles. The existing path bisects the park and has no visual appeal. Consider symmetrical formal layout.
  - Design of park to be consistent with the heritage theme of the HCA.
  - Irrigation, especially at the time of plant establishment is essential. Ongoing provision for irrigation to be considered.
  - Tree species to be predominately exotics, with consideration given to their origin. Avoid plants reliant on good soils and high moisture requirements that have originated in moist, fertile regions.
  - Native trees can be used, though they are to work in with a heritage/formal landscape design.
  - Landscape material to be appropriate (ie crushed granite as opposed to more ‘earthy’ materials suitable for reserves near waterways, bushland)
**Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name and Address:</strong></th>
<th>Cobb and Co Coach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Property Description:** | Located at Visitor Centre  
Lot 11 DP 829087 Section 89 |
| **Type of Building / Current Use:** | Royal Mail Coach (Bathurst to Sofala run) / Relic on display |
| **Zoning:** | Not applicable |
| **Conservation Area:** | Not applicable |
| **Image:** | ![Image of Cobb and Co Coach](image_url) |
| **Period of Construction:** | Colonial 1820-1840  
Early Victorian 1840-1860  
Mid Victorian 1860-1880  
Late Victorian 1880-1900  
Federation 1900-1920  
1920’s  
1940’s  
1960’s  
1980’s  
2000 +  |
| **Heritage Listings:** | State Heritage Register – nominated  
Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – not assessed  
National Trust – not assessed  
Register of the National Estate (AHC) - not assessed  
Bathurst Heritage Study - not assessed |
| **Conservation / Management Plans:** | Interim Conservation Management Strategy |
| **Brief History:** | The Coach was in operation sometime between 1863 and 1884, placed in a Museum by 1927 and restored to near original condition in 1994. This coach piled the Bathurst to Sofala run that ran: Bathurst, Peel, Wyagdon, Wattle Flat, Sofala, Salley’s Flat, Hill End. Cobb & Co carried the contract for delivery of mails on their runs, while also conveying passengers and gold.  
On 1870 Cobb & Co coaches travelled around 28,000 miles (44,800 kilometres) each week and the company was harnessing up to 6,000 of their 30,000 horses every day. The horses managed 6 to 8 miles an hours (10 to 15km). Every 20miles the coach would stop at an Inn to change the team of horses. A team consisted of either 5 or 7 matching coloured horses hitched din two rows, ach with a separate rein. |
Physical Description:
The Bathurst Cobb & Co Coach is a 12 seater maximum, with 6 inside passengers, and 4 external, plus driver and co driver. The coach is fully restored with a thorough brace spring system in full leather with an American hickory and ash timber frame. The wheels have 18 spokes, which were set into a half circle rim of bent, imported hickory. The coach is painted the standard bright red with a yellow under carriage as for NSW.

Condition Description:
Restored but to original details by an accepted craftsman, Mr Don Burns of Narromine NSW.

Recommended Actions:
Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Additional Images:
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Place name: Cobb & Co Coach
Address: Bathurst NSW 2795.

Statement of significance
A rare and original mail coach from the mid Victorian period, with great historical significance as the NSW Cobb & Co coach from the Bathurst to Sofala run. It is considered one of only six surviving original Cobb & Co coaches and so is of state significance.

History:
1862-1890's Cobb & Co's coach service arrived in Bathurst in 1862 under the management of James Rutherford. This coach plied the Bathurst To Sofala run that ran: Bathurst, Peel, Wyagdon, Wattle Flat, Sofala, Salley's Flat, Hill End. Cobb & Co carried the contract for delivery of mails on their runs, while also conveying passengers and gold.

The value of the mail contracts on the Bathurst Sofala run, and the frequency of service commenced at £124 annually for a three times service in 1863. By 1873 the service was increased to six times a week at a contract for mail delivery of £180, up to their last year of operating this run in 1884 when the service operated 6 days a week for a mail contract price of £295.

This Cobb & Co coach in Bathurst, is one of only six known original Australian Cobb & Co coaches surviving from the period and one of only three that are restored and on view to the public. Others are at the Power House Museum in Sydney and the Vittoria Transport Museum.

The coach was part of a deceased estate that was offered by the inheritors first to the City Council, and then the local branch of the RSL, both of whom refused it.

It was then offered to the city Museum, which was at that time located in the TAFE building in William Street. It was accepted and here it stayed for many years.

In about 1928 a young Les Wardman was placed in the Coach by his father A.J.Wardman, and this small event left a lasting impression on him. Much later when Les had become a Councillor for the City Council he was also active in the affairs of the TAFE college. The director of the TAFE approached Les with his concerns that the City was to loose all its exhibits from the Old Museum, to the Power House Museum in Sydney, and this included the Cobb & Co Coach.

Les enlisted the help of the then NSW Premier Neville Wran and talked to him of the plight of the old coach. He was told that if they could prove that the City had right of ownership that the coach would not be moved.

Les searched the newspaper records of the past without result, but was fortuitously contacted by the grand-daughter of the original owner and provenance was established. Consequently the coach remained in Bathurst.

The coach was then in a very dilapidated state and the TAFE college of Newcastle volunteered to restore it. The Council arranged for its removal to Newcastle and its...
return when complete in the late 1970s. However some years later a Coach specialist Don Burns saw the coach in Bathurst and contacted Councillor Les Wardman to complain of the poor and inappropriate quality of the restoration work.

Subsequently Bathurst City employed Don to restore the coach to its original condition. In 1994 the coach, professionally restored was returned again to Bathurst City and installed in the then new Visitor’s Centre in William Street.

Cobb & Co had developed this ‘Australian’ coach from American and English beginnings.

Two Americans, Lewis Downing and Joseph Stephens Abott, developed the Concord Coach from an English coach. They converted the suspension system of their coaches by making the thorough-brace spring system below the coach in full leather (bison leather). They also used light, but very strong American hickory and ash timbers instead of the heavy English timbers, for the frame.

The results, the Concord Coach, was a strong but light coach that could travel over very rugged country.

Cobb & Co in Australia then transformed the Concord Coach even more. The Australian coach had a severe box like cabin, allowing the leather thorough braces to be straightened, giving a much more stable ride in our rugged country. And there were many other changes in the undercarriage of the coach.

Cobb & Co wheels were also made differently from the American coaches, often using 18 spokes, which were set into a half circle rim of bent, imported hickory.

The spokes were set into the wooden nave, or hub, offset, rather than in a straight row, giving more strength to the sideways motion of the coach. This process was called ‘shouldered’, or ‘dodge’ spokes. If hickory was unavailable, two spokes at a time would be set into a shorter piece of curved blue gum or ironbark timber rim, called a felloe, blue gum or ironbark could not be bent into half circles. The steel tyre was attached by a process called ‘cutting and shutting’. The steel was heated white hot then shrunk or expanded to the right circumference and tolerance needed, as only a wheelwright would know. Then it was reheated enough to expand to be fitted over the felloes that are screwed down to a tyre ring plate. It was then cooled with water to shut the wheel tightly and firmly together. In the sandy desert country and black soil plains, the wheel rims were wider to allow better travelling.

The NSW coaches were painted bright red with a yellow undercarriage and gold lining (scrollwork) decorated the cabin.

The Australian Cobb & Co coaches were considered the most adaptable to any road or track surface that the skilled ‘Jehus’ (drivers) could drive them.

There were, of course, some extra tricks in the trade. To travel down a very steep descent for instance, the driver stopped the coach and inserted steel plates or shoes. The coach then skid down the decline rather than wheeled down, which slowed it considerably so that the horses could manage. In many instances coach drivers dragged a heavy log behind them for the same purpose. The Bathurst/ Sofala run
was infamous for its steep hills, and employed men to cart the logs back up the hill and stack them ready for the next coach.

In 1870 Cobb & Co coaches travelled around 28,000 miles (44,800 kilometres) each week and the company was harnessing up to 6,000 of their 30,000 horses every day.

The roads were often horrendous and the coaches sometimes had to detour to cross creeks or pass fallen trees. Despite this the horses averaged six to eight miles an hour (10 to 15 km). Cobb & Co were renowned for their speed and reliability.

Around every 20 miles the coach would stop at an inn to change the team of horses. A team consisted of either five or seven matching coloured horses hitched in two rows. Every horse had a separate rein, controlled by the driver.

In 1865 a good coach horse was valued at about £60; a substantial sum.

Cobb & Co also developed their own breed of coach horses called ‘coachers’ to pull them.

References: Councillor Les Wardman
Cobb & Co Heritage Trail Bathurst to Bourke; Diane Simmonds
Mail Postal Contracts: State Archives

Date of Construction. Circa 1862 to 1870

Description
The Bathurst City Cobb & Co Coach is a 12 seater maximum, with 6 inside passengers, and 4 external, plus driver and co driver. The coach is a fully restored Cobb & Co coach with a thorough-brace spring system in full leather with an American hickory and ash timber frame.

The wheels have 18 spokes, which were set into a half circle rim of bent, imported hickory. The coach is painted the standard bright red with a yellow undercarriage as for NSW.

Restoration work on this coach was carried out for the Bathurst City Council by Mr. Don Burns of Narromine, NSW.

1. General Statement of Conservation Approach
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to conserve this rare coach in its present state.

2. Owner’s or steward’s requirements
Bathurst City Council wish to allow the public assess to see and appreciate this vehicle in the city where it was built.

They intend that it shall not again be used as a coach for transport but will remain on display to the public.

From time to time it may be relocated to other premises for display purposes.
3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
The whole of the coach.

4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?
As the coach has been restored there are parts of its fabric that are no longer original. eg. the paint, the thorough-braces, surface upholstery etc. These replaced items could be replaced with matching materials if restoration was again necessary in the fullness of time.

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
All standard exemptions under the Heritage Act and the following additional exemptions:
- the ability for the Bathurst City Council to relocate the coach if and when necessary. e.g. to new Tourist facilities, or a specialised Cobb & Co. Museum or on loan to another specialised museum facility eg Power House.

6. What to do with archaeological material?
NA

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
Consider compiling an inventory of other coaches and horse drawn vehicles of similar make and period, and the harness that compliments them.

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
Bathurst City Council, their Heritage Adviser and the NSW Heritage Office.

9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
The item is available to be viewed, and not used, by the public and represents no special risks.

10. What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
The coach is to be kept in an air-conditioned controlled environment. There are some specialist needs for the optimum care of a wheeled vehicle including the periodic turning of the wheels.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?
No

12. Review
This plan should be reviewed every five years, in consultation with the local Heritage Adviser.

13. Plans attached
No

Urgent Works
- Nil
Forward planning
- Relocate to new Visitor Information Centre, or another appropriate location
- General maintenance and cleaning.
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Prepare a register of related moveable heritage owned by Council.
### Name and Address:
Ben Chifley Engine

### Item No:
21

### Property Description:
Housed at the BCC Depot, Peel Street, Bathurst.

### Zoning:
Not applicable

### Type of Building / Current Use:
Train carriage / display item

### Conservation Area:
Not applicable

### Image:
![Image of Ben Chifley Engine]

### Period of Construction:
- Colonial 1820-1840
- Early Victorian 1840-1860
- Mid Victorian 1860-1880
- Late Victorian 1880-1900
- Federation 1900-1920
- 1920's
- 1930's
- 1940's
- 1950's
- 1960's
- 1970's
- 1980's
- 1990's
- 2000 +

### Heritage Listings:
- State Heritage Register – not assessed
- Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – not assessed
- State Heritage Inventory - not assessed
- National Trust – not assessed
- Register of the National Estate (AHC) - not assessed
- Bathurst Heritage Study - not assessed

### Conservation / Management Plans:
- Interim Conservation Management Strategy
- NSWGR Class 50 Loco No 5112, The Ben Chifley Locomotive, Condition Analysis and Restoration Potential report, BN Bellingham, Jan 2001

### Brief History:
The locomotive is known as the Ben Chifley engine as a result if its connection with the late Premier when he was based at Bathurst as an engine driver.

### Physical Description:
NSW Government Railways Class 500 or standard goods locomotive No. 5112.

### Condition Description:
Partially dismantled, with some parts stored in the open. (December 2000 Bellingham report)

### Recommended Actions:
Implement the Interim Conservation Management Strategy.

### Additional Images:
![Additional Image 1]
![Additional Image 2]
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Place name: Ben Chifley Engine
Address: Stored at the depot, Peel Street Bathurst

Statement of significance
The locomotive is a good representation of an early 1900's British built engine which reportedly has connections to former Prime Minister Ben Chifley.

History:
The locomotive is a British built engine which entered service on July 6 1908. The earliest assignments are not known but it was sent to the western depot (presumably Bathurst) for goods haulage at Eveleigh workshops in July 1911. During 3 years there. The engine spent most of its time under repairs including one session from December 1913 that took 133 days.

Following another overhaul at Eveleigh Workshops in April-May 1914, it was forwarded to a main southern line depot, the next attention given being at Harden in January/February 1915 followed by a wheel change at Goulburn in April 1915.

In 1917, 5112 was sent to Sydney before being returned to the Bathurst / Orange area.

Following another visit to Eveleigh Workshops in October/December 1920 the locomotive was allocated to Enfield (Sydney) where it saw goods service over the Goulburn line.


The Bathurst City Council bought 5112 on October 8, 1973. In the late 1980's the Orange Rail Society (now the Canobolas Heritage Railway Society) took 5112 for restoration. The locomotive was repatriated in March 2000 to Bathurst.

In the Bathurst City Council Engineering reception area is a large photo board about Ben Chifley and includes a diagram of a engine. The text on the photo board is as follows:
“Sometimes I feel I still have my hand on the throttle. I hear the blow of steam and the hiss of the Westinghouse” Ben Chifley 1885-1951

Ben Chifley was Australian Prime Minister from 1945 to 1949. From humble beginnings as a boy educated by bush schooling he became Prime Minister at a crucial period in Australian history.

In 1862 a young man called Patrick Chifley and his wife arrived in Bathurst. Soon afterwards a son was born whom they called Patrick Chifley. The son grew up to be a blacksmith and in 1884 he married Mary Anne Corrigan. They lived at 29 Havannah Street and there on September 22, 1885 Joseph Benedict Chifley was born. Right from the start he was known as ‘Ben’.

At this time the old grandfather was still very active. He owned a small farm at an area called Limekilns, about 12 miles from Bathurst on the road to the gold rush town of Sofala. On the farm was a small four room shack of wattle and daub, with an earthen floor and white washed walls.

One day, while visiting Bathurst, the grandfather arranged to take young Ben back to the farm for a holiday. Ben stayed with his grandfather for the next 9 years. This long separation of Ben and family did not mean that they grew apart, for three or four times a year he and his grandfather would go to Bathurst to stay with his mother and father. Sometimes, all of Ben’s family would stay at Limekilns.

At Limekilns the boy lived the life of a nineteenth century farm boy, sleeping on a chaff bag bed, bringing in the cows for milking before school, collecting and bagging on the way home in the afternoon the potatoes dug by his grandfather. His school teacher rode between Dulabree, near Sofala, and Limekilns once a week, teaching for 2 days 1 week and 3 days the following week in each centre.

This time at Limekilns also saw the beginning of his interest in politics. There were other Irish Australian families in the neighbourhood, all intensely proud of their status as landholders. Abroad, as at home, many were natural and inextinguishable orators. Land nationalisation, abolition of freehold tenure as well as banking policy were warmly debated when his grandfather entertained his neighbours, or treated travelling priests to rum and cards and a bed for the night.
In 1893-3 the land and bank booms and crashes were ruining or threatening to ruin many men in town and country. Ben's remaining years at Limekilns were years of depression for Australia.

When his grandfather died in January 1899 Chifley rejoined his immediate family, These years spent at his grandfather's farm must have been lonely for Chifley; because most of his time was spent with adults. Yet the excessive company of adults probably also pushed him towards an early maturity and a responsible and sensible outlook. The whole circumstance meant an early development of the inner resources that he used to meet adversity so calmly in later life.

On his return to Bathurst he was enrolled at the Partician Brothers; School for less than 2 years. To catch up with the education of contemporaries who had attended full time town schools, Chifley subscribed to Dymock's Library in Sydney, frequently drawing parcels of eight books. He also attended part time classes at night schools for some four nights per week for the next fifteen years. However, he was no bookworm, he had grown into a tough, wiry boy in the bush, and on his return to Bathurst he and his two brothers were increasingly active in sport, especially football. They shared a large room at the back of the Havannah Street house, and the walls became a gallery of sporting photographs from the Sydney Journal, 'Referee'.

After joining the railway service in 1903, Chifley quickly climbed from shop boy, cleaner, acting fireman, fireman, acting driver to driver. He received his drivers' certificate in M arch 1912, and was promoted to full drivers' rank in March 1914. As a locomotive driver he handled stock and goods trains, passenger and occasional excursion trains. Most of this driving was done on western mountain lines.

Some of the trips and return trips were very tiring, with up to 12 or 14 hour stretches in the earlier years. Some of that time would be spent standing on siding in remote areas waiting for other trains to pass. At such times Chifley learned how to snatch a cat nap on the ground beside his engine, though he often used the time for reading.

He enjoyed driving his engines, and years after leaving the railways and speaking as Prime Minister he once said “I used to get a lot of pleasure at night with fourteen carriages behind me. There was always something fascinating about the eyes of fourteen carriages looking at you around the ends. Sometimes I feel I still have my hand on the throttle. I hear the blow of steam and the hiss of the Westinghouse”.

Chifley spared no effort to master both the technical and industrial sides of his job. When he took up locomotives as a career he was determined to know them inside and out. At an exceptionally early age he was established, off shift, as a lecturer and instructor at the Railways Institute in Bathurst. For some years he was lecturing to classes some of whose members were older than himself.

Chifley came to his first railway job in 1903 a convinced Labour man. He was acutely but no unreasonable sensitive to any attempt to exploit or do less than justice to the working ma. He as determined to qualify himself as fully for the industrial and political movements of Labor as for the technicalities of his trade. His motive was not to rise above and away from the industrial community in which his lot had been cast, but rather to put himself in a position to improve the lots of those who worked with him.
Marriage in June 1914 to Elizabeth McKenzie gave him a fellow locomotive man as a father in law and bound him closer to the railway community in south Bathurst. The McKenzie's gave Elizabeth and her husband a small semi-detached cottage at 10 Busby Street.

In 1917 a strike broke out amongst the railway men in Sydney. They claimed they were being asked to work harder and longer without extra pay, because of the war time conditions. The strike spread to Bathurst and Chifley spend time in Sydney and Bathurst arguing the case for the NSW railway men. However, the opposition of the NSW government was too strong, and by September the strike was over. As a result of the strike Chifley was demoted to fireman. He and others were punished by withdrawal of rights such as promotion and pensions. Chifley had an interview with JT Land shortly before Lang became NSW Premier. Land was good to his word, and restored rights lost by railway men in the 1917 strike as one of his first acts in office.

Many of Chifley’s friends now urged him to enter politics. In 1925 an election was announced for the area known as Macquarie; a district including Bathurst, Blayney, Lithgow, Penrith, Katoomba, Oberon and many small centres nearby. Chifley won preselection from seven other candidates and began campaigning. Travelling at this time was difficult because roads were not good. The weather was often bitterly cold and at times the rain and snow was so heavy that Chifley was late for meetings.

Voting day was November 14, 1925. and Chifley lost by 903 votes. However, on November 17, 1928, he won by 3578 votes and became the new member for Macquarie. He was then 43 years old. He won again in 1929 by a huge majority of 12078 votes and by 1931 was the Minister for Defence in the JH Scullin government.

At this time the Federal Labour Government introduced a plan which would mean a cut in some of the workers’ wages. The NSW Labor Government under Premier JT Land refused to accept the plan. Many Labor men in NSW supported the Federal Government in Canberra. Chifley decided to support the Federal Government against Lang. The split caused virtually two labour parties in NSW and the argument raged all over the state. In the election of 1931 Chifley lost Macquarie to the Land candidate A.S. Luchetti.

Through the years which followed the loss of his seat, Chifley was increasingly active in the public life of the Bathurst district. He gained a sound local reputation as a very good man with finance. He helped people with financial problems for no reward. He was able to live quietly on small, but carefully invested savings. Chifley and his wife, and her mother, still lived in their modest house in Busby Street. In April 1935, he was endorsed for the suburban seat of Auburn, held with a low majority at the previous election by JT Land himself. The campaign was fast and furious, and Land defeated Chifley by 2400 votes after using the full resources of his supporters.

By the time the Second World War broke out Chifley’s long struggle was coming to an end. Lang was no longer NSW Premier and many of the Lang followers began to see that without unity they would never become a government. The Menzies government welcomes Chifley’s capacity and standing in tackling several problems of war administration, he was appointed Director of Labour Supply and Munitions in the new Department of Munitions. Chifley, with his mind set on re-entering politics, was planning to resign the Directorship before nominations closed of the election of September 1940.

Shortly before campaigning began, he was taken to the Community Hospital in Moore Park, Sydney, with double pneumonia. He remained in hospital throughout the campaign and for
some time afterwards, the actual campaign carried enthusiastically by loyal friends and
supporters. The result was a win by 7200 votes. He was to remain a Federal Member until his
death.

Late in 1941 the new Labour Government, led by John Curtin, took over the running of
Australian and the war effort. Chifley was treasurer and close adviser to Curtin through
crucial war decisions. In 1942 the war effort went badly for Australian and her allies. Curtin
and Chifley decided that every person in Australia must tighten their belts. Everything must
be controlled: money, workers, conditions, hours of labour, food and even peoples personal
freedom, if necessary. Every workers was taxed and this was taken from his weekly pay
packet as a ‘pay as you earn’ scheme. John Curtin died on July 5th 1945 and Chifley was so
distressed by the loss of his close friends and companion that he did not go to the funeral in
Fremantle. After days of discussion with friends, and a persuasive visit from former Prime
Minister and friend J.H. Scullen, Chifley decided to offer himself as the new leader. He won
an absolute majority and became the new Prime Minister.

Chifley’s relaxed dignity ordinarily assured him, across a desk or around a conference table, a
seemingly effortless and unresented dominance. There men felt the impact of his quiet, direct
and homely way of conveying his personal strength and stability. The war was over and
people wanted war controls lifted as soon as possible. After years of war production under
long hours and fixed wages Chifley felt that all restrictions were taken away suddenly,
there would be chaos.

Controls would have to stay, and he would slowly return the country to normal as trade built
up and as more people found jobs. Petrol would still have to be rationed, people would have to
declare savings when applying for unemployment or sickness pay and he believed in a free
medical scheme where everybody would pay an amount each week to the government and in
return not pay hospital or doctors’ fees. Some people said that Chifley was taking away the
freedom of the people and that the unions and the Labour Party were telling people what to
do. It was then that he turned his thoughts to the private banks in Australia. After years of
heavy involvement in banking and monetary matters, he thought that by bringing the banks
of Australia under government control he would be stabilising the monetary flow for the
benefit of everyone.

A storm of protect swept across Australia. Meetings were held, letters written to newspapers,
and the argument raged in clubs, homes an din the streets. Finally, the High Court of
Australia ruled that he taking of the banks on the way that Chifley wanted was illegal. From
this time many people decided that Chifley should not be Prime Minister.

In 1949, the coal miners of Australia went on a communist influenced strike for better
conditions, Chifley himself said “Nobody in Australia cared what happened to the miners,
whether they lived or died, whether they were at work or lived on the dole, or whether they
lived in coal mining villages with little amenities”. But this time he thought their demands
were unreasonable. He passed a law which prevented anyone in Australia helping the miners
by giving them money during the strike, and he agreed that soldiers would be taken into the
coalfields to cut the coal that was badly needed. The miners were beaten and forced back to
work, but Chifley had lost many friends.

Labor lost the general election of 1949, but Chifley retained the Macquarie seat with the same
proportion of the vote as in 1946. The Macquarie and Bathurst votes gave him immense
pleasure and he was inundated with notes of consolidation on his loss of office as Prime
Minister. The Federal Parliamentary Labour Part met on February 21, 1950 and Chifley was
immediately re-elected leader unopposed with H.V. Evatt as Deputy Leader. Chifley continued as the leader in opposition, revealing again the inherent qualities of steadiness under attack, courtesy of debate and strict adherence to the party he represented and to what he believed was right.

Towards the end of 1950 he had a sudden heart attack while driving his car home. He had to spend several weeks in hospital and an extended convalescence. Soon a political crisis developed and with a Double Dissolution Australia went to the polls on April 28, 1951.

On Wednesday June 13, 1951 Chifley attended as usual to his parliamentary and constituency duties. That night there was to be a state ball in Kings Hall at Parliament House, to celebrate the Jubilee Parliament, but Chifley was not attending. After returning to the Hotel Kurrajong for the usual quiet dinner, he retired to his room for a few hours work and reading. There he suffered a fatal heart attack.

The State funeral at Bathurst on Sunday June 17 1951 was both impressive and deeply moving, as tens of thousands paid a final tribute to a great Australian, Ben Chifley.

References:
Bathurst City Council files (23.00022)
NSWGR Class 50 Loco No 5112, The Ben Chifley Locomotive, Condition Analysis and Restoration Potential report, BN Bellingham, Jan 2001

Date of Construction.
1908

Description
The locomotive has been altered many times, including a 1950’s turret tender electric lighting. Laird crossheads and heavy drawgear while based a Goulburn specifically for shunting duties between 1955 and 1971.

1. General Statement of Conservation Approach
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain and conserve all remaining original materials of the locomotive.

2. Owner’s or steward’s requirements
The Bathurst City Council, the current owners wish to find an appropriate use for the locomotive, whether it is static or moveable and to find a suitable location for its storage where it is visible to the general public.

3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
All of the original fabric and any sympathetic alterations or additions.

4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
All standard exceptions under the Heritage Act 1977, including
1. Maintenance and cleaning;
2. Repairs;
3. Painting
4. Excavation;
5. Restoration;
6. Development endorsed by the Heritage Council of Director;
7. Minor activities with no adverse impact on Heritage Significance;
8. Non-significant fabric;
9. Change of use;
10. New buildings;
11. Temporary structures;
12. Landscape maintenance;
13. Signage;
14. Burial sites and cemeteries;
15. Compliance with minimum standards and orders;
16. Safety and security; and
17. Movable heritage items.

For details on each of the standard exemptions refer to the ‘standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval’ heritage information series, the Heritage Act 1977 or the Heritage Amendment Act 1998.

6. What to do with archaeological material?
Not applicable.

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
Its association with Ben Chifley.

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
Bathurst City Council and its Heritage Adviser.

9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
The locomotive is not open to the public. If it was proposed to open the locomotive to the public the risks to public safety and how they can be mitigated will need to be investigated.

10. What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
Continue to maintain the significant fabric of the locomotive and find an appropriate use for the locomotive. Consideration should be given to appropriate interpretation signage.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?
No.

12. Review
The management document should be reviewed every 7 years.

13. Plans attached?

Urgent Works
- Provide shelter for the locomotive to protect it from the weather and elements.
Forward planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- Determine the future of the locomotive, whether it will be a static display of moveable heritage.
- Prepare appropriate interpretation material and limited access to the public (at least have it in the public view).
- Undertake the repairs to the locomotive in accordance with the Bellingham 2001 report
- Consideration should be given to preparing a brochure on the locomotive including the information on the panel in Engineering’s reception area.
**Bathurst City Council - Heritage Assets**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address:</th>
<th>Item No: 22</th>
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<td>Australian Fossil and Mineral Museum (Somerville collection)</td>
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<th>Property Description:</th>
<th>Zoning:</th>
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<th>Type of Building / Current Use:</th>
<th>Conservation Area:</th>
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<td>Fossils and Minerals on display</td>
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<td>2000 +</td>
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**Heritage Listings (the site is within the Bathurst Conservation Area):**
- State Heritage Register – Not assessed
- Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1998 – Not assessed
- State Heritage Inventory – Not assessed
- National Trust – Building Classified
- Register of the National Estate (AHC) – Building registered
- Bathurst Heritage Study (A191)

**Conservation / Management Plans:**
- Somerville Collection Stakeholders Deed
- Conservation Management Plan for the Bathurst TAFE College, Bialowas and Associated Pty Ltd Mach 2000
- Interim Conservation Management Strategy

**Brief History:**
The Somerville Collection, named after Mr Warren Somerville who donated the collection, comprises both Australian and international specimens, including fossils up to 1000 million years old. The collection is a regionalised collection of the Australian Museum and the Australian Fossil and Mineral Museum. The Bathurst City Council’s agreed role is to make the museum building available at a peppercorn rent, contribute to maintenance and insurance costs in accordance with an agree schedule and to assist with the marketing of the museum collection as a tourism attraction.

The Somerville Collection is contained within the former Public School opened in 1878. The building is brick and sandstone and faces Howick Street. The site is part of the site granted by the Government as a school site in 1854. The public school was vacated in 1940 and opened as a canteen for soldiers. The museum is to open to the public in 2004.
**Physical Description:**
With thousands of specimens, the Somerville Collection features some of the finest and rarest examples of minerals and fossils in the world. Highlights from the mineral collection include crystals from over 100 Australian mine sites, the world's largest rhodonite gem crystals, 2,000 million years old garnets, rainbow-coloured fluorite's from China, as well as diamonds, sapphires, rubies, emeralds and other gems from around the world.
Features of the fossil collection include a complete T.rex skeleton, Australia's largest collection of fossils in amber, 40 fossil dinosaur eggs, 1,000 million years old fossilised jellyfish from Western Australia and a large collection of Australia's unique opalised fossils.
The former school building is made from sandstone and brick; it was designed by Architect George Allen Mansfield and is a good example of Victorian Rustic Gothic style. The building has sandstone used in cappings, lintels, sills, steps and foundations. The gabled slate roof has a pyramidal ventilated tower with a lead spire. As the base of which is a pointed arched entrance with a label mould above.

**Condition Description:**
Generally good for both the collection and the building.

**Recommended Actions:**
Implement the recommendations of the Conservation Management Plan for the Bathurst TAFE college, Bialowas and Associated Pty Ltd March 2000
Implement the Conservation Management Strategy.

**Additional images:**
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

Place name: Australian Fossil and Mineral Museum (Somerville collection)
Address: Howick Street, Bathurst

As a current Conservation Management Plan exists for this building, which has been endorsed by the Heritage Office, there is no requirement to have a separate ICM strategy, but it does serve as a summary paper of the project and so may be useful in terms of putting the endorsement of State Significance to the City Council.

Statement of significance
The building is significant as it is substantially in original condition and it stands on the original town square, designed as part of the formal plan for Bathurst, Australia’s oldest inland City, in 1833. The collection is housed in a building which for one hundred years and more has fulfilled the function of its intended purpose, to educate. The building is an example of a high point in the development of the Gothic style and exceeds the norm for country schools.

The Australian Fossils and Minerals Collection, known as the Somerville Collection, is a world class natural history asset and collection which holds tremendous significance for the betterment of science, research and continuing education.

History:
Mr Warren Somerville is an extraordinary Australian. The holder of five degrees, a part-time university lecturer for more than 20 years, a full-time teacher in the NSW TAFE for more then 25 years, an orchardist in Orange, he has spent a lifetime building one of the world’s leading private collections of minerals and fossils.

The Somerville Collection comprises both Australian and international specimens, including fossils up to 1000 million years old. As part of the museum project, Warren has been appointed as the full-time Curator of the collection as well as a professor on the Bathurst campus of Charles Sturt University.

Mr Warren Somerville has donated his priceless life’s work and legacy to the people of Australia. As the Collection Curator he continues to add to this valuable collection, fossicking and trading with collectors from around the world.

The goal of the Somerville Collection Project is to appropriately house and display this superb collection of minerals and fossils. To this end, the New South Wales State Government has provided the Project with the magnificent, heritage-listed "Old Public School" and "Head Master's Residence" buildings built in 1876 in the heart of the Bathurst central business district. These buildings, along with a storage facility, will form the basis of the new museum.

The Project aims to restore the buildings to their former grandeur, install the necessary facilities to convert them into a state-of-the-art museum and create exciting, innovative and beautiful exhibitions that stimulate, educate and entertain visitors.

Former public school
The former Public school of 1876, together with the former Headmaster’s house of 1878 and the Technical College of 1896 occupy the south eastern quarter of Lot 151.
with the exception of the corner itself which was the original School of arts and once headquarters for Cobb & Co. It is highly significant that Lot 151, bounded by William, Howick, George and Church Streets has from at least the mid 1800's formed the cultural, spiritual and educational centre of Bathurst. Lot 151 remains the most central area of the CBD. Lot 151 is the only block remaining in the business district of Bathurst which still retains a grouping of buildings of historical age, visual impact and integrity that are relatively free standing and substantially intact.

The former Public School opened in 1878. The building is brick and sandstone and faces Howick Street. The site is part of the site granted by the Government as a school site in 1854. The public school was vacated in 1940 and opened as a canteen for soldiers. The building was handed over to the care and control of the Bathurst City Council in 2002

References:
Conservation Management Plan for the Bathurst TAFE College, Bialowas and Associated Pty Ltd Mach 2000
Musing Bathurst: A review of Museums in the Bathurst Region for Bathurst City Council, April 2003
http://www.somervillecollection.com.au
http://www.opalfossil.com

Date of Construction.
Building constructed 1878

Description
Fossil and Mineral displays will be incorporated into a complex of heritage-listed buildings dating from 1876. The project includes conservation of these buildings which will also include displays about the development and history of Bathurst and surrounding regions.

The Edgar and Megan Penzig Collection of Australiana
The Penzig collection focuses on bushranger, police, colonial and the Penzig-Brown family histories. It is a research collection comprised largely of facsimiles and copies of significance documents. It is not considered to be of display quality. However, the significance of the collection is yet to be assessed. The collection was donated to the Bathurst City Council in January 1999 with the condition that within three years it be placed in a permanent museum and or research rooms for public exhibition. If within three years this is not done, the collection is to be returned to the donor. The collection is currently stored in the Somerville Collection storeroom with the intention that it be made available to researchers in this space. The Penzig Collection also has a resonance with the Cobb & Co collection. There may also be potential to place the collection on line in a 'virtual museum'.

The former school building is made from sandstone and brick; it was designed by Architect George Allen Mansfield and is a good example of Victorian Rustic Gothic style. The building has sandstone used in cappings, lintels, sills, steps and foundations. The gabled slate roof has a pyramidal ventilated tower with a lead spire. As the base of which is a pointed arched entrance with a label mould above.
1. **General Statement of Conservation Approach**
The objective of the conservation approach for the building is to be guided by all matters by the Conservation Management Plan, prepared in March 2000.

The objective of the conservation approach for the museum is to ensure that the items are preserved for the benefit of future generations.

2. **Owner’s or steward’s requirements**
The Bathurst City Council, being responsible for the building and management of the museum, wish to develop, enhance and promote the Somerville collection as a world class facility while continuing to ensure the building is used for education purposes and is adequately maintained.

3. **What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?**
The Conservation Management Plan for the Bathurst TAFE College, Bialowas and Associated Pty Ltd Mach 2000 identifies that the original masonry on the external walls are of high significance, the roof scape and some original internal features. The mezzanine floor is considered to be of moderate significance. Prior to any works being undertaken to the building the Conservation Management Plan 2000 should be consulted.

The whole of the Somerville collection is to be conserved in accordance with relevant principles.

4. **What are the items/fabric that can be altered?**
The items considered as being of low significance in the Conservation Management Plan for the Bathurst TAFE College, Bialowas and Associated Pty Ltd Mach 2000 which include the corridor screen and the false ceiling. Prior to any works being undertaken to the building the Conservation Management Plan 2000 should be consulted.

No fabric can be altered in the Somerville collection.

5. **What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?**
All standard exceptions under the Heritage Act 1977, including
1. Maintenance and cleaning;
2. Repairs;
3. Painting;
4. Excavation;
5. Restoration;
6. Development endorsed by the Heritage Council of Director;
7. Minor activities with no adverse impact on Heritage Significance;
8. Non-significant fabric;
9. Change of use;
10. New buildings;
11. Temporary structures;
12. Landscape maintenance;
13. Signage;
14. Burial sites and cemeteries;
15. Compliance with minimum standards and orders;
16. Safety and security; and
17. Movable heritage items.

For details on each of the standard exemptions refer to the ‘standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval’ heritage information series, the Heritage Act 1977 or the Heritage Amendment Act 1998.

6. What to do with archaeological material?
If there is any potential for archaeological material consult with the Heritage Adviser before excavating in the vicinity of the item.

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
None known.

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
Bathurst City Council and its Heritage Adviser.

9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
The building is not open to the public as yet. The risks to public safety and how they can be mitigated are being investigated to ensure that they are addressed prior to the museum opening.

10. What are the item’s conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
Continue to maintain the significant fabric of the building and fossil and mineral collection. Consideration should be given to appropriate interpretation signage for the building.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?
No.

12. Review
The management document should be reviewed every 5 years.

13. Plans attached?


Urgent Works
– Assist in applying for funding for the development of the museum and maintenance of the building.

Forward planning
– Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
– Assess the significance of the Penzig collection.
– Undertake the development of a Master Plan for the Town Square within the guidelines of the Burra Charter (policy 8.1 of the Conservation Management Plan).
– Prepare a maintenance schedule for the building.

Note: Any actions regarding the building or collection need to be approved by the Somerville management committee.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name and Address:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Item No:</strong> 23</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School of Arts book collection</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Property Description:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Zoning:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst City Library, Bathurst</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Type of Building / Current Use:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Conservation Area:</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Book collection / Restricted access</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Early Victorian 1840-1860</td>
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<th><strong>Conservation / Management Plans:</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>State Heritage Register – Not assessed</td>
<td>Interim Conservation Management Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 1997 – Not assessed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Heritage Inventory – Not assessed</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Trust – Not assessed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Register of the National Estate (AHC) – Not assessed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst Heritage Study – Not assessed</td>
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**Brief History:**
The School of Arts Collection numbers some 2,050 books published in the period dating from 1760 to the 1950’s. These books were retained from the original Bathurst School of Arts.

**Physical Description:**
This collection has a number of valuable and important items as well as having great intrinsic value as being a near complete School of Arts collection, a “snapshot in time” of the books used by the community in a country town in the period. The collection is of interest to scholars of the period and those researching the workings of a public library of the period. Access to the collection is restricted to staff only.

**Condition Description:**
Fair, the collection is deteriorating due to acidification, which causes the gradual breakdown of the chemical bonds in the cellulose fibres in the paper. As many of the books are leather-bound, red-rot is a significant threat. The collection requires adequate storage facilities.

**Recommended Actions:**
Implement the Interim Conservation Strategy.
The Interim Conservation Management Strategy

**Place name:** Old School of Arts Library Books collection.
**Address:** Bathurst City Library, Bathurst NSW 2795.

**Statement of significance**
A valuable and rare collection of original ‘School of Arts’ books dating from 1760.

**History:**
Library services began in Bathurst when the School of Arts and Mechanics Institute Library opened in the late nineteenth century. The Bathurst City Council absorbed this collection into the public library that it began operating from 1956.

In 1990 the Library moved from the Council administration building on the corner of William and Russell Street to the Keppel Street location, which is a purpose built space that it shares with the Art Gallery.

The School of Arts Collection numbers some 2,050 books published in the period dating from 1760 to the 1950’s. These books were retained from the original Bathurst School of Arts.

**References:**
Musing Bathurst: A review of Museums in the Bathurst Region for Bathurst City Council, April 2003
Bathurst Social/ Community/ Cultural Plan 2000 Part 2: Cultural Facilities and Services

**Date of Construction.**
The earliest book found to date is dated 1700.

**Description**
The School of Arts Collection numbers some 2,050 books published in the period dating from 1760 to the 1950’s. These books were retained from the original Bathurst School of Arts.

This collection has a number of valuable and important items as well as having great intrinsic value as being a near complete School of Arts collection, a “snapshot in time” of the books used by the community in a country town in the period. The collection is of interest to scholars of the period and those researching the workings of a public library of the period. Access to the collection is restricted to staff only?

1. **General Statement of Conservation Approach**
The objective of the conservation approach of the present owners is to retain all items in the collection to preserve its provenance and the integrity of the collection as a representation of reading preferences in the City of Bathurst in the late 19th Century.

2. **Owner’s or steward’s requirements**
The collection should not be catalogued onto Kinetica as the National Bibliographic Database is primarily an inter-library loan facility, and this material is too fragile to be lent through this scheme.
The specific needs of the collection have not been met in terms of physical conservation and intellectual control. Preservation measures such as deacidification and housing under controlled environmental conditions would ensure the collection's maximum lifespan. The collection should be catalogued onto the Library's database using standard AACR2 and MARC cataloguing procedures. Cataloguing the collection will enable access and give a broader view of the collection as a whole.

The acquisition of other works of the period is not an option, in that the provenance of the collection is an integral part of its significance.

3. What are the items/fabric that must be conserved?
The entire collection

4. What are the items/fabric that can be altered?
No item can be altered other than with the appropriate conservation measures.

5. What are the exemptions from the Heritage Act?
Relocation to other display locations.

6. What to do with archaeological material?
Not applicable

7. What are the gaps in existing knowledge about the item?
The collection has not been considered as an entire entity, rather specific items have been valued due to their age and rarity. The history of the collection has not to date been studied in detail.

8. Who should receive copies of this document?
Bathurst City Council's Heritage Adviser and the Heritage Office.

9. If the item is to be open to the public, what are the risks to public safety and how can they be mitigated?
Not applicable.

10. What are the item's conservation needs and interpretation requirements?
Preventative conservation could significantly slow down the rate of inevitable deterioration of the books that make up the collection. The main cause of deterioration is acidification, which causes the gradual breakdown of the chemical bonds in the cellulose fibres in the paper.

Environmental factors are also a concern, and the collection must be kept within acceptable and stable levels of temperature, humidity and light-levels.

As many of the books are leather-bound, red-rot is a significant threat which must be addressed.

Perhaps the greatest threat to the books is through handling. It is therefore inadvisable to make the books available except under strict supervision.
An essential conservation measure for the collection will be the digitisation of the information contained within each volume. This will reduce damage from handling of material if the level of use can be satisfied by the information contained within the books.

11. Are there any confidential matters to be included in an appendix?

12. Review
If these conservation measures are taken, a review of the condition of the collection once every five years will be sufficient.

13. Plans attached?


Urgent Works
- Undertake a conservation audit of the book collection to identify works at risk, priorities for conservation works and further preventative conservation measures to slow deterioration, including an assessment of the leather-bound books for red-rot.

Forward planning
- Prepare a Conservation Management Plan
- If the books were to be catalogued and made available through the already established Bathurst City Library on-line catalogue, interest in the collection could be stimulated. This would allow serious researchers to access some of the more stable material under supervision.
- Undertake an assessment of the storage area in relation to the humidity and light level. A purpose built repository where the collection could be separately housed under optimum environmental conditions would be ideal. Each type of material of each item needs to be considered differently, and provided with its own support and protection, eg many of the items should be individually wrapped in acid-free paper etc
- An essential conservation measure for the collection will be the digitisation of the information contained within each volume. This will reduce damage from handling of material if the level of use can be satisfied by the information contained within the books.
- Allocate sufficient funds to allow timely conservation work to be carried out.