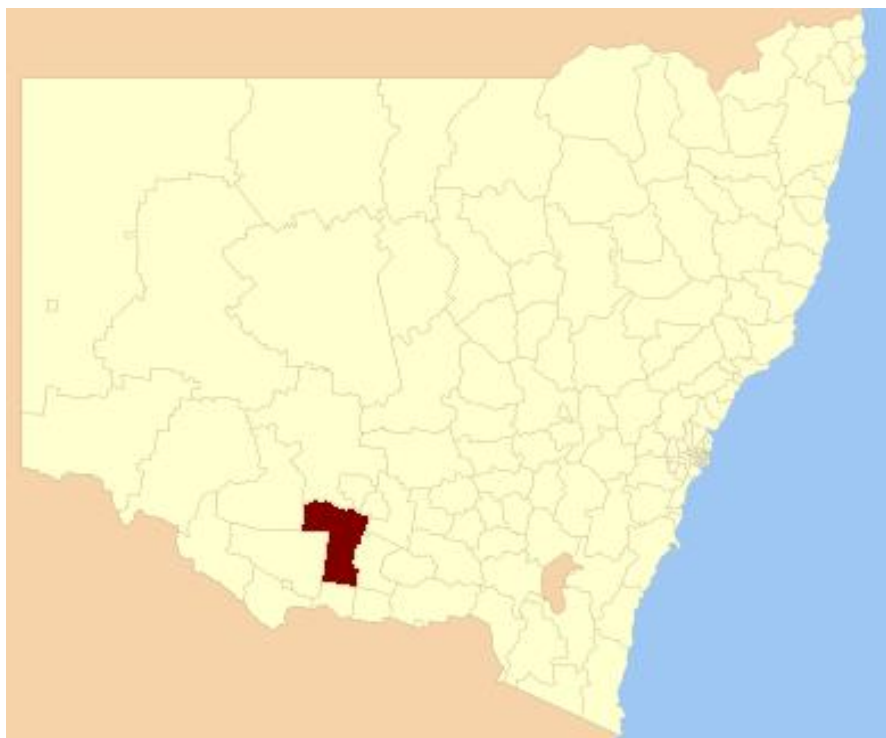


Murrumbidgee Council Heritage Review Inventory Report



MURRUMBIDGEE COUNCIL

PART 1: REPORT - HERITAGE ITEM REVIEW INVENTORY

PART 2: PROPOSED HERITAGE ITEMS

PART 3: PROPOSED HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA

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Part 1: Report – Heritage Item Review Inventory

1. INTRODUCTION

Noel Thomson Architecture was invited to provide a fee proposal to Murrumbidgee Council in December 2020 for the review of existing heritage items and prepare a 'Heritage Item Review' Report for proposed new heritage items and Conservation Areas within the Council Local Government Area (LGA) and townships of Darlington Point, Coleambally and Jerilderie.

It is noted that the objectives are to undertake European Heritage Item Review / Assessment for the Murrumbidgee Council Local Government Area and to include;

- Review of Heritage Conservation Area (HCA) boundaries and recommend any changes after liaison and consultation
- Review listed items of Environmental Heritage and recommend deletions and additions and provide Statement of Significance for each item.
- Work with staff to assist in the consultation with community and councillors
- Council to check lot description, mapping of heritage items and HCA boundaries to confirm details are correct for inclusion into the Local Environmental Plan (LEP) (correct location, property description and mapped site)

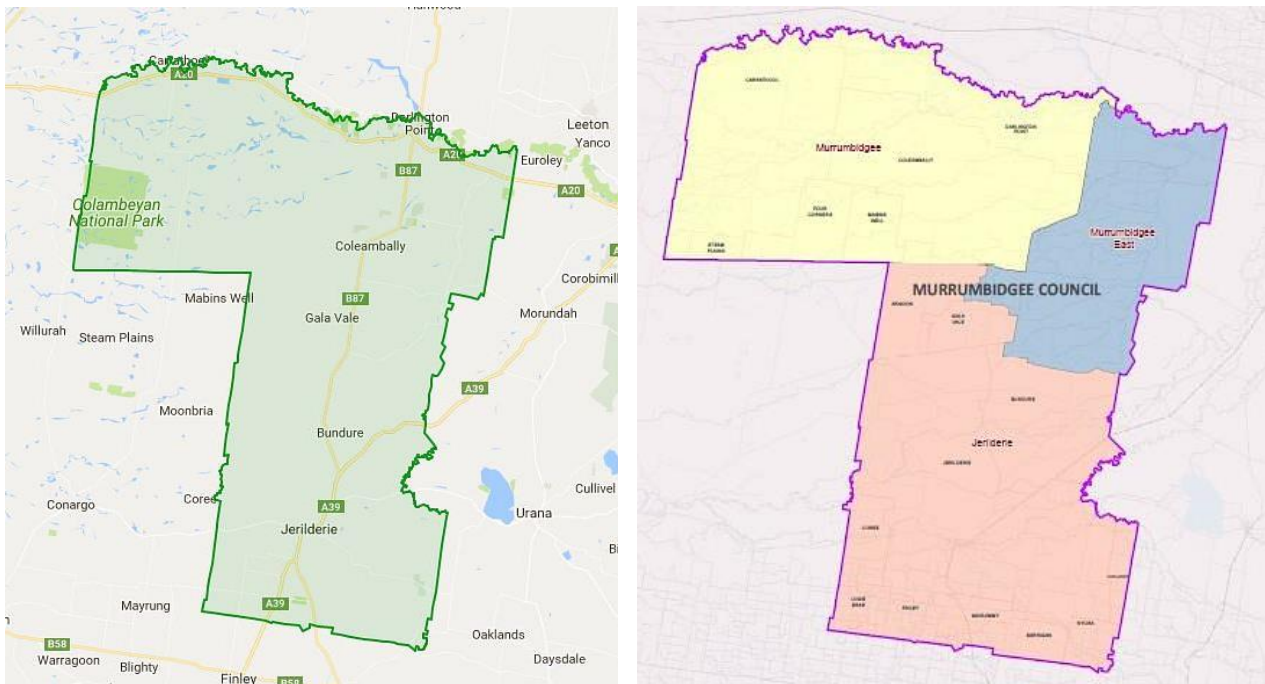


Fig 1: Maps for the Murrumbidgee Council Local Government Area

This study has been prepared for Murrumbidgee Council with assistance of Council staff. It was undertaken during the first half of 2021, and focuses on the whole LGA rather than only on the settlements. Noel Thomson Architecture in accordance with Council aims of the 'European Heritage Item Review / Assessment' shall undertake to identify any potential new heritage items for the Murrumbidgee Council and formulate a report for Council to action. The aim of the report is to produce practical recommendations for the LEP Schedule of Environmental Heritage and provide 'Statement of Significance' for each heritage item / conservation area.

1.1 Constraints and opportunities

State Heritage Inventory database entries have been assessed for purposes of producing an informed heritage assessment and recommendations. As research documents, they are necessarily incomplete, as they reflect the state of knowledge available about each place at the time of writing. There clearly was an opportunity to set up the database in the Council Offices for regular updating as more details come to light. Because of the large number of sites identified, it was not possible to undertake a detailed assessment of the significance of each place, such as identifying the intrinsic elements or curtilage boundary. Places recommended for entry in the LEP may include significant landscape elements such as tree plantings.

Detailed place analysis is best done at the time when changes are proposed and the place's current condition can be assessed. Places of heritage significance not yet identified by the study are likely to come to light in the future. An historical record of such places should be progressively added into the heritage database.

1.2 Abbreviations and terms

- LEP: Local Environmental Plan.
- LGA: Local Government Area
- HCA: Heritage Conservation Area
- DCP: Development Control Plan (guideline for managing places).
- RNE: Register of the National Estate (the former national register; now closed)
- SHR: State Heritage Register (list of places of state significance)
- SHI: State Heritage Inventory (database of local or state significant places).
- Burra Charter: Standard for conservation of places of cultural significance.
- Conservation. Looking after a place, as defined by the Burra Charter.
- Cultural significance. Aesthetic, scientific, historic, social importance for past, present and future generations.

1.3 First Nations People and Exploration

The First Nations People – Wiradjuri Aboriginal Tribes occupied the land for over 50,000 years prior to that of White Settlement in New South Wales in the early 19th Century.

Before the advent of white settlement, and according to Norman B Tindale's Aboriginal Tribes of Australia, The Jeithi (alternative name Yeidthee) Aboriginal Tribe occupied the land north of the Murray River, from west of Tocumwal to near Howling; north to Lake Urana, Jerilderie, and Lockhart; also along Yanko and Billabong Creeks. Originally they extended farther east but were being displaced by Wiradjuri during the earliest days of White Settlement. The Jeithi Aboriginal Community Area as described above was approximately 13,000 square kilometres. The last Jeithi elder, David Kennedy, passed away in 1930.

Both Jerilderie and Darlington Point areas are part of the Wiradjuri Nation and has a considerable Indigenous population. The border of Wiradjuri Nation runs from Dubbo, then west across to Willandra Creek and then down to Hay. The border then runs down to the Victorian border on to the Murray River where it travels to Albury and then onto Tumbarumba. From there, it continues north along the edges of the mountains past Tumut and Gundagai and then onto Lithgow. Wiradjuri territory is known as the land of the three rivers. These include the Lachlan, Macquarie and Murrumbidgee Rivers. The Murrumbidgee River is the only river in Wiradjuri Country with the same traditional name.

For further reading refer to "Wiradjuri Places" – Vol 1: The Murrumbidgee River Basin by Peter Rimas Kabaila published in 1995.

With the advent of European Exploration in 1829, Charles Throsby discovered the Murrumbidgee River, which was then explored by Captain Charles Sturt who was searching for an 'inland sea'. By 1833 Murrumbidgee River frontage was completely taken up, mostly by Irish settlers and by 1837 vast pastoral runs had been established in the area where Darlington Point township was surveyed in 1851 by Thomas Townsend.

The Earliest European Settlers to come into the Jerilderie District entered from the east, travelling down the Murrumbidgee River from that part of the country once known as "Australia Felix", the area of Australia between Sydney and Port Phillip travelled by Major Mitchell in his explorations of 1836.

The beginnings of the town of Jerilderie can be traced to a travelling draper, John Powell, who in 1858 built a house and store on a property now known as Powell St. In 1863 Powell successfully applied for his land grant in May 1864 surveyor John McCulloch laid out the township of Jerilderie.

1.4 Limitations

In general the community and property owners were very supportive of the process. As with all studies covering extensive rural localities it proved quite difficult to identify new, or review all existing pastoral and agricultural heritage items. Many of the listed heritage items have statements of heritage significance that have been prepared previously. It was not within the scope of this review to re-write these statements. However, should there be a development proposal for an individual heritage item where the statement of significance is not of sufficient detail, a more detailed assessment of heritage significance may be required to determine any potential impacts from a development.

1.5 Acknowledgements

The authors would like to acknowledge the support and assistance of the individuals and community groups Council staff, and who have participated in compiling lists and research material for this report. In particular:

- Mona & Laurie Finley, Darlington Point
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- Murrumbidgee Council Staff, Kelly Tyson, Heidi Bryce and Gillian Dunn
- Councillor's Ruth McRae, Robert Black, Pat Brown, Faith Bryce and Gaila Smith

We also wish to acknowledge the support of the property owners who have generously offered information to support this heritage inventory review.

2. DARLINGTON POINT HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND TIMELINE

Darlington Point today is a quiet little town, with a small shopping precinct, a swimming pool, two churches, a hotel, a club and a school. The town has a population of over 1000, with the majority living on the southern side of the river. Sporting activities include bowling, tennis and rugby league. The town was home to the Warangesda Aboriginal Mission from 1880-1884. During that time it was the site of early political activism, including an Aboriginal community strike in 1883. From 1881 onwards it appears the Punt Hotel replaced the Riverine Hotel at Waddi. In 1882 a public school was opened with Mrs. J. Carroll in charge. In June 1882 it was reported that a move had been instigated to have the Government buildings removed to the south side of the river. By 1883 a post-office, courthouse, police barracks, school and telegraph service had been established at the township.

The town itself was established as a river crossing town with pastoral leases. From 1850, paddle steamers transported produce, with a redgum wharf being built in 1881. Old wharf pylons can still be seen 200 metres upstream from the caravan park. Travellers once crossed the river by punt. A single bascule bridge was later built to accommodate both road and river traffic and remained in use until 1979. This magnificent old bridge was re-assembled at the entrance to the Darlington Point Caravan Park by engineering students from the University of NSW and the community. Irrigation has enabled the development of intensive fruit, vegetable, grain and rice production. The district is an important part of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area food bowl, which provides outstanding produce for Australia and the world.

Timeline

- 1829-30 - Captain Charles Sturt travelled the area.
- 1837 - Squatters were legally able to lease their runs along the Murrumbidgee River – Cuba and Bringagee Stations to the North and Ugoble and Uratta to the South
- 1850 - Paddle steamers transported produce along the Murrumbidgee River
- 1851 - Surveyor Thomas Townsend laid out the town and Darlington Point was established as a river crossing town with pastoral and timber industries.
- 1859 - The first paddle steamer arrived at Darlington Point
- 1864 - The Darlington Inn, earliest recorded building of Darlington Point settlement, established on (modern-day) Whitton Road, then the main road from Narrandera to Hay. The Inn's site was at the junction of that road and the track that led to the river crossing.
- 1867 - The Punt Crossing was established at the end of the now 'Punt Road'
- 1869 - Riverine Hotel (later renamed the Punt Hotel) was established on the south side of the Murrumbidgee River
- 1880 - A poonton bridge with 8 sections spanning the river was constructed
- 1881 - The Darlington Point railway station was completed at the location between four vast pastoral stations
- 1881 - A public wharf was built on the north side of the river (old wharf pylons can be seen 200 metres upstream from the caravan park)
- 1881 - Warangesda Aboriginal Mission was established by Rev. John Gribble
- 1883 - Post Office, Courthouse, Police Barracks, School and Telegraph Office established
- 1905 - The punt was replaced with a single bascule bridge
- 1924 - Closure of the Warangesda Aboriginal Mission
- 1925 - New Punt Hotel built after the earlier building destroyed by fire
- 1974 - Great Flood of the Murrumbidgee River

- 1978 - The new bridge over the Murrumbidgee River was opened, replacing the bascule bridge. The old bascule bridge was dismantled.
- 1989 - Locals, assisted by the Faculty of Engineering at the University of NSW, reassembled the old bascule bridge at the entrance to the caravan park.
- 2016 - Shires of Jerilderie and Murrumbidgee merged by the NSW Government to form the Murrumbidgee Council.

3. COLEAMBALLY HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND TIMELINE

Coleambally is the newest town in the state of New South Wales, with the official opening on 27 June 1968. The story of Coleambally is a story built on water. The community was explicitly built to take advantage of the additional water made available by the Snowy Mountains Scheme. The scheme called for the water of the Snowy and Eucumbene Rivers to be diverted inland through a series of tunnels and dams, under the Great Dividing Range, and into the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers. The scheme has since been described as one of the Seven Engineering Wonders of the World.

The Coleambally Irrigation Area scheme was started in the 1950s, with potential farmland being made available through a ballot system. Those who entered the ballot had to prove they had enough money to set up a farm in order to enter, as the land they acquired started off with no fencing or infrastructure whatsoever. The successful ballot winners were also required to give up any other primary interests they may have held. Planning for the town began in 1964.

There are two schools in Coleambally: Coleambally Central School, a comprehensive government school catering for students from Kindergarten to Year 12, and St Peter's Primary School, a Roman Catholic school administered by the Diocese of Wagga Wagga. The Roman Catholic Church is dedicated to St Peter. The Anglican Church is dedicated to St Mark and Coleambally is situated in the Anglican Diocese of Riverina.

Coleambally's distinctive wine glass shaped water tower is located in the centre of town. A Bucyrus Class Dragline is located in the Lions Park at the entrance of the town. It is one of four machines imported from the United States in 1935 to excavate the main irrigation channels in the Murray Valley and the Coleambally Irrigation Area in the early 1960s.

Timeline

- 1958 - Construction of the main channel got underway with four large Ruston Bucyrus Erie draglines doing the bulk of the excavating.
- 1958 - Construction of Gogeldrie weir to service Coleambally Irrigation Area.
- 1959 - The first farms in the Coleambally (CIA) were taken up. Farms were allocated using ballot system and generally "new irrigation settlers in the CIA were young married couples with children". 875 farms were originally surveyed for allocation by ballot.
- 1959 - Gogeldrie Weir (which is the weir in the Murrumbidgee River used for diverting water into the CIA) was completed and officially opened.
- 1960 - First water delivered onto the CIA farm through the dethridge wheel.
- 1964 - Extension of Coleambally Irrigation system into Jerilderie Shire and commencement of rice growing in the Shire
- 1967 - The Coleambally Community Hall construction commenced and opened with much fanfare in 1968 as part of town dedication
- 1967 - Construction of first classroom at Coleambally Central School completed and occupied by students
- 1968 - (27 June) The town established to service the farmers and families in the Coleambally Irrigation Area. The town is a planned community with gardens and streets named after local birds.
- 1968 - Construction of 'wine glass' water tower completed with a capacity of one million litres
- 1969 - Coleambally Rice Mill opened, St Marks Anglican Church opened, and first service held at Presbyterian/Uniting Church
- 1970 - local Post Office opened, St Peters Catholic School blessed and opened
- 1974 - Great flood of the Murrumbidgee River
- 1979 - Police Station constructed and opened
- 1982 - Catholic Church of St Peter dedicated and opened
- 2000 - Coleambally Irrigation Co-operative becomes a private company owned by the irrigators
- 2010 - local growers planted cotton crops
- 2016 - Shires of Jerilderie and Murrumbidgee merged by the NSW Government to form the Murrumbidgee Council.

4. JERILDERIE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND TIMELINE

Mr Powell in 1863, having established himself in the area and obtained his land grant, the surveyor John McCulloch was instructed to survey the Jerilderie village site. As a consequence of this report the Village of Jerilderie and suburban boundaries were Gazetted on 14 March 1865. The village contained an area of 195 acres (78.9 ha), bounded generally by West, Coonong, East and Jerilderie Streets.

Jerilderie is the only town in New South Wales to be visited by the Ned Kelly Gang. From February 8th to 10th 1879, Ned and Dan Kelly, Steve Hart and Joe Byrne staged a hold up in Jerilderie. The Gang locked the police in their own cells, The wires to the telegraph office were cut and Ned handed over the written account of his life actions to Edward Living, the bank accountant. This document is known as the 'Jerilderie Letter'. The Gang escaped into the forest south of Jerilderie. Today the original 'Jerilderie Letter' is held at the State Library of Victoria.

The Railway line was extended from Narrandera to Jerilderie and the Railway Station opened in 1884, the line was extended to Berrigan in 1896, Finley in 1898 and Tocumwal in 1914. The line was closed south of Jerilderie in 1986 and to the north in 1988.

With the continual growth of the town and the development of the sheep and wool industry over the years, there became the need for control and development of local facilities and services such as roads, bridges, water supply, etc. Hence in 1889 the area was introduced to official Local Government with the proclamation of the Jerilderie Municipal Council. The Municipality was originally formed in 1885 from previously formed Progress Association but did not gain official recognition and charter until 1889. Whilst the town had its Local Government authority, the landholders outside the Municipality found the need to work for the establishment of a Shire Council, and as a result of this need the Wunnamurra Shire Council was realised in 1906. Both the Jerilderie Municipality and the Wunnamurra Shire continued on their works for the following years up to 1918 when the Shire of Jerilderie was formed from the union of the two Councils. In 2016, the Jerilderie Shire was dissolved to form part of the new Murrumbidgee Council.

The town has two primary schools, Jerilderie Public School and Jerilderie Catholic School, an 18-hole golf course, three pubs, and a hospital which was the first in regional Australia to operate with solar power. This hospital has now been rebuilt as a multi purpose medical centre that incorporates an emergency room, aged care beds and a palliative care bed.

Sir John Monash, honoured military commander, whose image appears on our \$100 note, attended Jerilderie Public School from 1874 to 1877. His name can be seen in the head office of the school as Dux. In later life he achieved Arts, Civil Engineering and Law Degrees at Melbourne University. During 1897-98 Sir John utilised both his engineering and legal skills as an expert witness and adviser to pastoralists, farmers and townspeople, who brought an action against David and Samuel McCaughey when they dammed much of the water on the Billabong and Colombo Creeks. In the First World War, Monash was a Lieutenant-General in command of the entire Australian Army Corps. He received a knighthood, which was presented to him by King George V at his battle headquarters in Bertangles, France, on 12 August 1918. Sir John Monash held the first ANZAC day service in 1916. He was a leading and loved public figure after the war, becoming involved in many public and private organisations, such as the Boy Scouts.

Timeline

- 1858 - John Caractacus Powell built a store on the banks of the Billabong Creek, around which the township of Jerilderie was to develop
- 1862 - Official Post Office opened in Powell's store.
- 1863 - Town surveyed by John McCulloch and land parcels laid out.
- 1865 - Village of Jerilderie adjoining Powell's Land Grant proclaimed and first sale of Crown Allotments.
- 1869 - Commencement of public-school education in Jerilderie, in temporary premises. Current brick Classroom constructed in 1895
- 1869 - Police Station, Barracks and Stables constructed in Jerilderie St following police presence from 1862.
- 1870 - Construction of weir on Murrumbidgee River, above the Yanko cutting.
- 1875 - Jerilderie's first bank - the Bank of New South Wales opened
- 1878 - Jerilderie and Urana Gazette commenced in Samuel Gills building in Jerilderie St
- 1879 - Ned Kelly Gang raid on Jerilderie, from 8th to 10th February 1879
- 1884 - Railway extended from Narrandera to Jerilderie (extended to Berrigan in 1894, Finley 1898 and Tocumwal 1914)
- 1889 - Municipality of Jerilderie proclaimed.
- 1905 - Construction of first Town Hall, in Wood Street completed.

- 1918 - Amalgamation of Municipality of Jerilderie and Shire of Wunnamurra to form Shire of Jerilderie.
- 1923 - Cenotaph erected and dedicated in Jerilderie Street
- 1926 - the Yanko, Colombo and Billabong Creek systems were augmented from the Murrumbidgee River to create opportunities to expand agricultural industry in the area.
- 1960 - The Jerilderie Shire Offices were completed, east wing added in 1997
- 1966 - The Jerilderie Civic Hall constructed and operational for community use
- 1979 - Official opening of the man-made lake at Jerilderie
- 1987 - Railway line closed
- 2010 - Memorial Park opened included the dedication of the relocated cenotaph
- 2016 - Shires of Jerilderie and Murrumbidgee merged by the NSW Government to form the Murrumbidgee Council.

5. HERITAGE PLANNING FRAMEWORK

5.1 The Heritage Act

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 is a statutory tool designed to conserve the cultural heritage of NSW and is used to regulate development impacts on the state's heritage assets. Administered by Heritage NSW (Heritage Council / Office), the Act details the statutory requirements for protecting historic buildings and places and includes any place, building, work, relic, movable object, which may be of historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, natural or aesthetic value.

5.2 The NSW Heritage Assessment Procedure

The Heritage Amendment Act 1998 defines heritage significance as the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item. The NSW Heritage Council has used its powers under the Act to gazette the following seven criteria. They are clearly derived from the Burra Charter, although there is no explicit distinction between the concepts of nature and degree of significance. The assessment in terms of importance to the area or NSW refers to the level of significance

5.3 Heritage Listing Implications

Heritage listing means including an item on a Schedule of Items of Environmental Heritage within a planning instrument such as a Local Environmental Plan, made under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act. Items of State significance are listed under the Heritage Act.

People are sometimes apprehensive about heritage listing of their property, even though they may fully appreciate its heritage value. Such concerns are largely based on misunderstandings. The actual implications of heritage listing are as follows:

- Listing is a public recognition of the importance of an item in the life of the community.
- Owners of heritage items are eligible to apply for assistance with maintenance etc. from Council's Heritage Fund.
- The Heritage Office may fund rebates on Council rates or land tax, subject to conditions.
- Several studies have shown that listing can increase the value of a property (but owners can apply for heritage valuations to ensure that rates are not increased).
- Free architectural advice on heritage items is available from Council's Heritage Advisor.
- Listing an item provides a safeguard against unsympathetic development nearby.
- A listed item may not be demolished, except in exceptional circumstances, but it can be altered or extended, as long as the changes are sympathetically designed. Heritage items will survive better if they are used, which sometimes requires adapting them for new purposes.
- If a new development is proposed on a site containing a heritage-listed building, certain planning controls that would otherwise apply (for example, on the use of a building, the area of the new development, and parking requirements) may be relaxed, as long as the listed item is conserved.
- There is no requirement to maintain a listed item, any more than an unlisted property (except for State-listed items).
- There is no requirement to open a listed item to the public

5.4 Local Planning Controls

Clause 5.10 Heritage Conservation of the both the Jerilderie LEP 2012 and Murrumbidgee LEP 2013 sets out requirements for development that requires Council consent:

(1) Objectives

The objectives of this clause are as follows—

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Jerilderie.... or Murrumbidgee,*
- (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,*

(2) Requirement for consent

Development consent is required for any of the following—

- (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance)-*
 - (i) a heritage item,*
 - (ii) an Aboriginal object,*
 - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,*
- (b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,*

5.5 Statutory Heritage Listings

There are five types of heritage listings providing statutory control over the place or item. These listing types are:

- Local heritage items (listed in an LEP)
- State agency heritage items (listed on s.170 heritage registers)
- State heritage items (listed on the SHR)
- National heritage items (listed on the National Heritage List)
- Commonwealth heritage items (listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List)

6. ASSESSING SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 Introduction to assessment criteria

When assessing the significance of a heritage item, place or site, heritage consultants and agencies in NSW commonly use four criteria. The criteria are derived from definitions in the Heritage Act 1977, encompass values in the Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter, and have been standardised by the Heritage Office – Heritage NSW. These criteria are historical, aesthetic, social and scientific significance.

Further refining an assessment of significance, the degree of significance reflects the rarity, representativeness and integrity of an item or site. The level of significance is defined by whether an item or site is held to be significant in a state or local historical, geographical or community context.

Heritage assessment criteria

(Gazetted following amendments to the Heritage Act in April 1999).

Criterion (a)	Important in the course, or pattern, of cultural or natural history.
Criterion (b)	Strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in cultural or natural history.
Criterion (c)	Important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement.
Criterion (d)	Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
Criterion (e)	Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of cultural or natural history.
Criterion (f)	Possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of cultural or natural history.
Criterion (g)	Important in demonstrating principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places/environments.

For each assessment criterion a simplified explanation of these "heritage yardsticks" for significance is set out below.

	Heritage Value	Heritage criterion
1	Historical	Part of a significant historical development.
2	Association	Associated with an important person/s.
3	Aesthetic or technical	Item of beauty or technical achievement.
4	Social	Important to a particular community or cultural group.
5	Research	Significant for present or future researchers.
6	Rarity	One of very few examples of its type.
7	Representative	Good example of its type (i.e. typical example).
8	Integrity	Degree of preservation or intactness.

These criteria are explained in greater detail below;

6.2 Criterion A: Historical Significance

An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW cultural or natural history.

Guidelines for inclusion are:

- Shows evidence of a significant human activity
- Is associated with a significant activity or historical phase.
- Maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity.

Guidelines for exclusion are:

- Has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes.
- Provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance.
- Has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association.

6.3 Criterion B: Associational Significance

An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW cultural or natural history.

Guidelines for inclusion are:

- Shows evidence of a significant human occupation
- Is associated with a significant event, person, or group of persons.

Guidelines for exclusion are:

- Has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important people or events.
- Provides evidence of people or events that are of dubious historical importance.
- Has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association.

6.4 Criterion C: Aesthetic/Technical Significance

An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.

Guidelines for inclusion are:

- Shows, or is associated with, creative technical innovation or achievement.
- Is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement.
- Is aesthetically distinctive.
- Has landmark qualities.
- Exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology.

Guidelines for exclusion are:

- Is not a major work by an important designer or artist.
- Has lost its design or technical integrity.
- Its positive visual or sensory appeal or landmark or scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded.
- Has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement.

6.5 Criterion D: Social Significance

An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Guidelines for inclusion are:

- Is important for its associations with an identifiable group.
- Is important to a community's sense of place.

Guidelines for exclusion are:

- Is only important to the community for amenity reasons.
- Is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative.

6.6 Criterion E: Research Significance

An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW cultural or natural history.

Guidelines for inclusion are:

- Has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information.
- Is an important benchmark or reference site or type.
- Provided evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere.

Guidelines for exclusion are:

- Has little archaeological or research potential.
- Only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites.
- The knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture.
- Considered to be a fairly common structure. Not considered to qualify under this criterion.

6.7 Criterion F: Rarity

An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW cultural or natural history.

Guidelines for inclusion are:

- Provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process.
- Demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost.
- Shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity.
- Is the only example of its type.
- Demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest.
- Shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community.

Guidelines for exclusion are:

- Is not rare.
- Is numerous but under threat.

6.8 Criterion G: Representativeness

An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW cultural or natural places.

Guidelines for inclusion are:

- Is a fine example of its type.
- Has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items.
- Has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity.
- Is a significant variation to a class of items.
- Is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type.
- Is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size.
- Is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held.

Guidelines for exclusion are:

- Is a poor example of its type.
- Does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type.
- Does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type.

6.9 Integrity

An item has potential significance if it has a high degree of integrity (intactness).

6.10 Gradings of significance

In applying the above criteria it is not necessary for each criterion to be satisfied. High significance in one criterion may be sufficient to warrant State heritage listing. In most cases, however, a significant place will be important under more than one criterion. Each heritage criterion may be graded as having either high, moderate or low heritage significance.

Grading	Justification
High	The heritage criterion demonstrates a key element of the item's significance.
Moderate	The heritage criterion contributes to the overall significance of the item. This significance may be in association with other sites or other criteria, but unlikely to justify heritage listing.
Low	The heritage criterion is of interest only. It may detract from the significance of the item.

In urban planning situations, for example conservation areas, the effect of an item on its context is more important than individual merit. So a place may be ranked as contributing, neutral or detracting, depending on whether it has a positive or negative effect on its context. In situations where a place consists of many layers of alteration, some of higher heritage significance than others, then its level of preservation (integrity or intactness) is crucial. This may be ranked from exceptional to intrusive, depending on the degree of alterations to the place:

Grading	Justification
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding, directly contributing to an item's local and state significance.
High	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance.
Moderate	Altered or modified elements. Elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item.
Low	Alterations detract from significance. Difficult to interpret.
Intrusive	Damaging to the item's heritage significance

7. ASSESSING HERITAGE NOMINATIONS

7.1 Recommendations for Local Environmental Plan

The places that contribute to an appreciation of local heritage are recommended for inclusion in the heritage schedule of the Local Environmental Plan. An inventory with some history and statement of significance for each place is prepared on the attached schedule in Part 2: Heritage Items & Statement of Significance.

7.2 Places assessed in this heritage review

The list of places identified in the heritage review is recommended to be set out as a draft heritage schedule to the format required by the NSW Department of Planning. It is simply the list of places identified in the heritage review as being of heritage significance.

Each place has been assessed for heritage value, using the standard method, with a significance statement prepared. Further information and assessment detail is usually able to be added over time, when further history research becomes available or when owners provide Heritage Impact Statements to Council.

Places that are already on the State Heritage Register should be noted as 'State'. All other noted places are of 'Local' significance. In the LEP schedule, conservation areas should be separated out from the 'general' category.

Council mapping staff should add the places identified in this heritage survey to the electronic mapping system for future reference and for possible incorporation into mapping for a revised LEP. Heritage surveys typically rely on local place names for identification. Council staff, who have the rates information and electronic maps to hand, should check addresses, Lot numbers and DP numbers.

Many of the places scheduled in the heritage review, if they were included in the LEP list, would be “symbolic listings”. These are the obvious heritage places that any community would retain in any case. They include the churches, the main civic buildings such as the 19th Century post offices, banks and commercial buildings in the main streets.

Note: Heritage is a mandatory consideration under Section 4.15 of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act.

7.3 Recommendations for LEP Heritage Schedule Listing

This review/report identified a number of unlisted items with potential heritage significance. These sites were researched / visited in the course of the review. As discussed, any ‘gaps’ in the existing listed heritage items were identified and additional places that were of potential heritage significance recommended for nomination. Site visits where possible to those potential heritage items were carried out.

Following assessment and analysis, these items have been recommended for inclusion in the Murrumbidgee LEP Heritage Schedule. The following list (Table 1) contains all places and items investigated that are recommended for inclusion in the Heritage Schedule of the Murrumbidgee LEP, provided there are no formal objections by the owners during the adoption process. This list may be revised after Council carries out a community consultation period. It should include:

- Letters to all owners informing them of the recommendation for nomination.
- Public advertising and exhibition process through newspapers or Council newsletter articles, on exhibition at libraries, Council Chambers, open days at public halls and other appropriate community locations

7.4 Locally & State Significant Places

This review/report has identified a number of unlisted items with potential heritage significance which are listed below;

Location	Item	Address	Current Listing	Recommended
Coleambally	Police Station	Cnr Brolga Place & Kookaburra Ave, Coleambally,	None	LEP
Coleambally	Post Office & Shopping Centre	33-35 Brolga Place, Coleambally,	None	LEP
Coleambally	Coleambally Community Hall	Kingfisher Avenue, Coleambally,	None	LEP
Coleambally	St Mark the Evangelist Anglican Church	26 Kookaburra Avenue, Coleambally,	None	LEP
Coleambally	Uniting Church	13 Kingfisher Avenue, Coleambally,	None	LEP
Coleambally	Catholic Church of St Peter	20 Kingfisher Avenue, Coleambally,	None	LEP
Coleambally	St Peters Primary School	Currawong Crescent, Coleambally,	None	LEP
Coleambally	Coleambally Central School	11 Kingfisher Avenue, Coleambally,	None	LEP
Coleambally	Bucyrus Class 3 Dragline	Lions Park, Kingfisher Avenue, Coleambally,	None	LEP
Coleambally	Water Tower	Kingfisher Avenue, Coleambally,	None	LEP
Coleambally	Coleambally Memorial Swimming Pool	Falcon Rd, Coleambally,	None	LEP
Coleambally	Coleambally Community Club	3 Falcon Rd, Coleambally,	None	LEP
Coleambally	Coleambally Station	Four Corners Road, Coleambally,	None	LEP
Coleambally	Kyola Station	110 Kyola Road, Coleambally,	None	LEP
Coleambally	The Avenue	The Avenue Donald Ross Drive, Coleambally,	None	LEP
Coleambally	Gala Vale	Kulki Lane, via Coleambally,	None	LEP

Coleambally	Argoon Church	Cnr Kulki Ln and Stud Park North Road, Argoon	None	LEP
Coleambally	Coleambally Main Canal Bridge No. 2	Euroly Road, Coleambally,	Section 170	LEP
Coleambally	Coleambally Offtake Bridge Regulator	Coleambally, NSW	Section 170	LEP
Darlington Point	Warangesda Aboriginal Mission and Station	"Warangesda", Darlington Point,	SHR 01810 LEP A4	LEP
Darlington Point	Waddi Creek Scarred Trees	Stock Street Darlington Point,	LEP A5	LEP
Darlington Point	Survey Tree "BM AN 42"	Kidman Way, Darlington Point,	None	LEP
Darlington Point	Darlington Point War Memorial	Carrington Street, Darlington Point,	None	LEP
Darlington Point	Police Station & Residence - Court House (former)	Punt Rd, Darlington Point,	LEP I1	LEP
Darlington Point	Darlington Point Church	2 Hay Road, (cnr Carrington St) Darlington Point,	None	LEP
Darlington Point	Residence	4 Hay Road, Darlington Point,	None	LEP
Darlington Point	Darlington Point Public School	Hay Road, Darlington Point,	None	LEP
Darlington Point	St Oliver Plunkett's Catholic Church	7 Hay Road, Darlington Point,	None	LEP
Darlington Point	Palm Tree Avenue	Hay Road, Darlington Point,	None	LEP
Darlington Point	St Paul's Anglican Church	23 Carrington Street, Darlington Point,	None	LEP
Darlington Point	Punt Hotel Point, NSW 270 6 Lot 1, DP 3754	5 Punt Rd, Darlington Point,	None	LEP
Darlington Point	Murrumbidgee Shire Hall	Carrington Street, Darlington Point,	None	LEP
Darlington Point	Courthouse Complex (former)	Darlington Street, Darlington Point,	LEP I1	LEP
Darlington Point	Darlington Point Wharf	Murrumbidgee River, Darlington Point,	None	LEP
Darlington Point	Tree	Darlington Street, Darlington Point,	None	No
Darlington Point	Club Building	Ryan Street, Darlington Point,	None	No
Darlington Point	Water Trough	Stock Street, Darlington Point,	None	LEP
Darlington Point	Darlington Point War Memorial Swimming Pool	Carrington Street, Darlington Point,	None	LEP
Darlington Point	Corner Store	53 Carrington Street, Darlington Point,	None	LEP
Darlington Point	Darlington Point Sports Club	6 Demamiel Street, Darlington Point,	None	LEP
Darlington Point	The Homestead / Kerarbury Station	Sturt Highway, Darlington Point,	LEP I3	LEP
Darlington Point	Toganmain Woolshed Precinct (including woolshed and associated buildings)	Sturt Highway, Darlington Point,	None	LEP
Darlington Point	Toganmain Station Homestead	Sturt Highway, Darlington Point,	None	LEP
Darlington Point	Tubbo Station Group Homestead, Woolshed	Sturt Highway, Darlington Point,	LEP I2	LEP

Jerilderie	Jerilderie Railway Station Group	Nowranie Street, Jerilderie,	SHR 01658 LEP I13	LEP
Jerilderie	Bank (Former)	45 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie,	LEP I9	LEP
Jerilderie	Blacksmiths Museum	17-19 Powell Street, Jerilderie,	LEP I17	LEP
Jerilderie	Jerilderie Courthouse (former)	106 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie,	LEP I10	LEP
Jerilderie	Jerilderie Ned Kelly Post & Telegraph Museum	15 Powell Street, Jerilderie,	LEP I16	LEP
Jerilderie	Jerilderie Police Stables	117B Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie,	LEP I11 & A3	LEP
Jerilderie	Jerilderie Public School and Residence	27-33 Bolton Street, Jerilderie ,	LEP I2	LEP
Jerilderie	Monash Park Grandstand	Nowranie Street, Jerilderie	LEP I1	LEP
Jerilderie	Printery	39-41 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie,	LEP I8	LEP
Jerilderie	St Andrew ' s Uniting Church	21 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie,	LEP I6	LEP
Jerilderie	Sir John Monash's House	30 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie,	LEP I7	LEP
Jerilderie	Royal Mail Hotel	16-20 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie,	LEP I5	LEP
Jerilderie	The Willows Museum	11 Powell Street, Jerilderie,	LEP I15 & A4	LEP
Jerilderie	CWA Building	10 Bolton Street, Jerilderie,	None	LEP
Jerilderie	Site of Park Homestead	Argoon Avenue, Jerilderie,	LEP A2	LEP
Jerilderie	St Joseph's Convent, Former	30 Coreen Street, Jerilderie,	LEP I18	LEP
Jerilderie	St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church	Cnr of Kennedy & Coreen Street s, Jerilderie,	LEP I4	LEP
Jerilderie	Roman Catholic Manse	19 Kennedy Street, Jerilderie,	LEP I12	LEP
Jerilderie	St Stephen ' s Anglican Church	72 Mahonga Street, Jerilderie,	LEP I14	LEP
Jerilderie	Murrumbidgee Council Offices	35 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie,	None	LEP
Jerilderie	Jerilderie Civic Hall	33 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie,	None	LEP
Jerilderie	Jerilderie Post Office (former)	6 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie,	None	LEP
Jerilderie	Jerilderie Cenotaph / War Memorial	Cnr Jerilderie & Powell Streets, Jerilderie,	None	LEP
Jerilderie	House	9 Coreen Street, Jerilderie,	None	LEP
Jerilderie	House	19 Coreen Street, Jerilderie,	None	LEP
Jerilderie	House	65 Nowranie Street, Jerilderie,	None	LEP
Jerilderie	House	39 Mahonga Street, Jerilderie,	None	LEP
Jerilderie	House	86 Mahonga Street, Jerilderie,	None	LEP
Jerilderie	House	92 Mahonga Street, Jerilderie,	None	LEP
Jerilderie	House	76 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie,	None	LEP
Jerilderie	House, former doctors practice	94 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie,	None	LEP

Jerilderie	Old Coree Homestead and Farm Buildings	1850 Conargo Road, Jerilderie,	LEP I3	LEP
Jerilderie	Wunnamurra Homestead Complex / Outbuildings	2797 Berrigan Rd, Jerilderie,	None	LEP
Jerilderie	The Cape	Cape Road, Jerilderie,	LEP A3	LEP
Jerilderie	Booroobanilly Church & School	Booroobanilly Rd, via Jerilderie,	None	LEP
Jerilderie	The Yanko Store	1063 Kidman Way, Via Jerilderie	LEP I19	LEP
Jerilderie	Jerilderie Rock Weir	Billabong Creek, Jerilderie,	Section 170	LEP
Jerilderie	Coonong Weir	Colombo Creek, Jerilderie,	Section 170	LEP
Jerilderie	Algudgrie Weir	Billabong Creek, Jerilderie,	Section 170	LEP
Jerilderie	Cocketegedong Weir	Colombo Creek, Jerilderie,	Section 170	LEP

7.5 Recommended Conservation Areas

During the review, it became apparent that some places share strong thematic characteristics, and their significance could be better appreciated if they were considered as part of a group or area. The proposed conservation areas are:

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DARLINGTON POINT MAIN STREET AREA

Darlington Point Main Street area comprises of around 15 buildings forming the businesses and civic centre of the town located just west of the Murrumbidgee River Crossing. This main street area provides the services for the township and regional population and demonstrates the economic development of the town from the late 19th century through to mid 20th century.

The chronological relationships of the various buildings in the mainstreet area are significant in that they show the development of the town over a considerable period. The Bridge Street and Punt Street area comprises many buildings that have local historic significance for the manner which is illustrative of the early 20th century economic development, the businesses/buildings include; The Punt Hotel, Butchers Shop, Pharmacy, Supermarket, Police Station, Post Office, Café, Coffee Lounge and Park/Rest Area – for photos see Table 2. below;

DARLINGTON POINT MAIN STREET AREA – BUILDING PHOTOGRAPHS

		
Punt Hotel	Butchers Shop	Vacant Shop
		
Pharmacy	Coffee Shop	Post Office

		
Police Station	Restaurant	Supermarket
		
Cafe	Park	Park + Bridge Street

Table 2: Photographs of Buildings and Main Street Area of Darlington Point

Proposed Darlington Point Heritage Conservation Area - proposed area hatched in red

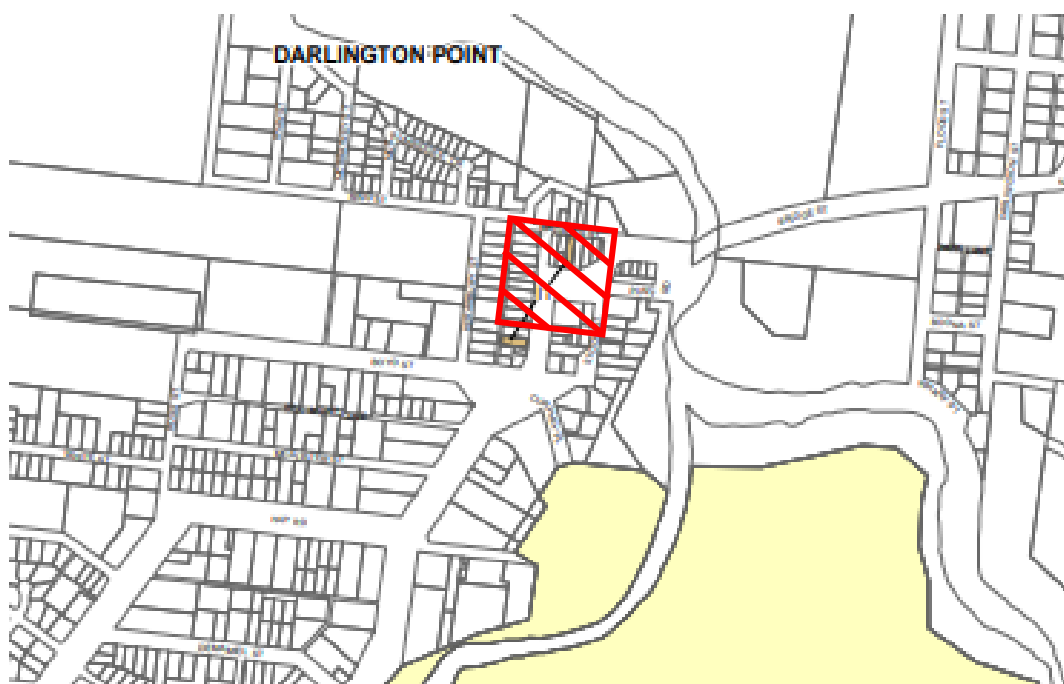


Fig 2: Image of the recommended Darlington Point Conservation Area

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE JERILDERIE MAIN STREET AREA

Jerilderie Main Street area is a mix of commercial and residential buildings in central area that provides the services for the township and regional population. Jerilderie Street is composed of commercial buildings and these are interspersed with residential buildings with small gardens which demonstrates the economic development of the town from the late nineteenth through to mid twentieth century. Jerilderie Street is also known as the Newell Highway. The Jerilderie St and Powell St area comprises many buildings that have local historic significance for the manner which is illustrative of the late 19th and early 20th century economic development, the businesses/buildings include; Jerilderie Hotel, Supermarket, Newsagency, Post Office, Café, Bakery, Café/Take-Away, Lolly Shop, Old & Motor Services, Computer, Old Traders building, Widmill and Houses in Powell St – for photos see Table 3. below;














JERILDERIE MAIN STREET AREA – BUILDING PHOTOGRAPHS		
		
Cafe	Motor Service	Newsagency
		
Post Office & Vinnies	Computer	Jerilderie Hotel
		
Old Motor Service	Café / Take-Away	Supermarket
		
Lolly Shop	Bakery	Old Traders
		
Windfill	House in Powell St	House in Powell St

Table 3: Photographs of Buildings and Main Street Area of Jerilderie

Jerilderie Heritage Conservation Area- current LEP area hatched in red

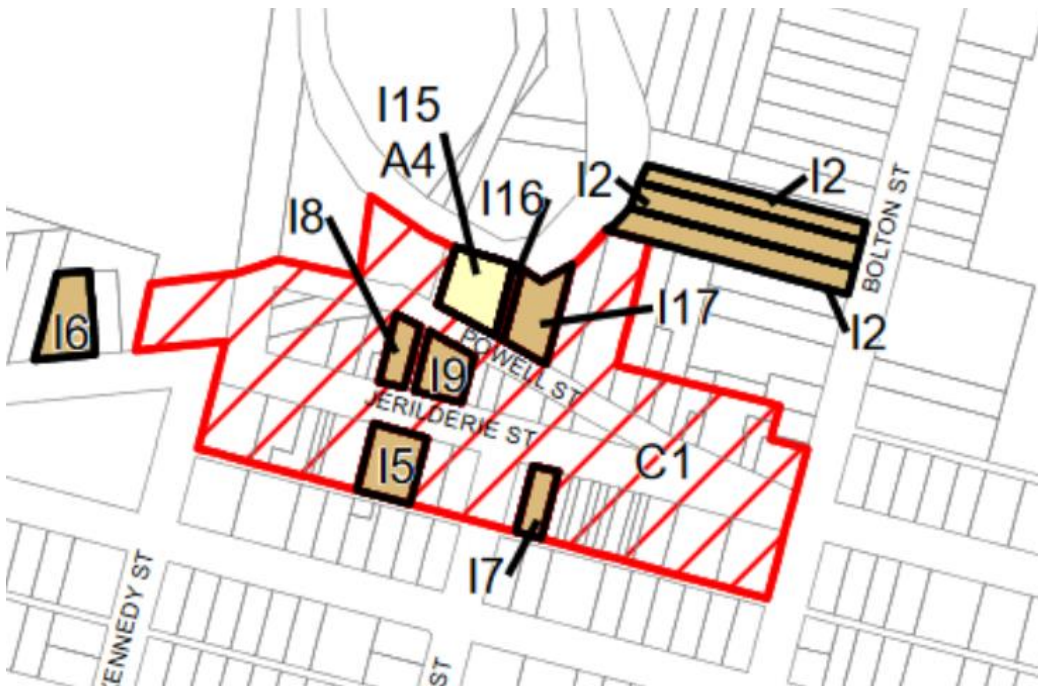


Fig 3: Image of the current Jerilderie Conservation Area

8 REFERENCES:

“State Heritage Inventory” Listings for Coleambally, Jerilderie and Darlington Point

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“History of Darlington Point” – Thomas E. Finley (1895- 1973)

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“Jerilderie Mainstreet Heritage Study” Jacqueline Durrant, 1996-1997

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Jerilderie Shire Council – Heritage Inventory Database (corrupt file), 2008

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“Police Stables Report” – Jerilderie Shire Council, 2002

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“History of Old Post and Telegraph Office” history paper L J Henery – Historian, 2020

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“Site of Residence and Printing Office of Jerilderie and Urana Gazette” history paper L J Henery – Historian, 2020

“The Park Residence” history paper L J Henery – Historian, 2020


“Argoon Church History Extract” history paper L J Henery – Historian, 2005


“The Woolshed A Riverina Anthology” Peter Freeman 1980


“The Homestead: A Riverina Anthology” Peter Freeman 1982



Part 2: Proposed Heritage Items & Statement of Significance



COLEAMBALLY

Name and Description of Item	Address	History & Heritage Significance - Statement of Significance	Photograph	Proposed Heritage Item / No.
Police Station	Cnr Brolga Place & Kookaburra Ave, Coleambally, NSW 2707 Lot 320 DP 602549	<p>Work was started in 1978 on the construction of a temporary Police Station and a residence at the current location of Brolga Place and Kookaburra Ave. Work was undertaken by the Public Works Department and was completed in late 1979. The Police Station commenced operation as a one-man station in September 1979. Renovations were made and completed by 1981. The police station is in a prominent location in Coleambally's 'mainstreet', constructed of brickwork with tiled roof and distinctive clerestory window and verandah.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The Police Station is of social and historical significance due to its association with law enforcement and its continued use as a police station and for its contribution to the streetscape.</p>		YES


Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Post Office & Shopping Centre	33-35 Brolga Place, Coleambally, NSW 2707 Lot 113 DP 236144	<p>A request was made for a post office in 1962 but it was declined as there was “insufficient need”; and it was not until the town was opened mid 1968 that action was taken to provide a letter receiver and public telephone. By 1969 there were 23 other businesses in operation, with 47 building blocks available. At a meeting held at the Coleambally school, the town was promised a postal manager from Narrandera if requested, and the Murrumbidgee Shire indicated that a post office would be included in the building of its current shopping centre. The Post Office officially opened on 1 April 1970.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The Post Office is socially significant having being established in 1970 and in continued operation for 50 years serving the residents of Coleambally.</p>		YES




Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Coleambally Community Hall	Kingfisher Avenue, Coleambally, NSW 2707 Lot 118 DP 527599	<p>The Community Hall opened with fanfare in 1968 and was central to the official town dedication on 27 June 1968. Coleambally was opened by the Hon. Pat Morton Minister of Local Government and Highways, with local member for Murrumbidgee Al Grasby, David Fairburn Minister for National Development, Cr J McInnes Shire President giving speeches in front of the 150 official guests and over 1500 people in attendance. The hall has continued being available to the Coleambally community for over 50 years as a place for public gatherings/events, weddings, etc</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The building is of cultural and social significance having been constructed and in use by the local community of Coleambally for over 50 years and for its association with the dedication ceremony for the establishment of Coleambally in 1968 and the dignitaries in attendance.</p>		YES




Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
St Mark the Evangelist Anglican Church	26 Kookaburra Avenue, Coleambally, NSW 2707 Lot 74 DP 236144	<p>The Anglican church was opened on St Mark's Day - 25 April 1969 by the Rt Reverend J.R Grindrod, Bishop of Riverina. Anglican services had been held all over the region, Argoon, Darlington Point and Griffith, but there was no Church in Coleambally. In April 1967, plans were adopted to build St Marks Centre, Work was commenced in December 1968, Mr. Stewart McDonald was the Builder with works completed in April 1969.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The Anglican Church has social significance as a place of worship in Coleambally and the architecture is representative of mid twentieth century brick rural churches.</p>		YES
Uniting Church	13 Kingfisher Avenue, Coleambally, NSW 2707 Lot 24 DP 234758	<p>In 1966, shearers quarters were purchased from 'Coleambally Station' and later moved to Coleambally. After much effort "converted" for church use. The first Presbyterian service at the "new" building was held in March 1968. As time passed and population grew, the building begun to look out of place. Therefore in 1980 major renovations were completed by local builder Reg Cowie and it was dedicated on the 15th November, 1980.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The Presbyterian/Uniting Church has been a place of worship in Coleambally for over 50 years and is socially significant. The architecture and simple layout is representative of late twentieth century rural churches constructed in brickwork.</p>		YES




Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Catholic Church of St Peter	20 Kingfisher Avenue, Coleambally, NSW 2707 Lot 20 DP 234758	<p>Catholic Mass in Coleambally was originally held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Len Arnold - 'Fairlie Grange' until May 1969 when the service was moved to the Coleambally Hall. The presbytery designed by Seraty and Smith of Melbourne and submitted to the Shire in 1967 and was later to become the school headmasters residence. The arrival of Fr Bob Leaver in 1980 saw him request a larger and more suitable place for mass. It was decided to build a new church, with \$40,000 promised from the diocese. Tenders were called in 1981, and work completed in 1982. The church was opened on 12 December 1982 by the Most Reverend F.P. Carroll D.D. Bishop of Wagga Wagga.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Church is socially significant having been a place of worship for the Catholics of Coleambally and district and its association with Bishop Carroll of Wagga Wagga. The building has aesthetic significance being constructed as a 'modern' style red brick church that is representative of twentieth century rural churches.</p>		YES
St Peters Primary School	Currawong Crescent, Coleambally, NSW 2707 Lot 87 DP 236144	<p>In the period of 1964-1969 land space of 2 ½ hectares was allocated as a school area. St Peter's School was blessed and opened in January 1970 by Bishop Francis Carroll with an enrolment of 68 children. The first Parish Priest was Fr Peter O'Leary and Sunday Masses were held in the upstairs classroom until the church was built in 1982.</p> <p>In 1997 the school underwent a major refurbishment where all classrooms were updated and the administration area moved to downstairs. A multipurpose room was built in 2003 and has been used for a variety of activities most recently as a Creative Arts Room.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>This building and its setting are historically associated with the development of Coleambally and is significant for its continued use in teaching catholic students over the past 50 years. The two storey school building has streetscape importance.</p>		YES

Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Coleambally Central School	11 Kingfisher Avenue, Coleambally, NSW 2707 Lot 25 DP 234758	<p>The Coleambally Central school evolved from the Argoon School where it became kind of a secondary annexe, in 1966 whilst waiting for the Coleambally school to be constructed.</p> <p>The designs for the school were approved in 1966 and the construction commenced under the supervision of the Dept of Public Works and the first brick building was completed for occupation by students in January 1967. In February 1969 the secondary part of the school was extended for senior students up to year 10. The Coleambally Central school put together a commemorative book that celebrated 50 years of operation in April 2013.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The school is a major public building for Coleambally and has social significance for its role in educating the students of the town and district for over 50 years. The substantial cluster of brick buildings have streetscape presence.</p>		YES
Bucyrus Class 3 Dragline	Lions Park, Kingfisher Avenue, Coleambally, NSW 2707 Lot 313 DP 255769	<p>Bucyrus Class 3 Dragline is one of four machines that were imported from the USA in 1935 and used to excavate the main channels in the Murray Valley and the Coleambally Irrigation area. The huge machine was "walked" to Coleambally from Deniliquin following completion of the Mulawa canal. It started digging channels in the Coleambally district in 1958. In 1978 the machine was driven to its present site where it is a reminder of the scale of work involved in establishing the Coleambally Irrigation Area. It is still in working condition. The sign beside the vehicle offers the following specifications: Weight: 130 tonnes; Speed: 3 km/hr; Bucket Size: 4 cubic metres.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Bucyrus Class 3 Dragline is a landmark in the region and is significant due to its association with the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the establishment of water canals for irrigation within the Coleambally area.</p>		YES



Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Water Tower	Kingfisher Avenue, Coleambally, NSW 2707 Lot 534 DP 1097168	<p>This unique reservoir was erected by Murrumbidgee Shire Council to serve the new town of Coleambally. The tower was designed by Willing & Partners which was approved by the Public Works Department and constructed in 1968 by F.J Thomson and Co. Not only does the local water tower have the unique "wine glass" shape but it is decorated with a mosaic which has approximately 80,000 tiles. The mosaic depicts the history of the town and district. The height is 24 m with a capacity of 1 million litres.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> This water reservoir is unique and is significant to the Murrumbidgee and Coleambally Irrigation Areas and has aesthetic significance due to its 'wine glass' shape.</p>		YES
Coleambally Memorial Swimming Pool	Falcon Rd, Coleambally, NSW 2707 Lot 86 DP 236144	<p>After 7 years of fundraising by the local community following a drowning tragedy, and after support from the Shire, with grants from Department of Sport and Recreation and the Department of Public Works, the design was finalised and Tenders were called for in 1977, with the successful party Mr Paul Ryan (builder) from Jerilderie.</p> <p>The Coleambally Memorial Swimming Pool was officially opened by the Hon. W Booth Minister for Sport & Recreation on the 25 November 1978. The swimming pool plaque states <i>"The Coleambally Memorial Swimming Pool is dedicated to those who lost lives in this area through lack of swimming facilities"</i>.</p> <p>The Lions Club constructed the toddlers pool in 1979 and installed the wire mesh fencing around the pool. In 1980 operations were handed over to the Murrumbidgee Shire.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The Coleambally Memorial Swimming Pool has social significance due to its association with community of Coleambally district and the fundraising efforts to establish the pool and its continued operation for over 30 years.</p>		YES


Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Coleambally Community Club	3 Falcon Rd, Coleambally, NSW 2707 Lot 115 DP 236144	From the first Committee meeting in 1967, work commenced on the bowling greens in 1971. The first stage, originally constructed as the Coleambally Bowling Club in 1976 followed fundraising by the committee. The builders of the original club were Reg Cowie, Jim Watters and Geoff Rutledge and by 1981 the Club was extended to cater for over 600 members. <u>Statement of Significance</u> The Coleambally Community Club has social significance for its role serving the community of Coleambally and the adjacent sporting facilities for nearly 50 years.		YES
Coleambally Station & Homestead	Four Corners Road, Coleambally, NSW 2707 Lot 2 DP 75	The Ross Family settled and built timber 'split slab' house at Coleambally Station in 1883. The house was used until the 19302 when replaced by the new homestead. Donald Ross Snr was president of the Murrumbidgee Shire Council on several occasions during the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s. The property has been purchased by Chinese Investors and Servant Quarters were demolished and the Homestead building is in need of repair. <u>Statement of Significance</u> The property and Homestead are significant for the association with the Ross family early settlers in the region who made an important contribution to the Murrumbidgee Shire.	 Image c2010	YES
Kyola Station & Homestead	110 Kyola Road, Coleambally, NSW 2707 Lot 110 DP 750896	Kyloa Station and Homestead was purchased by the Kook Pastoral Family in the early 1900s expanding their buildings and was home to Francis Norman Kook and his wife Mildred for many years. <u>Statement of Significance</u> The property and homestead are significant to the shire for the association with the Kook family, early settlers of the region, and who through generations made an important contribution to the Murrumbidgee Shire.		YES



Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
The Avenue Homestead	Donald Ross Drive, Coleambally, NSW 2707 Lot 94 DP 750908	<p>The Kook family pastoralist of Darlington Point aquaried the well known estate 'the Avenue' in the 1870's with H Kook and Son JF Kook being presidents of the Murrumbidgee Shire Council. The homestead was built in 1936 by John Edward Kook and named 'The Avenue' and the association with the Kook family ended in the c2000s and now forms part of Baida Chicken Enterprises.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The property and homestead are significant to the shire for the association with the Kook family, early settlers of the region, and who through generations made an important contribution to the Murrumbidgee Shire.</p>	 <p>Historic Image</p>	YES
Gala Vale Homestead	Kulki Lane, via Coleambally, NSW 2707 Lot DP 75	<p>Gala Vale was purchased in 1896 by Charles W. L. Bull and he built a pise house on the site of the current homestead. In 1922 he removed the front part of the pise house and commenced building the current homestead, which was designed by an American architect who left before the build was completed. In the 1930's the middle part was of the house which is now the kitchen, walk in pantry and servery, bathroom, dining room and a sunroom was completed.</p> <p>In the 1960's, the last part of the pise house was demolished. This part of the pise building housed the old Gala Vale telephone exchange (which was manned by Dulce, Edith and Mabel Bull) a big dining hall, bathroom, kitchen and replaced with a sunroom, laundry, bedroom and bathroom. The timber was milled and the bricks were made on the property not far from the current house.</p> <p>Some of the trees in the garden are nearly 100 years old, with now large red gum tree that Gladys Black (nee Bull) brought back from the Yanco Creek, a South African Cape Chestnut tree and the palm trees.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The property and homestead are significant for its long association with the Bull family, who through generations have lived on and maintained the homestead and property. The Homestead has aesthetic significance important "Bungalow" style residence with bay windows, wrap around verandah and imposing upper gabled ended room and balcony.</p>	  <p>Historic Image</p>	YES




Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Argoon Church	Cnr Kulki Lane & Stud Park North Road, Argoon via Coleambally, NSW 2707 Lot 1 DP 983936	<p>The first Church in the Charge was built in the Argoon area, on the south-west corner of Stud Park North Road and Kulki Lane, in 1883. The land was donated by Thomas Hodges Mate who owned the adjacent Kulki Station. In conjunction with the donation of the land by Mr Mate, the erection of the Argoon Church came about through the financial and in-kind assistance received from T Keenan, the Ross Brothers of Coleambally Station, Thomas Beveridge of "Pine Grove", Mr M Thompson of "Fernbank", J Graham of "Sunnyside" and James Walker. The Anglican and Uniting Churches of Coleambally still conduct services at the Argoon Church and as recently as 9 July 2005 a wedding ceremony was performed in the Church.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The Church has social Significance for its association with the religious community of Argoon and has been a fine example of a small timber church in a remote rural area.</p>		YES
Coleambally Main Canal Bridge No. 2	Euroly Road, Coleambally, NSW 2707 Lot 1 DP 109274	<p>Bridge No. 2 is of some historical significance given its association with the Gogeldrie Weir and Coleambally Main Canal project. The Coleambally Main Canal was an important element of the Gogeldrie Weir project. However, the bridge's significance in this regard is limited, as it is an aesthetically and technically unremarkable bridge structure.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> Bridge no 2 is significant because of its association in the establishment of Coleambally Irrigation Area and being part of the main canal project.</p>		YES
Coleambally Main Canal Offtake Bridge Regulator	Euroly, via Coleambally, NSW 2707 Lot 6 DP 109274	<p>Coleambally Bridge Regulator has historical significance given its association with the Gogeldrie Weir and Coleambally Main Canal project, which commenced in 1958 under the authority of the Gogeldrie Weir and Main Diversion Canals Act 1957. The 'regulator' has some technical interest and has aesthetic qualities.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The Offtake Bridge Regulator is significant because of being part of the main canal project and its association in the establishment of the Coleambally Irrigation Area. The structure is significant due to its technical and aesthetic qualities.</p>		YES




DARLINGTON POINT




Name and Description of Item	Address	History & Heritage Significance - Statement of Significance	Photograph	Proposed Heritage Item / No.
Warangesda Aboriginal Mission and Station	<p>"Warangesda", Darlington Point, NSW 2706</p> <p>Part Lot 275 DP 750908</p>	<p>The Warangesda mission site contains a rare suite of Aboriginal Mission and Station building ruins and archaeological relics which demonstrate the evolving pattern of Aboriginal cultural history and the Aboriginal land rights struggle. The remains at this place provide a unique insight into the planning and development of a Christian mission and Aboriginal station in late 19th and early 20th century NSW. Warangesda means Camp of Mercy. Warangesda was established in Darlington Point around 1880 as a mission for Aboriginal people from near and far. Warangesda consisted of many buildings including, a school, a girl's dormitory, a church, a rations store with a butcher shop addition and a quarters for single men. Up to 200 people lived on Warangesda at some times.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Warangesda mission site contains a rare suite of Aboriginal Mission and Station building ruins and archaeological relics which demonstrate the evolving pattern of Aboriginal cultural history and the Aboriginal land rights struggle. The remains at this place provide a unique insight into the planning and development of a Christian mission and Aboriginal station in late 19th and early 20th century NSW. Warangesda is historically important for its institutionalisation of Indigenous Australians, of generational change and adaptation of that group. It is also the site of early political activism, including an Aboriginal community strike in 1883. The place has historic significance for its role in the founding or growth of other Aboriginal communities.</p> <p>Refer to State Listing for complete details: https://apps.environment.nsw.gov.au/dpcheritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5055095 </p>	 	<p>State listed 01810</p> <p>Current A4</p>



Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Waddi Creek Scarred Trees	Stock Street Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Lot 2 DP - unknown	Location and condition unknown <u>Statement of Significance</u>		Current A5
Survey Tree "BM AN 42", Darlington Point	Kidman Way, Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Lot 2 DP - unknown	<p>The Darlington survey tree is a rare surviving example of a marked tree - a shield carved into the face of the tree, painted white, has been inscribed with a surveyors' benchmark, which comprises chiselled "V" section lettering "BM AN 42". As a benchmark it was used for survey levelling (transferring height datum) in the period after 1932 for the reconstruction works along the Kidman Way. The galvanised nail that was used to represent the height datum can still be seen at the base of the tree.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The tree is significant as a rare surviving example of survey markings from the early 20th Century and relates to the upgrading and reconstruction works along the Kidman Way.</p>		YES

Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Darlington Point War Memorial	Carrington Street, Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Lot 3, Section 2, DP 3754	<p>The War Memorial is a rectangular stone pedestal surmounted by a 'broken' column of polished granite. An engraved band of vines leaves circles the column. Inscriptions of veterans' names are engraved and gilded. The monument is set on two steps and is surrounded by a small circular rose garden and paving located in front of the Murrumbidgee Council Shire offices.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The Darlington Point War Memorial is socially significant to the Community due to the honoring of all those locals who served in wars/conflict over the last 100 years.</p>		Current I1
Police Station & Residence - Court House (former)	Punt Rd, Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Lot 3, Section 1, DP 3754	<p>The Police Station, Residence and Courthouse were constructed on this site in the 1950's to replace the ageing complex on the north side of the river and it's a good example of a timber rural 'law enforcement' building.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The Police Station and Courthouse (former) has social significance for the Darlington Point community as a place of law enforcement over the last 60 years.</p>		Current I1

Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Darlington Point Church	2 Hay Road, (cnr Carrington St) Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Lot 6 DP 759030	<p>The Church was constructed in simple timber 'Gothic' style and opened in 1893 as a place of worship for Presbyterian's in Darlington Point. It and later became the Uniting Church until its closure and deconsecrating in c2005.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The former Presbyterian Church is significant and its ecclesiastical architecture is representative of late nineteenth century small timber rural churches common throughout regional NSW.</p>		YES
Residence	4 Hay Road, Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Lot 233 DP750908	<p>This intact 'Inter-War Bungalow' style residence with many architectural features of the period was constructed on the Hay Road as the Presbyterian Manse in c1930. This residence/former manse is unique for Darlington Point.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The residence has architectural significance as an excellent example of an intact 'Inter-War Bungalow' style residence and its association with the Presbyterian Church.</p>		YES
Darlington Point Public School	Hay Road, Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Lots 228, 229 & 230 DP 750908	<p>The Darlington Point Public School was established in 1882 on the north side of the river. The present site in Hay Road was settled on in 1934 and a timber classroom building was transported from the north side and re-erected on this site, it later becoming the school library. The school was upgraded for a short time to a Central School in 1968 and includes a number of additional buildings that date from that time.</p> <p>The centenary was celebrated in 1982 with dedication plaques stating "27 February 1982, the Hon. A P L Gordon, Minister for Local Government unveiled this plaque to mark the centenary of the Darlington Point Public School". The school put together a commemorative book for its centenary.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The School Building and its setting on the Hay Road are associated with the development of Darlington Point and significance placed on Education by the community and its continued use as a school for nearly 80 years.</p>		YES

Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
St Oliver Plunkett's Catholic Church	7 Hay Road, Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Lot 211 DP750908	<p>The Catholic Church in Darlington Point is of ecclesiastical design in brick buttresses and steep pitched corrugated iron roofing. The Foundation stone was laid on 29 November 1925 by the Right Reverend J.W. Dwyer Bishop of Wagga Wagga.</p> <p>The St Oliver Plunkett's Catholic Church is a place of worship which has been in continued use for nearly 100 years.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The church has social significance due to its continued operation for nearly 100 years for the catholic parishioners of Darlington Point. The Church has aesthetic significance with the architecture being representative of early twentieth century rural churches.</p>		YES
Palm Tree Avenue	Hay Road, Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Road Reserve	<p>The Canary Island palm trees are of aesthetic significance as they are a significant landscape element in Hay Road, and they contribute to the overall amenity and quality of the streetscape. Planted sometime after 1976.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Palm Trees are a significant landmark on the Hay Road at the front of the Primary School. The palm trees and contribute to overall aesthetic quality of the streetscape.</p>		YES
St Paul's Anglican Church	23 Carrington Street, Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Lot 132 DP 750908	<p>St Paul's Anglican Church is a red brick building with prominent court trusses, stained glass windows and corrugated roof, timber fretwork to Church and Narthex. Foundation Stone laid by Bishop of Riverina, E A Anderson on 15th August 1923.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>St Paul's Anglican Church is a socially and spiritually significant place of worship and for its continued use and association with Anglican's in Darlington Point. The Church is significant for its architecture being representative of early twentieth century brick rural churches common throughout regional NSW.</p>		YES



Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Punt Hotel	5 Punt Rd, Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Lot 1, Section 3, DP 3754	<p>The Punt Hotel having been re-built in 1925 following a fire in 1924 that destroyed the earlier 1897 timber hotel. This two storey hotel is a good example of the 1920's 'Inter-War' style hotel, with interesting brickwork and castellated parapet detailing. The brick Hotel has generous verandahs wrapping around the corner on two sides and is currently in good condition. The hotel is significant for being the social centre of Darlington Point for nearly 100 years.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Hotel is significant as a prominent and substantial two storey building in the town centre, with a finely detailed facade and double storey verandah. It has historical significance as the site of the first hotel in 1873, then being rebuilt in 1897 and again in 1925, with the hotel having aesthetic significance and its important contribution to the streetscape.</p>		YES
Murrumbidgee Shire Hall	Carrington Street, Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Lot 201 DP 750908	<p>The Shire Hall built in 1922 as replacement for the Recreation Hall (which burnt down in 1919) was designed by J H Robertson - architect of Narrandera. This large single storey brick building consists of entry, 2 ante rooms at the front of a large hall with raised stage. The Hall is designed in a 'Neo Classical' style with rendered base, pilasters, supporting a pediment and there are cantilever hoods over the windows & doors supported by dentils.</p> <p>The building was a venue for many civic and social occasions, including balls, weddings, concerts, film nights and even served as a library and doctor's consulting rooms. Today the hall is occupied by a charitable organisation.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Shire Hall is of cultural and social significance having been constructed and used by the local Darlington Point community for nearly 100 years. The Hall is significant for its aesthetic qualities, contribution to streetscape and association with Narrandera architect, J H Robertson.</p>	 	YES


Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Courthouse Complex (former)	Darlington Street, Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Lot 7002 DP 1021253	<p>Built in 1882 the Courthouse consists of a Court Room Magistrate's chamber. Hearings by magistrates continued to be held at the court until after WWII. The court room was the venue for the meeting of the newly formed Murrumbidgee Shire Council in 1906.</p> <p>This site includes the 'relocated' Murrumbidgee Shire Council Chambers constructed in 1908 in Carrington St and due to the construction of the new Council Offices was salvaged and transported to this site in 1989 and forms part of the Darlington Point Museum site.</p> <p>The site is managed by Heritage Darlington Point</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The former Darlington Point Courthouse complex is significant due to its association with the provision of law and justice and being the first courthouse built in the town, which demonstrates the confidence in the growing importance of the town as major port along the Murrumbidgee River during the nineteenth century.</p>	 	YES



Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Darlington Point Wharf	Murrumbidgee River, Darlington Point, NSW 2706	<p>With the town itself being established as a river crossing town for pastoral purposes, where travellers once crossed the river by punt. From the 1850's many paddle steamers transported produce along the Murrumbidgee River, with the 'River Wharf' being built of redgum. In 1881 tenders were called for the building of a public wharf, with construction completed in 1883 for £2000.</p> <p>Almost immediately the wharf had little use as the river paddle steamers were in decline due to the expanding and more reliable railway network around the Riverina and southern NSW. The PS Wagga Wagga was one of the last operational paddle steamers to ply the Murrumbidgee, from 1884 it journeyed from Narrandera to Mildura carting timber, wool and general cargo until it sank near Narrandera in 1918. A few boats continued to work the river until 1930 and all that exists now of the old wharf are some pylons in the river adjacent to the north bank.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The 'River Wharf' remaining structure has historical significance for its association with paddle steamers that plied their trade along the Murrumbidgee River from Narrandera to Mildura carting timber, wool and general cargo, from the 1880's to the 1930's and the importance of the 'inland river' system in developing towns and trade across regional NSW.</p>		YES
Club Building	Ryan Street, Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Lot 276 DP 750908	<p>The former "Fishing Club" building located in Ryan Street adjacent to the Murrumbidgee River was constructed in the c1960's for club and community purposes prior to its closure in c2000. The site was early used for brick making with evidence of structure and kilns on the site prior to the Club's construction.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The Darlington Point "Fishing Club" building has some social significance due to its use as a community organisation for around 40 years before its closure.</p>		NO

Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Tree	Darlington Street, Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Road reserve	<p>This 120 year old 'Mulberry' tree is located at the southern end of Darlington Street. Its position potentially indicates it is older as appears to predate survey of the land, what was then yard or garden now aligns with the middle of the road. The tree is about 5-6 metres tall, with a spread of over 12 metres. It still fruits reliably every summer. It was mentioned in a <i>Narrandera Argus</i> article, 'Darlington Point in the Early Days' (20 April 1935, p. 5).</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> This 120 year old 'Mulberry' tree is located in the road reserve at the south end of Darlington Street and has significance for the people of Darlington Point who have picked mulberry's over many years.</p>		NO
Water Trough	Stock Street, Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Road Reserve	<p>The horse and dog trough is significant as they form part of the Annis and George Bills Estate, which was established to provide watering facilities for horses after George's death in 1927. The horse and dog troughs are historically and socially significant at a local level. They are associated with Annis and George Bills from c.1927, who established a fund in the early 20th century to provide adequate watering facilities for horses. These troughs which were produced by Rocla, Junee are just one structure of many hundreds of troughs throughout Australia.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The water trough is important to the development Darlington Point in the 1920's & 1930's and are historically and socially significant due to the association with Annis and George Bills and the placements of other such troughs in towns across regional NSW.</p>		YES
Darlington Point War Memorial Swimming Pool	Carrington Street, Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Lot 330 DP 750908	<p>The Darlington Point War Memorial Swimming Pool was officially opened by Hon. Davis Hughes, M.L.A; Minister for Public Works on 20 November 1971 and was supported by Murrumbidgee Shire Council - Shire President; D.F. Coughlan and Shire Clerk; I.V. Grump. This is a memorial pool with dressing sheds / change rooms and office.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The Darlington Point War Memorial Swimming Pool officially opened in 1971 and honors all who served in the wars and has social significance due to its association with veterans, and the community of Darlington Point as a swimming pool for 50 years.</p>		YES




Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Corner Store	53 Carrington Street, Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Lot 2 DP 785299	<p>The “Gumview” Corner store and take-away constructed in the c1960’s is a single storey block building that has been modified and extended over the years.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The “Gumview” Cafe is rare example of mid 20th century corner store for Darlington Point. It has social significance for its continued use as a corner store on Kidman Way for over 50 years.</p>		YES
Darlington Point Sports Club	6 Demamiel St, Darlington Point NSW 2706 Lot 247 DP 750908	<p>The Darlington Point Sports Club was first established in 1959 on a parcel of land corner of Demamiel & Carrington Streets. The bowling green was constructed under the guidance of the green keeper from Griffith Exie’s and was built using voluntary labour in 1961. The bowling green was being used regularly and money was raised to build a club house. The club house was built and finally the Club had permission to sell alcohol, became licensed in 1962. At first the club did not hire a manager, and committee members took it in turns behind the bar. However this changed and Tom Hartman was the first manager, and Tom Finley was the clubs first President. The Club has continued to operate and expand over the years.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Darlington Point Sports Club and its sporting facilities has social significance for its role serving the community of Darlington Point for over 70 years.</p>		YES


Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
The Homestead / Kerarbury Station	17644 Sturt Highway, Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Lot 1 DP 750877	<p>Kerarbury was one of the great nineteenth century Murrumbidgee River runs and by the 1880's had 18 miles of river frontage and 100,000 acres. The numerous station buildings which remain, have evolved over a lengthy period and are noted as being a <i>"well preserved example of a Riverina Station homestead complex"</i>. Kerarbury has since been known as 'the Homestead' and with the station buildings form homogenous groups dominated by the river and unified by the consistent use of timber and corrugated iron. These buildings include: the Sheep Buyer's cottage, the Barracks, the Engine room, Chinamen's hut, stables, chaff room, wool store, shearing shed, shearers' quarters and timber sheep & horse yard. The current owners, The Ryan Family, having acquired the property in the 1920s have continued to maintain the building, with the Homestead building undergoing stabilization, re-stumping and verandah reconstruction in 2012.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Homestead has historical significance as one of the great 19th Century Murrumbidgee River Runs with the station buildings forming a homogenous group around the aesthetically significant c1880s homestead. The property and homestead are significant due to its association with the Ryan family who have continued to run the property and preserve this important Riverina Station homestead complex for nearly 100 years.</p>		Current I3 National Trust Listed
Toganmain Woolshed Precinct (including woolshed and associated buildings)	Sturt Highway, Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Part of Lot 1, DP 750901	<p>Between 1875 and 2001, more than 7 million sheep have been shorn in the Toganmain woolshed. In September 1876, a record was set in the shed for 202,292 sheep being shorn by 92 blade shearers, which still stands today. The shed, between Darlington Point and Hay, was built in 1875 but has been out of action since the last shearing took place in 2001 when it was deemed not to comply with NSW WorkCover work, healthy and safety guidelines.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Toganmain Woolshed Precinct is significant with the woolshed obtaining a shearing record for the number of sheep shorn and being an early woolshed constructed with timber framing and corrugated cladding/roofing. The woolshed is significant as it exhibits a rare intact example and detailing of late 19th century woolshed when wool production was important to Australia's development.</p>		Current I4




Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Toganmain Station Homestead	Sturt Highway, Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Part of Lot 1, DP 750901	<p>Toganmain Station, located between Darlington Point and Carrathool on the southern side of the Murrumbidgee River, was one of the principal grazing properties in the Riverina. With about 13 miles of river frontage the station was first established by NSW's Colonial Secretary Sir Alexander Macleay whose initials gave Toganmain its distinctive AML brand. Toganmain's 167,000 acres were purchased by Thomas Robertson Senior in blocks commencing in 1867. It would remain in the Robertson family until 1988. Toganmain Station Homestead group was quite a little colony with numerous outbuildings including barracks, men's hut, stores, carpenters and blacksmith shops. The main homestead, including the reception rooms is comparatively new, and constructed of red brick, with verandahs.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Toganmain Homestead complex is significant for being associated with Sir Alexander Macleay and the Robertson family and the development of the house and outbuildings importantly demonstrated the confidence of pastoralism in the Riverina district in the mid 19th century.</p>	 <p>Historic Image</p>	YES




Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Tubbo Station Group Homestead, Woolshed	Sturt Highway, Darlington Point, NSW 2706 Lot2 DP 60242 & Lot 2 DP 1151669	<p>Tubbo Station, located near Whitton, still stands as one of the richest and largest grazing and sheep properties in the Riverina. Tubbo was first established during the mid-1800's by a Scottish squatter, John Peter, who managed successfully almost twenty runs, or over 740 000 acres, throughout this region by 1866. John Peter's Tubbo rose from meagre beginnings to become almost a village within itself, comprising of 7 smaller stations, a school, blacksmith and general store for its employees and their families. All of John Peter's stations boasted a reputed annual income of £40 000.</p> <p>The historical significance of Tubbo Station cannot be underestimated, since it is one of the few remaining stations that managed to avoid losing much of its holdings to government subdivision and soldier settlement. The woolshed is constructed with timber framing and corrugated cladding/roofing and extended/completed by the Riverina's master woolshed builder William Fadzean in 1906, and pronounced to be <i>"best woolshed in the land"</i>.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The Tubbo Station Group including the Homestead complex and woolshed is significant for being associated with John Peter and following his death the executors embarked on capital works, developing the house, outbuildings and woolshed. This expansion importantly demonstrated the confidence of pastoralism in the Riverina district in the late 19th century. The woolshed is significant as it exhibits a rare intact example and detailing of late 19th century woolshed when wool production was important to Australia's development.</p>	 	Current I2 National Trust Listed



JERILDERIE




Name and Description of Item	Address	History & Heritage Significance - Statement of Significance	Photograph	Proposed Heritage Item / No.
Jerilderie Railway Station Group	Nowranie Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 1 DP 774333	<p>The Jerilderie Railway Station Group and Station Masters Residence are important complimentary elements of an excellent example of a standard roadside station arrangement as designed by John Whitton and constructed by Charles Hardy builder of Wagga Wagga circa 1884.</p> <p>The Station building and Stations Masters Residence have retained much of their integrity in building forms and many architectural details. The Station Masters Residence retains roof form, three chimney flue tops, concave form verandah roof, chamfered posts and bressummer, cast iron corner brackets. Low roof pitch at 17.5 degrees is unusual for railway residences.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Jerilderie Railway Station Group and Station Masters Residence are important complimentary elements of an excellent example of a standard roadside station arrangement as designed by John Whitton and constructed by Charles Hardy builder of Wagga Wagga circa 1884. The Station building and Stations Masters Residence have retained much of their integrity in building forms and many architectural details. The Station and Station Masters Residence buildings are significant in a small relatively isolated rural town and it illustrates the importance the railways anticipated having in their development of the Jerilderie area and in wrestling trade away from Victoria. The Station Masters Residence and Station building group are important architectural and aesthetic items for the township of Jerilderie particularly as masonry structures derivative from British railways. The line and the station buildings was used during World War II for Defence purposes and was part of the transport network integral to the development of Tocumwal Airbase and the defence of the Australian Nation.</p> <p>For Full State Listing please refer: https://apps.environment.nsw.gov.au/dpcheritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5012058 </p>	  	<p>State Listed 01658</p> <p>Current I13</p> <p>National Trust Listed</p>



Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Bank (Former)	45 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 1, DP 9047148	<p>The Bank actually opened its doors for business on 25 August 1875, in what was once part of the Royal Mail Hotel. On 12 June 1877 the Bank of New South Wales became the registered owner of Lot 4 of the subdivision of the original Land Grant. Architect firm of Vahland & Getzschmann, Sandhurst, Victoria with the tender being awarded in 1879 to building contractor Mr A Frew, Albury and completed in March 1880. Additions were made in 1912 for new kitchen, dining room and laundry facilities. The Jerilderie branch of the Bank of New South Wales was closed on 22 February 1943, the official reason being given as the lack of availability of employees due to the war effort. In 1955 a branch of the Bank of New South Wales was re-opened on another site.</p> <p>In 2004 Roy Chaplin and Beth McMeeken purchased these old Bank premises, and re-instated this building to its former glory, culminating in its official opening on 18 March 2007.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The former bank building is indicative of the role banks had in the early economy of Jerilderie. It is a substantial building with cement rendering and cement rendered details. It is the only surviving building with such stylistic finishes in Jerilderie. The extent of the landscaped gardens is unusual in a commercial precinct.</p>		Current I9 National Trust Listed



Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Blacksmiths Museum	17-19 Powell Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 8 DP 69	<p>in April 1882 the property was purchased by Mark Amos Whitby, who then recommenced Blacksmithing on this site. While the Blacksmith property remained in the ownership of the Whitby family until it was sold to Lydia Collier in July 1918, it is not known whether any sons of Mark Whitby continued in the blacksmithing business.</p> <p>What is known however, is that Mr J C Burke leased the property and carried on a Blacksmith Shop for several years, until March 1912 when Neivandt Bros commenced a Blacksmith and Wheelwright business at the premises.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Blacksmith at the Traveller's Rest was possibly the blacksmith used by the Kelly Gang during their raid of Jerilderie in 1879. The Blacksmith at the Traveller's Rest is one of the structures associated with what was possibly the first hotel in Jerilderie.</p>	  <p>Historical Image</p>	Current I17
Jerilderie Courthouse (former)	106 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 228 DP820111	<p>The Jerilderie Courthouse was designed by the Colonial Architect James Barnett. It was constructed in 1874. It is a typical regional judiciary building of the period and as designed by the Colonial Architect's Office. It is a simple brick building with pleasing proportions. The Courthouse was used for the Roman Catholic Mass service prior to the construction of St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. Much of the internal joinery is extant and allows for an interpretation of the court procedures. The modifications to the building fabric illustrates the growth and changes to the judiciary. The Courthouse is associated with the Kelly Gang raid of 1879.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The former Jerilderie Courthouse is significant due to its association with the Colonial Architect James Barnett and with the Kelly Gang raid of 1879. The understated aesthetics of the courthouse building being constructed in 1874, is representative of typical regional judiciary buildings of the period throughout NSW.</p>		Current I10


Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Jerilderie Ned Kelly Post & Telegraph Museum	15 Powell Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 50 DP 69	<p>The Jerilderie Post and Telegraph Office was integral to the success of the Kelly raid on Jerilderie. By disabling the telegraph the Kelly Gang could hold the town hostage. The Post and Telegraph office illustrates former communication technologies. The location of the Post & Telegraph Office highlights the commercial importance of Powell Street during the nineteenth century.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Jerilderie Post and Telegraph Office was integral to the success of the Kelly raid on Jerilderie. By disabling the telegraph the Kelly Gang could hold the town hostage. The Post and Telegraph office illustrates former communication technologies. The location of the Post & Telegraph Office highlights the commercial importance of Powell Street during the nineteenth century.</p>		Current I16
Jerilderie Police Stables	117B Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 7036 DP 1087007	<p>The stables are part of the justice precinct and this includes the courthouse and the police station and residences. The stables demonstrate a building type that was commonly found in a justice precinct and particularly during the nineteenth century.</p> <p>They are believed to be associated with the 1879 Kelly Gang raid of Jerilderie.</p> <p>The design of the stables reflects the specific nature of stable design during the nineteenth century. Stables from this period were designed to provide adequate light, ventilation and waste management.</p> <p>Some time during 1862/1863 the Government established a police presence in Jerilderie when they occupied the former store of George Cadell, located immediately behind, or north, of the present (2007) Police Station. The police occupied these temporary premises until September 1869.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The police Stables are significant for their association with the Kelly Gang raid on Jerilderie in 1879, as the Stables were used to house their horses. They are significant as part of Jerilderie's 19th Century judicial precinct (courthouse, extant police barracks and police stables) and are aesthetically pleasing. They have technical significance as they illustrate 19th century stable design.</p>	 	Current I11



Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Jerilderie Public School and Residence	27-33 Bolton Street, Jerilderie, NSW Lots 18, 19, 20 & 21 DP 84 and Lot 2 DP 231193	<p>Jerilderie Public school has local significance as the state primary public school building. The first school on this site was constructed in 1868 and was built and run by the parents. The present building was constructed in 1895. Sir John Monash attended the school for a short period. A Mr William Elliott was the Headmaster during this period. In 1885 Elliott became the proprietor and the editor of the Jerilderie Herald and he later wrote a history of Jerilderie.</p> <p>The residence has significance as it is attached to the school and displays similar architectural practices. Aesthetically it belongs to a group of buildings that were constructed during a similar period. They are essentially rectangular, symmetrical and have a large roof with an unbroken roofline that forms the verandah.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The Jerilderie Public school has historic and social significance as the state primary public school building having been constructed in 1895 have continued to educate the children of Jerilderie for over 120 years. The school is also significant for its association with Sir John Monash who was a student of the school and headmaster Mr William Elliott who became editor of the Jerilderie Herald and he later wrote a history of Jerilderie.</p>	 	Current I2
Monash Park Grandstand	Nowranie Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 7031 DP 1132742	<p>The Grandstand was constructed during the 1950s and it is a simple utilitarian structure with some idiosyncratic detailing - such as galvanised points to the ends of the eaves. The Grandstand illustrates the importance of sport to the region and in particular football.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The Grandstand was constructed during the 1950s and it is a simple utilitarian structure with some idiosyncratic detailing - such as galvanised points to the ends of the eaves. The Grandstand illustrates the importance of sport to the region and in particular football.</p>		Current I1



Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Printery	39-41 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 1 DP34609	<p>Samuel Gill came from Deniliquin in 1876 to commence a printing shop. He first commenced printing the 'Jerilderie and Urana Gazette' in September 1877.</p> <p>It is reported that the Kelly Gang visited Jerilderie in 1879 because Ned Kelly wished to get Samuel Gill to print his Jerilderie Letter.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The place is significant as its the location of the site of the printing office and residence of Samuel Gill. It is reported that these printing works were to be used to publish the Jerilderie Letter.</p>		Current 18
St Andrew's Uniting Church	21 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 1, DP775345	<p>The Church was formerly a Presbyterian church. The first Minister catering to the pastoral needs of the Protestant faith in this district was a Presbyterian Minister from Deniliquin, the Reverend Peter Mercer, from 2 December, 1863, to 10 August, 1869, under commission from the Castlemaine Presbytery in Victoria. Reverend Mercer's original appointment was for the Echuca and Deniliquin Charges, which included the district of Jerilderie.</p> <p>Following Reverend Mercer's departure from Deniliquin in 1869 there was a brief hiatus until 1872 when Reverend W B Hutchison of Chiltern in Victoria was appointed by the Beechworth Ministry of the Presbyterian Church to take over the Charge at Urana, with responsibility for the residents of the Jerilderie district. Rev Hutchison carried out his pastoral duties for a year before accepting an appointment to Clunes, in Victoria.</p> <p>In 1880 Induction of Reverend John Dykes and establishment of the Jerilderie Charge with the first service commencing in 1881 at Berrigan Station. The Church was opened in August 1884. The architecture is representative of early twentieth century rural churches. On June 4 1892 the Foundation Stone of the Manse was laid. On April 29 1956 a dedication services was held for the Vestry addition to the church.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Uniting Church is a place of worship which is important for its over 120 years of service for the presbyterian community. The Church is significant for its architecture being representative of early late 19th century brick rural churches common throughout regional NSW.</p>	 	Current 16



Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Sir John Monash's House	30 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 12 DP709527	<p>30 Jerilderie Street is one of the earliest surviving houses that is still occupied in the region. It is also one of the early childhood homes of Sir John Monash (Australian military commander of the First World War)</p> <p>The residence has been constructed in stages. The first is the symmetrical fronted timber and weatherboard cottage, with the front window and door modified. The steeply pitched & hipped roof is typical of early timber shingled roofs. The second section to the east appears to have been constructed c1890's which has a bay window facing the street. It is of aesthetic interest as it illustrates an early vernacular building with a later more stylish addition.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The residence in Jerilderie's main street is significant due to it being one earliest surviving houses that is still occupied in the region and its association with Sir John Monash, as one of his early childhood homes.</p>		YES
Royal Mail Hotel	16-20 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 4, DP758541	<p>The Royal Mail Hotel is a large hotel located in the main commercial area of Jerilderie. The site originally contained the Bank of NSW - robbed during the Kelly Gang raid of 1879, two shops and an earlier Royal Mail Hotel. The site was completely refurbished during the early 20th century and the extant Royal Mail Hotel has subsumed most of the earlier structures. It is possible that earlier buildings were incorporated into the current structure.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The extant Royal Mail is a good example of early twentieth century hotel/pub architecture. The colonnaded facade and upstairs verandah provide a striking aesthetic and contribute markedly to the Jerilderie streetscape.</p>		Current I5 National Trust Listed



Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
The Willows Museum	11 Powell Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 7016 DP1125040	<p>The Willows is a c1885 single story weatherboard residence of the Wise Bros flour Millers. A substantial brick addition was made to the front of the house around 1897, with the bricks being used from the demolition of the mill building on site. The Jerilderie District Hospital purchased the building with the premises being utilized as a surgery and residence for Dr M.N Southey until 1960. In 1975 the building was acquired by the NSW Government for Museum Purposes.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>“The Willows” has historical significance as one of Jerilderie’s oldest houses, and its association with the Wise Family (flour Millers) and the long serving Dr Southy. The Willows is a c1885 single story weatherboard residence which aesthetically contributes to the Powell Street Precinct, it is a large, attractive Victorian period building with decorative timber detailing; cast iron decoration and a prominent roof form.</p>		Current I15 A4
CWA Building	10 Bolton Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot A DP391737	<p>Architecturally the CWA rooms are part of a significant group of 1950’s and 1960’s vernacular building types in Jerilderie. They were constructed during a period of economic prosperity that was generated by a buoyant wool industry. Socially the CWA rooms are significant as they represent womens interest and their rural vocations during the mid 20th century. The CWA demonstrated a commitment to raising amenity in the community and provided a valuable social venue for many otherwise isolated women.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Jerilderie CWA rooms have social significance due the representation of womens interest and their rural vocations during the mid 20th century and its continued operation for 70 years supporting the Jerilderie community.</p>		YES





Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Site of Park Homestead	Argoon Avenue, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 433 DP1013379	<p>The first permanent building in the Jerilderie area was built around 1850 by James and Robert Kennedy as a station headquarters. It later became known as the Park Homestead. The Park residence was the site of the homestead of W R Virgoen who was an early squatter. In 1852, Virgoe received a land grant extending south from the Billabong Creek approximately 10 km and fronting the creek for approximately 15 km. In 1865, the residence and some surrounding land (known as the park) was loaned to the township for community purposes. It was subsequently used as a temporary residence for local doctors and ministers of religion. The adjoining paddock was also used as a horse paddock for local businessmen.</p> <p>At the time of the Kelly raid the Rev J B Gribble (Church of England) was in residence. It is reported that Gribble accosted Ned Kelly and ordered him to return a local racehorse and to take Sgt Devine's horse instead. Steve Hart stole his watch and again it is said that Gribble confronted Ned Kelly and got his watch returned.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Park Homestead site is locally significant. It was the site of Jerilderie's first residence (c. 1850) and contains archaeological evidence related to early settlement. In 1865, the house and surrounding land were loaned to the town for community use. It was used as a residence by many of the town's doctors and clergy. The surrounding paddock was also used for horse agistment by the manager of the Bank of New South Wales and his staff. At the time of the Kelly Raid in 1879, the residence was occupied by Rev John Brown Gribble, the founder of Warangesda Mission. The bank teller, Edwin R. Living, told Rev Gribble about the raid before retrieving his horse from the Park Homestead and going to Melbourne to report the robbery. At the time, Living was carrying the Jerilderie Letter. Rev Gribble left the Park Homestead to have a memorable encounter with Steve Hart and Ned Kelly. The Site of Park Homestead represents a tangible link with the town's earliest settlers and the events of the Jerilderie Raid.</p>	 <p>Historic Image – c1940-1950</p>	Current I1





Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
St Joseph's Convent, Former	30 Coreen Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 3 DP935563	<p>The Sister's of Mercy at St Joseph provided education and pastoral care. The convent is a distinctive large brick building with its ecclesiastical overtones and asymmetrical composition. The prominent Bay window and gable end with detailed timber barges and matching gable to verandah at entry gives the former convent street presence.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The building is aesthetically significant and the architecture style is unusual for Jerilderie and social and associative significance as the Convent for the Sisters Of Mercy.</p>		Current I18
St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church	Cnr of Kennedy & Coreen Streets, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 2 DP758541	<p>St Joseph is the Roman Catholic Church in Jerilderie and the architecture is typical of the late 19th and early 20th century. It belongs to a group of buildings that include: manse; convent and school. The group of buildings are important to understanding the nature of pastoral care provided by the church in the region. The nuns went out into outback to offer a Christian education to their congregation.</p> <p>The Church was built in 1878 and opened in 1882. It was enlarged in 1898 and the Sacristy added in 1928. Famous people who attended the church included Michael Abney-Hastings 1P Earl of Loudon (said to be the true King of England) was married in St Joseph's Catholic Church on Saturday March 8, 2008.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The church has spiritual significance to the Catholics of Jerilderie region for its continued use for over 120 years and has aesthetic significance as a good example of late 19th Century brick rural church.</p>		Current I4



Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Roman Catholic Manse	19 Kennedy Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 5 DP758541	<p>The catholic manse is a large red face brick building. The front facade is distinguished by a portico with paired columns at each end. The gable to the portico is embellished with an insignia. The front facade is symmetrical. There is a return veranda with three columns at each corner and single columns punctuating the rest of the elevations. The roof is clad with corrugated iron.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> This manse has social significance for its spirited connection to the Roman Catholic Faith and the Community of Jerilderie. The location on a prominent corner block opposite the Catholic Church means that this unique example of ecclesiastical manse in Jerilderie has aesthetic significance and streetscape presence.</p>		Current I12
St Stephen's Anglican Church	72 Mahonga Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 2, DP 758541	<p>The church has historical significance as it represents the establishment of the Anglican religion in Jerilderie and district. It demonstrates a commitment to a religious faith in the region. It is a fine example of a primitive gothic expression with contemporaneous aesthetic details - blood and bandage cement rendered details. The internal decorative elements are intact and representative of the period. There are Wunderlich ceiling roses venting the interior of the church and they retain their original colour scheme. The ceiling is two tone stained Murray Cypress Pine boarding. The church was dedicated in August 1897 while the Foundation stone was laid by Ernest Augustus Anderson D.D. Bishop of Riverina on 20 December 1897.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The Church building has local social significance for its association and serving the Anglican community of Jerilderie for over 120 years. The Church has aesthetic significant for its architecture being representative of early late 19th century brick rural churches common throughout regional NSW.</p>		Current I14


Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Murrumbidgee Council Offices	35 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 1, DP 107567	<p>The former Jerilderie Shire Offices (now Murrumbidgee Council Building) foundation stone was laid in 1959 and was designed by architects Carleton Henderson and John Butler and constructed by S & E Gordon Builder and completed in 1960. The civil building was opened by Hon. N. I Mannix MLA Assistant minister on the 4th May 1960 in the presence of the Jerilderie Shire Council and dignitaries.</p> <p>This 1960 imposing cream brick two storey office building constructed for the former Jerilderie Council has streetscape presence. The eastern wing was added in 1996-97 and were officially opened by the Hon Ernie Page MP Minister for Local Government on 3rd September 1997.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The Jerilderie Shire Offices (former) has historical and social significance for the community as a major civic structure which is representative of a mid 20th century civic architecture and compliments the Civic Hall</p>		YES
Jerilderie Civic Hall	33 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 1 DP843 & Lot 1 DP 852585	<p>The Jerilderie Civic Hall was built in 1966 and cost approx. \$70,000. The site originally had a house to the rear of the site and printing works at the front. It was the site of Samuel Gill's Printing works. It is representative of c1960 civic architecture and is a place associated with community activities</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The Jerilderie Civic Hall has local social and historical significance as a place associated with community activities is representative of c1960s civic architecture of the period throughout regional NSW and compliments the Jerilderie Shire Council Offices.</p>		YES


Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Jerilderie Post Office (former)	6 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 1 DP809147	<p>The former Post Office and Telegraph Office was constructed in 1906 and is representative of buildings of the period with its 'Edwardian' style features. The building is constructed in English Bond red brickwork with tuck pointing and render detailing to main façade with restoration undertaken in 1996. Prior to his official appointment in 1 October, 1862, the founder of Jerilderie township, Mr J C Powell of the Traveller's Rest Hotel, later named the Albion Hotel, was the unofficial Postmaster and the first post office was constructed on this site in 1879.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The former Post Office building has aesthetic significance with its 'Edwardian' design features and is socially significant due to its long association and use as a Post Office prior to its closure in the late 20th century.</p>		YES
Jerilderie Cenotaph / War Memorial	Cnr Jerilderie & Powell Streets, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 1, DP98223	<p>The Jerilderie Cenotaph is a large stone monument in the shape of an arch, with an adjoining stone wall bearing honour rolls. It is perhaps one of the oldest cenotaphs in Australia. It was unveiled on 25 April 1923, the eighth anniversary of the Anzac landing at Gallipoli. General Sir John Monash lived and went to school in Jerilderie as a boy.</p> <p>The War Memorial is an 'Interwar' stiped classical style memorial, consisting of ashlar sandstone columns and pediment set on a granite podium. The memorial is fenced with wired steel wrought iron panels and gates on a concrete plinth.</p> <p>The memorial was previously located on a traffic island beside the Newell Highway in Jerilderie NSW. It was relocated in 2010 and placed in a parkland setting, together with a tank and 25 Pounder field gun.</p> <p><i>"The memorial was rededicated in 2010 with the plaque unveiled by Her Excellency Professor Marie Bashir AC CVO, Governor of New South Wales, to commemorate the dedication of this Cenotaph 11th November 2010 by Chaplains David Harding and Ben Hall"</i></p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The war memorial is of social and historical significance as a memorial for those who served the Jerilderie Community and fought in WWI and WWII. It has aesthetic significance for the quality of design and stonework and the wrought iron fencing.</p>		YES


Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
House	9 Coreen Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 8, Section 10 DP758541	This c1890s 'Victorian' brick house with corrugated iron roof and bullnose verandah is located centrally on a large block. <u>Statement of Significance</u> This house and its urban setting are historically associated with the development of Jerilderie and has aesthetic and streetscape importance.		YES
House	19 Coreen Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lots 12 & 13, Section 9 DP758541	This c18902 timber weatherboard house with wrap around verandah and corrugated iron roof is typical of the period and is located on a large corner block. <u>Statement of Significance</u> This house and its urban setting are historically associated with the development of Jerilderie and has aesthetic and streetscape importance.		YES
House	65 Nowranie Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 10, Section DP758541	This c1880s timber framed weatherboard house constructed near the railway station is of the 'Victorian' era with corrugated iron pitched roof and bullnosed verandah is located close to the street. <u>Statement of Significance</u> This is an example of early housing in Jerilderie that demonstrates the development of the town		YES
House	39 Mahonga Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot A, Section 2 DP416321	This 1950s house on a corner block is constructed of painted render (brick facade) with tiled roof, timber windows and matching garage in 'modern' style. <u>Statement of Significance</u> Locally unique example of mid-20 th century architectural style house with painted render façade and tiled roof has aesthetic significance and streetscape importance on a corner block.		YES




Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
House	86 Mahonga Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot A, Section 6 DP412778	This is a unique example of 'flat' construction from the 1890's which appears to have been constructed in stages. It has timber weatherboard, 4 doors, double hung windows and skillion verandah. <u>Statement of Significance</u> Totally unique form of 'flat' housing in Jerilderie with late 19 th century detailing typical detailing and material for the period.		YES
House	92 Mahonga Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lots 31 & 32, Section 6 DP599761	This c1920s 'bungalow' style interwar timber framed weatherboard house with corrugated iron roof, gable and detailing and bay windows is a good intact example and is located on a double block. <u>Statement of Significance</u> This is a good example of 'interwar bungalow' style house for Jerilderie and has aesthetic and streetscape significance.		YES
House	76 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 3, Section 3 DP758541	This c1910s brick residence with large, corrugated roof and wrap around verandah and timber post detailing is typical of an early 20 th century rural residence located on a large block in Jerilderie Main Street. <u>Statement of Significance</u> This is a good local example of early 20 th century brick residence in Jerilderie, is in the Main Street and has aesthetic and streetscape significance.		YES
House, former doctors practice	94 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 3, Section 4 DP758541	This c1920s 'Bungalow' style timber framed residence and Doctors practice is a rare example for Jerilderie and is currently a bed and breakfast. <u>Statement of Significance</u> This is a good local example of c1920s bungalow and Doctors practice brick residence in Jerilderie, is in the Main Street and has aesthetic and streetscape significance.		YES


Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Old Coree Homestead and Farm Buildings	1850 Conargo Road, Jerilderie, NSW Lot 6 DP705684	<p>South Coree McCaughey Institute demonstrates many stages of pastoral industry in Jerilderie. The scale and style of the buildings reflect these changes. South Coree Station was instrumental in the development of merino sheep. The property is associated with one of the early leaders of the pastoral industry – Sir Samuel McCaughey. The property is also associated with one of the bitterest 19th and early 20th century water disputes in the district. This dispute eventually led to the development of irrigation in the region.</p> <p>The Coree Homestead was destroyed by fire in 1870 and the house was rebuilt. Coree Satation was donated to the McCaughey Institute in 1945. The objective of the institute was the ‘promotion’ encouragement and advancement of education in NSW.</p> <p>Coree Homestead, barracks, woolshed and outhouses form the complex of buildings. The front of the homestead is reached via a sweeping drive and there is a large landscaped area consisting of lawns and gardens beds with roses, as well as large landscaped gardens on all sides of the Homestead.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Old Coree/McCaughey Institute is historically significant as it demonstrates the many stages of the pastoral industry in Jerilderie and was instrumental in the development of merino sheep. The property is important as it is associated with one of the pioneers of the irrigation industry and early pastoralist, Sir Samuel McCaughey and the subsequent McCaughey institute which is involved in the ongoing research into seeds/cropping.</p> <p>The homestead, barrack and other outbuildings are significant as intact pastoral complex of the late 19th century and the homestead has aesthetic significance due to its imposing symmetrical façade – gable and bay windows and each end</p>	 <p>Old Coree Homestead 2018</p>  <p>Barracks</p>	Current I3

Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
The Cape	Cape Road, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 7001, DP1001673	<p>The Cape is now an expanse of lightly treed land that has a Billabong and part of the billabong Creek defining its boundaries. The Cape (site of the Wool Pack Inn) was surveyed in 1852 as a likely site for a town. In 1858 William Davidson at this location built a house, hotel, blacksmith shop and bridge near the Billabong Creek.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The place has significance as the first place selected for a site for the village of Jerilderie.</p>	No Clear image	Current A2
Wunnamurra Homestead Complex / Outbuildings	2797 Berrigan Rd, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 2 DP75	<p>Wunnamurra Homestead was constructed over many phases, the first in the 1850s through to later additions after WWII. The Homestead is now in ruins demonstrating the differing building techniques of the period. From Pise, to brick and timber framed. The complex, consisting of several outbuildings including brick stables, managers residence, shearers quarters, slab hut that are all in a state of deterioration, the brick stables are of double brick construction with stalls on the ground floor feeding chutes and a loft area overhead, being the second lot of stables on the property.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Wunnamurra homestead complex of outbuildings are significant as they demonstrate early pastoral endeavours in the Jerilderie district from the mid 19th century until the mid 20th century. The brick stables are a good intact example of late 19th century brick (form) stables.</p>	 <p>Historic Image</p>	YES

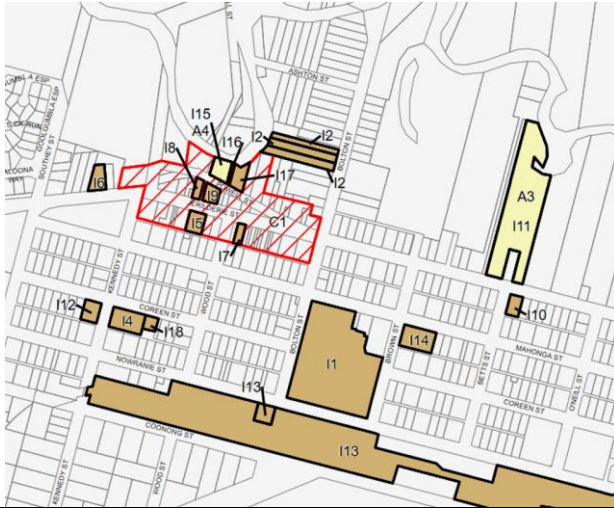
Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Booroobanilly Church & School	Booroobanilly Rd, via Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 1 DP170644	<p>The need for a Church in the Booroobanilly/South Coree area was identified, and so the old Fulton Memorial Church was once again lifted up and transported to a new venue, this time on an area of land donated by John McCulloch of "Glenbrook".</p> <p>A Sunday School Hall was erected in 1935. The Sunday School Hall was rented to the Education Department during weekdays until 1950. On Saturday 2 October 1954 extensions to the School Hall were officially opened by the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in New South Wales, Reverend Roland Claude Lawton who, between 1934 and 1943, served as the Minister for the Jerilderie Charge.</p> <p>The South Coree Uniting Church had its closure service on 9 June 2002, and in September 2003 the Church buildings were finally put to rest when sold at public auction. The Hall School has since been demolished.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Church is significant as an example of a small timber church and grounds in a remote rural area and its association with the Presbyterian Church.</p>	 <p>Historic Image – c 2000 Hall in foreground no longer standing</p>	YES

Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
The Yanko Store	1063 Kidman Way, Via Jerilderie Lots 10 and 13, DP 756390; Lot 1, DP 126352	<p>The Store at the Yanko is in good condition and has retained most of its internal joinery and it has sections of pressed metal cladding to the interior. The store illustrates the isolation and self sufficiency that was required on pastoral stations.</p> <p>The store is a two storey brick building with a corrugated iron roof. The roof framing is less usual as it has made use of an older British framing technique with dragon beams to the corners. This is a horizontal timber angle-brace between adjacent wall-plates at the angle of the hipped roof. There is an office, store room with counter and an upstairs loft. The Yanko is one of the early pastoral stations. It has been a pastoral property since the mid 1850s. The homestead was burnt during the mid twentieth century and replaced. However, there are still many structures that reflect the changes to the pastoral industry and these include: jackeroo quarters; accommodation wings; separate living areas.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Yanko Station Store is of state significance for its historical, rarity and representative values. The Yanko Station Store has state historical significance for its ability to demonstrate, through its multifunctional nature, the various needs of late nineteenth century pastoral life. As major centres of rural life and employment, large stations such as The Yanko needed to be self-sufficient and provide a variety of facilities for their permanent and seasonal (shearing) workforces and passing travellers. The Yanko Station Store acted as a general store, accountant's and cashier's office, post and telegraph office, goal, livery, and storage space. In this manner it provided the key social, commercial, communication, and justice needs of this remote large station. Pastoral life is an important part of the state's cultural history and this item can demonstrate how the various facets of everyday life functioned in tough, remote conditions. The Yanko Station Store is a rare and representative example of this type of multifunctional pastoral building. Although stores were common on large stations during the nineteenth century, this item is uncommon due to the wide range of functions it served and its more permanent and expensive construction.</p> <p>For Full State Listing please refer: https://apps.environment.nsw.gov.au/dpcheritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5012058</p>		State Listed Item 02039 Current I19

Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Jerilderie Rock Weir	Billabong Creek, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 2 DP 75	<p>Jerilderie Weir satisfies a number of assessment criteria. It is of historical significance due to its association with early efforts to solve water shortage problems in the township, and due to its proximity to the developing historical/tourist 'precinct' around the Telegraph Office.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>A local picnic area of substantial aesthetic and social importance. It is of both historic and contemporary social value. Additionally, the earlier timber elements of the structure are rare and good examples of their type worth preservation</p>		YES
Coonong Weir	Colombo Creek, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 2 DP 75	<p>This structure fulfils a number of assessment criteria. It was in use at a time of change in the area, from pastoralism to extensive irrigation and from water disputes to relative accord over water resources.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>It appears to be a structure once in the possession of Sir Samuel McCaughey and part of his famous Coonong property and therefore derives significance from this association. The weir is also a good example of an early concrete weir.</p>		YES
Algudgerie Weir	Billabong Creek, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 2 DP 75	<p>Algudgerie Weir is a significant structure which fulfils several of the assessment criteria. It has been in existence through all of the major developments in water regulation in the area in the twentieth century, including the transition from the running of stock to extensive irrigation.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>It is closely associated with the work of one of the area's earliest water trusts. It is an aesthetically pleasing structure, incorporating timber, concrete and stone in its fabric. It is a good example of early timber-constructed weirs, and in this respect it is relatively rare for the area.</p>		YES

Name	Address	Historic & Statement of Significance	Photograph	No.
Cocketegedong Weir	Colombo Creek, Jerilderie, NSW 2716 Lot 2 DP 75	<p>This structure fulfils several of the assessment criteria and it is of considerable heritage significance. The earliest (in large part remnant) elements of the structure are probably around 100 years old. They date to a period of antagonism between landholders, and later to the important period of transition to extensive irrigation from pastoralism.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The weir derives historical and social significance from its apparent association with Sir Samuel McCaughey (regarded by some as the father of irrigation in the area). It is a good example of a concrete weir from the period while its damaged brick elements are examples of an early form of weir construction.</p>		YES

Part 3: Proposed Urban Heritage Conservation Areas

Name and Description of Item	Address	Identification on <u>Heritage Map</u>	Extent of Heritage Area
Jerilderie Heritage Conservation Area	Jerilderie	Shown by a red outline with red hatching – C1 <u>Statement of Significance</u> Jerilderie Street (Newell Hwy) is the main commercial street for Jerilderie. It has an eclectic collection of building types and this includes some housing. There are a variety of architectural styles ranging from the 1860's and up to the 1980's. The building types, styles and scale reflect the changes to the region over the preceding 140 years.	
Darlington Point Heritage Conservation Area	Darlington Point	Shown by a red outline with red hatching <u>Statement of Significance</u> The Bridge Street (Kidman Way) and Punt Road area is the main commercial precinct for Darlington Point. There are a consistency of architectural styles from the inter-war period on 1920's -to 1930's and a later added 2 storey building from the 1980's. The building types, styles and scale reflect the development of Darlington Point to support the pastoralists and trade of the region from the prosperous times of the early to mid twentieth century.	