

Community Based Heritage Study

for Bogan Shire

Volume 1

Heritage Study

DRAFT
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**Volume 1
Heritage Study**

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Volume 2
History of the Bogan Shire. By Dr. Terry Kass

Volume 3
Heritage Inventory Items

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Shire of Bogan, Gateway to the Outback located in Central New South Wales is accessed by two highways the Barrier and the Mitchell. The town of Nyngan located on the Bogan River, is the junction of the two highways, and up until recently the junction of the railway to Bourke and Cobar. Early roads and Cobb and Co., the railways and the highways have been pivotal in developing the Shire for wool, grains, and copper mining.

Attempts at settlement first at Canonbah, and later at Nyngan were supplemented by smaller villages at Hermidale, Girilambone, and Coolabah. Each village developed in association with mining and the railway, and suffered decline as the Railway from Nyngan to Bourke closed and the supply of goods and services centred in Nyngan.

This community heritage study was commissioned by Council as part of the State Government's strategy to have a heritage study commissioned for each local government area. The strategy was commenced in the 1970s, and The Shire of Bogan is one of the last remaining to have a heritage study undertaken. The outcome of the study is to have potential heritage items identified for possible inclusion in the Heritage Schedule of the Local Environment Plan.

At present there are only four Heritage Items in the Bogan Shire LEP, *the railway station and footbridge* in Nyngan. The timing of the study, will enable new items to be placed in the schedule of the standard Local Environment Plan currently being prepared and to be completed in 2012.

Council has always acknowledged the importance of its natural heritage, the links with Cobb and Co. and the featuring of the important heritage buildings of the former Nyngan Town Hall in any of its promotional material. The completion of the study will enable a more strategic approach to the promotion of heritage in the Shire with additional information on Councils website and the possible development of heritage walks in Nyngan and more detailed drives within the Shire.

With the assistance of Council's staff and members of the community, this study has produced extensive inventories of a total of 60 heritage places.

This is not a complete list of heritage places, but rather a comprehensive list ensuring that examples of the many important historic themes that formed the Bogan Shire are illustrated. This inventory list can be built on as new items are researched.

1.00 INTRODUCTION

1.01 Background and Study Area

The Bogan Shire is located in central New South Wales and is large in area, 14,610 square kilometres, and has a total population in the Shire of 3,200. Most of these people live in the central town of Nyngan, population 2,500 while small settlements exist at Girilambone and Coolabah, north of Nyngan on the Mitchell Highway, and Hermidale west on the Barrier Highway.

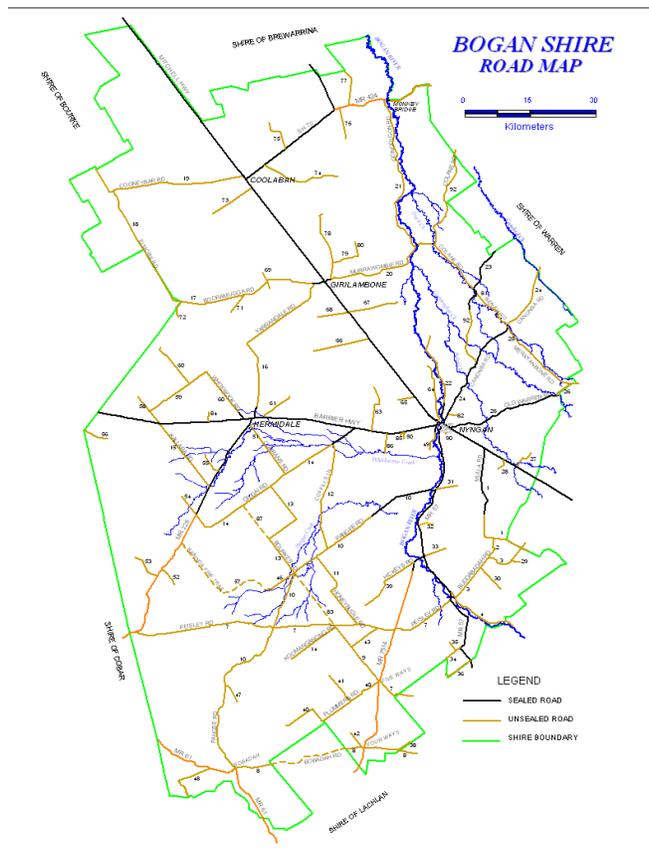
The climate is considered harsh and arid with a high temperature range and low rainfall. The average rainfall is approximately 450mm, annually while the average winter temperature range is 4 - 8 and for summer 19 - 34 degrees Celsius.

Travel distances between Nyngan and the villages is in the order of one hour, along the Mitchell and Barrier Highways. Access to pastoral stations was not easy, due to time constraints, wet weather and distances. Two stations were visited, Fairview and Callubri so not all places that the consultants would have liked to visit were possible.

The principal aim of this study is to record the existing heritage places of the Bogan Shire, and provide direction for its management as an historic and archaeological resource, to ensure its place in the future of the shire, and as an integral part of the cultural tourism which could be developed for the Shire,



Location Plan of Bogan Shire in New South Wales



Map of Bogan Shire

1.02 The Study Process

In order to identify, assess and list places and items of Heritage Significance in the Bogan Shire, the Bogan Shire took the decision to proceed with a heritage inventory of the whole shire in 2010, based on the methodology outlined in the Heritage Office's document: Community –Based Heritage Studies. (*Refer Attachment 1*)

This method was seen as giving the Community ownership of the process and the outcomes, by being actively involved in the study process, while being more affordable and appropriate to such a remote area.

The Bogan Shire Council made application to the Heritage office for monetary assistance for this project, to be taken over an eighteen month period, with the total cost to be shared on a \$ for \$ basis. This application was successful and by May 2010 was commenced.

1.03 Study Limitations

This study is comprehensive so far as European Heritage Sites are concerned, and addresses all aspects of the study process as outlined in the “Community Based Heritage Study Guidelines

Aboriginal sites have not been identified and a future programme will need to address this subject specifically.

1.04 Authorship

This study has been co-ordinated by Garry Stanley, Architect and Heritage Advisor and in association with Historian, Terry Kass.

1.05 Acknowledgements.

All members of the Bogan Shire Council specially, General Managers, Mr. Michael Brady until end of May 2011, and Mr. Derek Francis to date.

Managers of Environmental Services and Development, Josh Loxley and Tim Riley Community Development Officer, Donna Pumpa.

Participants in Heritage Review meetings

???

Owners and occupiers of significant properties.

Angie Armstrong

Historians and custodians of collections

Glad Elridge Museum

Denis Nash, Mid State Shearing Shed Museum.

History Collection

2.0 THE COMMUNITY HERITAGE STUDY PROCESS

Using the Heritage information Series: Community based Heritage Study Guidelines, available from the Heritage Office of NSW, this study proceeded as follows:

2.01 Appointment

In May 2010, Council resolved to appoint Garry Stanley as heritage advisor to the Bogan Shire. The first task was to prepare a Community Heritage Study. For this task Dr. Terry Kass was appointed as historian to work in association. The initial budget was \$12,500 for the 2010/2011 year.

2.02 SHI data Format:

Garry Stanley entered the information in the SHI data base, with software provided by the Heritage Office and training undertaken at Heritage Office Parramatta in 2000.

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2.03 Call for nominations:

Advertisements were placed in Council's column of the Nyngan Observer Newspaper on the 19th. January 2011, 27 January 2011, 2nd. February 2011, and the 16th. February 2011.

In October 2010 a letter was sent to all property owners in the Shire, a total of 3000 letters. No replies were received other than.....

2.04 Site Visits:

Seven site visits to Nyngan were made by Garry Stanley during 2010-2011, and three to date in 2011-2012. Visits were alternatively one or two days. Terry Kass also visited for two days in November 2010.

The Bogan Shire is a very large Shire and one of the problems in making an inventory are the sheer distances that must be covered. A number of excursions occurred over an eighteen month period, with the first site visits taking place in May 2010, and continuing through to October 2010.

2.05 Thematic History

Dr. Terry Kass undertook the writing of a thematic history during this time, using visits to the various historical places in the Shire to draw upon, for illustration and detail of this history.

The first Draft Thematic History of the Bogan Shire was produced in January 2011

The final thematic history was produced in CD format

A hard copy of this history is included in this report as Volume 2

2.06 Existing Heritage Items

There are four items in the existing Bogan Shire Local Environment Plan, LEP; the railway footbridge and railway station in Nyngan, the Nyngan Court House and the Chinese graves in Nyngan.

2.07 Additional Heritage Items

The study has produced 60 additional items for consideration, most located in Nyngan but others in the four villages and the rural areas.

2.08 Aboriginal Heritage

To date no aboriginal Heritage Study has been undertaken for the Bogan Shire.

2.09 Final Heritage Study List

The following table compiles the final 63 items that form the Shire of Bogan Heritage Study List. As has been stated elsewhere it is not a complete list of heritage places in the Shire, but rather attempts to be comprehensive. The time

manpower and access placed other constraints, particularly to the farming areas. The list should not be seen as a permanently fixed list, but one that can be added to as additional information and opportunities arise.

2.10 Cross Checking against Themes

The working group and co-ordinator cross checked the known items (against the draft thematic history to find the obvious gaps.)

Any additional items suggested, particularly those that were illustrative of any 'gaps' identified in the themes was further investigated with the intention being to produce a comprehensive list that allowed for some illustrations of each theme.

2.11 Final Thematic List

At the completion of the study a final Thematic List with all examples was compiled. For the Bogan Shire Heritage Inventory Thematic List, refer to the History of the Bogan Shire , Volume 2 of this study.

2.12 Completion of SHI Data Forms

The co-ordinator, Garry Stanley completed the identified item assessments and inventory sheets. Reference was made to the Thematic History prepared by Terry Kass for the history. Data sheets for the rural properties is minimal at this stage, as access was not obtained due to wet weather and ground conditions during the later part of 2011.

2.13 Levels of Significance

The co-ordinator in consultation with historian Terry Kass identified and assigned levels of significance, Local or State for each item. At this stage these remain only recommendations.

The final list of all Heritage items contained in this section, stipulates the proposed level of significance.

2.14 State Significance

Assessment of this level of status is probably only finally possible when the full spectrum of places and items is known state wide, so that items can be compared

Of the heritage items investigated in this review, no items are recommended to be considered to be of State Significance, however two items in Nyngan, the Court House and the Chinese graves have been previously identified as having State Significance.

2.15 Interim Management Strategy

The co-ordinator has drawn up the following General Management recommendations to cover many of the possible circumstances that will arise on

each site. From this list strategies can be applied to each item where relevant. Usually only 2 or 3 management recommendations will apply to each site.

i)	<u>General Note:</u> The heritage advisor through the Bogan Shire can be approached to provide more details and assistance to owners when required on any of these matters.
ii)	<u>Conservation Management Plan</u> which is an ideal management tool to maintain the item in the long term for every Item that is State significant and recommended for the most Important Local items. A CMP should follow the Heritage Office Guideline for its preparation.
iii)	<u>Maintenance Strategy</u> Develop a list of regular maintenance checks that should be carried out to maintain the building fabric and its setting.
iv)	<u>Interpretive Sign</u> Provide an interpretive sign for the public noting the history and significance for the site, enabling people to understand it.
v)	<u>Fencing</u> Where sites are remote and need protection from grazing animals etc.
vi)	<u>Drainage</u> eg. Management of Stormwater.
vii)	<u>Preserve the curtilage</u> ensuring views to and from item are preserved.
viii)	<u>Preserve the setting</u> – For example, maintain the garden setting.
ix)	<u>Reconstruction of original elements</u> that are missing, hidden or inappropriately altered.
x)	<u>Repairs</u> Carry out repairs, specially roof drainage, timber work, painting verandahs, windows, where and when needed.
xi)	<u>Archaeological Record</u> Record information about the site (e.g. drawings, photographic, measurements, listings etc.) and assess any potential threats, in the vicinity (e.g. roadworks, building works, drainage).
xii)	<u>Moveable Heritage Collections.</u> Encourage the collection of related moveable heritage to stay together in its original place.
xiii)	<u>Investigate Significance further</u> – Gather any additional historical or physical evidence about the place that will enable more to be known about its significance. Some places are particularly lacking in information about their past, making it difficult to assess their full importance.
xiv)	<u>Endeavour to find opportunities</u> to use, re-use or adapt the building.

2.16 The extent of protection

To what extent the management strategy needs to be applied to the heritage item, or its curtilage varies from place to place. In some cases this is obvious, while in others it is important to define the extent of the item or area to which the above policy applies.

The following scopes were used in conjunction with the above recommendations to define the extent of protection when necessary

- a) Façade only
- b) Whole building (external)
- c) Whole (external and internal)
- d) Whole building (external, internal and site)
- e) Whole building (external and site)
- f) Whole site. (Items plus cartilage)

2.17 Public Display

2.18 Cross Checking

Just prior to and during this period of drafting management recommendations, and before the public display of material, all owners of the items, or owners of the relevant leases were sent a copy of the information that is contained within their SHI data form with a covering letter seeking their assistance in checking the information. Typical letters to owners of properties or items are contained in Attachment 4

2.19 Feedback

2.20 Assistance through funding

The onus for implementation of the above recommendations for the management of these Heritage Places, is on the owner of the item, but the Council has the possibility of a Local Heritage Fund which focuses on assistance in these measures. Owners of State listed items have the potential for additional funding.

3.00 RESOURCE ANALYSIS OF ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

3.01 Shire Wide

The Bogan Shire is characterised by a flat landscape, with varying landscapes attributed to land use, grazing, various natural forests, and the waterways of the Bogan River and its tributaries.

Early development centred on the crossing of the Bogan River, which was later to become Nyngan. The town developed as a hub with rail access and later road access in all directions. Smaller villages developed with the rail access to copper mines and as distribution centres.

Agricultural development saw the establishment of homesteads and shearing sheds, which varied in their use of materials, and architectural expression relative to their location.

3.02 Nyngan

The site of Nyngan was surveyed in 1881, with the anticipation of the railway which arrived in 1883. Its growth was determined largely by its importance as a transport hub. It was initially the terminus of the line, and later with the extensions to Cobar and Bourke. Commerce and government services arrived to service the area and were established in rough timber structures but were later replaced by more substantial brick buildings. A devastating fire destroyed many of the original buildings in the centre. Today the town grid of 30 metre wide streets is divided by the railway line and dominated by the railway station group of buildings. Throughout the town there are a number of important buildings complemented by a collection of dwellings of various construction types and architectural styles constructed at the end of the nineteenth century – beginning of the twentieth century. In the centre of Nyngan there are a number of plantings of mature *Ficus hilli* trees.

3.03 Nyngan Street-scapes

There are a number of streets in Nyngan which contain buildings of heritage interest. Nymagee St. (Mitchell Highway) is a street of former commercial importance, which fronts the railway line, on its northern side, and contains former hotel and commercial buildings from the late nineteenth century. Pangee St. also fronts the railway line, and is now the retail centre of Nyngan, with significant retail and commercial buildings from the late nineteenth century and the complex of railway buildings. In Cobar St. the main civic buildings of the town are sited, the Law Courts, former town hall, fire station, school and war memorial. In Bogan St. the Catholic and Uniting Church are sited together on opposite corners of Terangion St. with the most significant houses from the nineteenth century.

3.04 Recommended streetscapes.

The following streetscapes or groups are those where historical elements should be retained and protected through conservation and repair, and reconstruction of lost elements should be encouraged on the buildings to recover significance.

- Nymagee St. between Dandaloo St. and Tabratong St. (north side)
- Pangee St. between Dandaloo St. and Tabratong St. (south side)
- Cobar St. between Dandaloo St. and Terangion St. (south side)



Nymagee St. streetscape



Pangee St. streetscape



Cobar St. streetscape

New development in their vicinity should be thought full in-fill, carried out in ways that do not detract from the existing historic buildings.

3.05 Nyngan Historic Groups

There are a number of historic buildings that make up collections of significance. Below are some of the examples contained in the SHI data collection. Recognition of these groups could form the basis for future cultural tourism.

3.05.01 Law and Order, Government Administration

The law courts, police station and former town hall form an impressive collection along the southern side of Cobar St.

3.05.02 Religion

The intersection of Bogan St. and Terangion St. is marked by the two impressive church buildings of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Church. Each building is in contrast to the other, in architectural style and materials, Gothic revival in red brick, and Federation Arts and Crafts in rendered brick. They create a significant sense of place within the town at the street intersection of Terangion St.

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3.05.03 Transport & Commerce

The importance of the railway to Nyngan and the Shire is reflected in the dominance of the station and associated buildings in Pangee st., and with the former goods shed also establishes the streetscape character of Nymagee St.

3.06 Cobb and Co

Roads across the district evolved slowly as settlement was originally sparse. By 1870, a coach service operated by Beresford and Jones was crossing the area carrying passengers from Dubbo to Bourke. J W Colless conducted a coach service for the area from Hillston to Bourke from June 1875 onwards. The most widely known operator, Cobb & Co was running four coach services through Canonba in 1876. In 1881, the first contract for Cobb & Co directly affecting the study area was for a run taking in Warren, Nyngan and Cobar via Pine Ridge. The last Cobb & Co service carrying mail in the Nyngan area operated in 1888.

Most of the activity associated with the coaches centred around the buildings surviving in Nymagee St. Nyngan. A number of the homesteads were change stations for the horses such as Colane Station.

3.07 Villages

3.07.01 Girilambone

A small village on the Mitchell Highway 45km north west of Nyngan. Once the development of the copper lode at Girilambone commenced, settlement emerged, with a private town being surveyed in 1880. The arrival of the railway in 1897 and other government and private services consolidated the town around the station. The village had a peak population of about 160 in about 1890, which it maintained into the twentieth century, the closure of government services and the railway in 1992 saw the town diminish and the removal or demolition of buildings to a handful. Today within the unmade grid of streets, the most significant building is the semi ruins of the brick railway station, and the still functioning timber school building and residence.

3.07.02 Coolabah

A small village on the Mitchell Highway 76km north west of Nyngan. The site was set aside as a village in 1886, and developed as a railway station, hotel and services for the local community. A few scattered buildings remain on the grid of unmade streets, with only one substantial brick building adjacent to the former railway line closed in 1992.

3.07.03 Hermidale

Hermidale is a small copper mining village 56 km. west on the Barrier Highway, Nyngan – Cobar railway, established in the late nineteenth century, it has

substantially declined. There are now a few scattered dwellings remaining and a primary school, set on the grid of unmade streets.

3.07.04 Canonba

A very early settlement grew up here on the banks of Duck Creek servicing the early pioneers and Cobb and Co. travellers to the outback. The village quickly declined with the coming of the railway centred on Nyngan. Today there is evidence of the settlement with the nearby cemetery. The site has been recognised as an archaeological site in this study.

3.08 Pastoral Buildings and materials.

There are some very early pastoral buildings that predate the town of Nyngan. Utilisation of materials at hand typify many of the more remarkable constructions, such as drop log, and use of timber slabs and weather boards. A more detailed analysis will be undertaken with access to rural properties

3.09 Shearing Sheds

Shearing sheds are typical of those constructed across the state using minimal materials to achieve maximum enclosure of space. Materials included rough timber posts and beams, and cladding essentially with corrugated iron sheets and rough timber slabs. Most sheds exhibit many alterations and additions over the years. Some have been abandoned or demolished and replaced with simpler structures including the use of concrete floors. A more detailed analysis will be undertaken with access to rural properties.

3.10 Demolition

There are examples in the rural area of the Shire of Bogan, where older places no longer needed remain or are left to deteriorate including shearaers quarters on the stations. In Nyngan there are examples in Nymagee St. and Pangee St. where through fire or neglect buildings from the Victorian era are left.

Before any more buildings of the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century are lost through demolition, their significance should be properly investigated to ensure that valuable assets are not lost. It is not the aim of this study to compile a list of all old buildings in Nyngan but rather to provide a comprehensive range of Heritage places for listing as thematic examples. Listing provides some form of protection , which is written into the Shire's Local Planning instruments. All sites with potential heritage significance should be listed.

Recommendation: re demolition

For all buildings older than 50 years, significance should be investigated, prior to approvals for demolition. It is recommended that this be incorporated in the Shire's LEP. Format should follow the prescribed format as set out in the Heritage Office Guidelines on Investigating Significance and Statements of Heritage Impact. 12

Statement of Significance

Using the criterion described in the NSW Heritage Office guidelines “Assessing Heritage Significance,” the following statement of Significance of the Bogan Shire takes into account criteria of Historical, Aesthetic, Scientific and Social significance.

Evidence of past human activity in the Bogan Shire is evidenced from the early exploration of the Bogan River by official surveyors and exploring parties. In 1833 the surveyor Robert Dixon traced part of the Bogan River. The Surveyor-General TL Mitchell crossed the area in 1835 and 1846.

The settlement in Canonba in the 1850s on the Duck Creek, was supplanted by the new surveyed town of Nyngan on the Bogan River in anticipation of the railway from Dubbo. There is considerable evidence of the railway and the higher quality residential development that followed.

The discovery of potential copper bearing minerals led to the development of mines and villages at Collabah, Girilambone and Hermidale. The development of farms closely developed after the mining discoveries and workings.

The architectural heritage is evidenced only in a small number of buildings particularly in the Victorian style of the Nyngan Railway Station and the Former Nyngan Town Hall. The Federation style is represented in the Nyngan Court House, while the Inter-War period is represented by the Commonwealth Bank and Westpac Bank. The Catholic Church and Uniting Church are represented by contrasting ecclesiastical styles. The Victorian and Federation styles are also represented by more modest dwellings in the streets of Nyngan particularly in Bogan Street and Cobar Street.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS INCENTIVES

4.01 Aims

The Bogan Shire community based heritage study aims at the future conservation and management of this significant resource. As a first step in Conservation it is important to know what exists in the way of heritage sites and places, and what level of significance they hold for the community, and tourists to the area.

The attached volume 3 contains the inventory of this resource.

Although the Shire has two excellent museums which record the history of the Shire, very little has been done to date in this Local Government Area in the way of Heritage management. The following recommendations endeavor to point the way to possible new initiatives.

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4.02 Heritage incentives

There are financial incentives, incentives of promotion and pride, and incentives for tourism that enables owners of Heritage places to be rewarded for their conservation and maintenance of important places.

4.03 Local Heritage Fund

The Bogan Shire could introduce its first Local Heritage fund in the coming financial year 2012-2013. The grant for that year could be \$7500 matched by the Council to create a pool of \$15000.

Priority would be given to heritage listed places, or places in the future where listing would be acceptable to the owner. The funds would be advertised locally and made available for repairs or conservation works to places subject to approval by Council, and on recommendation of the Heritage Advisor.

Recommendation 1: Establish a Local Heritage Fund for the Bogan Shire.

4.04 Heritage Office Grants and Loans.

The Heritage Office currently run 2 year programmes for funding with the next being offered in the 2012 – 2014. The grants are for a range of possibilities including Conservation Management Plans and Heritage interpretation.

Recommendation 2: The Bogan Shire continue to support local owners of Heritage items through the pursuit of suitable grants or loans from other sources, through their Heritage Advisor, for the carrying out of approved conservation works on their items.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS: MANAGEMENT

Recommendation for the general management and promotion of Heritage as a positive community asset.

5.01 Development Applications – location, curtilage and mapping.

All heritage items that are to be listed, or recommended to be listed, should be accurately located using GPS information (co-ordinates), property description with Lot and DP, full address, and the area involved in the listing should be properly defined. If the item includes a setting or curtilage beyond that item this should be mapped. This is particularly important for items in the rural environment such as homesteads and shearing sheds.

Council's computer mapping of the Heritage listed place should be connected to the property system that will automatically provide a method of alerting the user of the designation of the site as a heritage item.

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Recommendation 3:

a. Map all Heritage Inventory Items that are to be listed items electronically, and show their location on the LEP map.

b. Tie DA applications into GPS mapping of all Heritage listed properties, and properly define the extent of the Item.

5.02 Promotion of Heritage Items

Council should assist promotion of items through the inclusion on the items on the Heritage Office Website. Nyngan and the villages of Girilambone and Coolabah have already been identified in the brochure “Cobb and Co Trail” and similar historic cultural tourist trails.

Recommendation 4;

Bogan Shire should assist in promotion of Listed Heritage items through Internet / Web coverage and through their continued support of cultural tourism publications.

5.03 Heritage Advisor

Council to date has not appointed a Heritage Advisor. On the completion of this Community based Heritage Study, council should consider the appointment of a heritage advisor to provide proactive assistance to owners such as – newsletters, grant information, seminars on materials and techniques, distribution of publications web site information etc. and to engage and foster interest of the owner in conservation, manage the Local Heritage assistance Fund.

Recommendation 5: Council to establish and support and provide a Heritage advisory service.

5.04 Access to Heritage Items

Heritage items should be protected from unwanted visitation. Public access should be only with willing owners consent.

Recommendation 6.

Access to heritage sites cannot be taken for granted and should always be carefully considered with reference to the owners consent and sensitivity of a particular space

5.05 Negotiate a Conservation Management Agreement

5.06 Recommended Heritage Listing

Not all the items visited and recorded in the SHI Date forms should be, or need be listed on the Councils LEP. There are only four items that are protected in the Shire of Bogan at present, which are listed in the LEP.

SHI Number	Suburb	Item Name	Address	Property Description
1180079	Bogan Shire	Site of village: Canonba		
1180080	Bogan Shire	Canonba Cemetery		
1180097	Coolabah	Vic. Dwelling	Mitchell Hwy	
1180098	Coolabah	Coolabah Well		
1180099	Coolabah	Church & Cemetery	Arthur Hall Mem Dve.	
1180066	Girilambone	Former Church	Sirius St.	
1180067	Girilambone	War Memorial	Myall St.	
1180068	Girilambone	School	Vega St.	
1180069	Girilambone	School Dwelling	Vega St.	
1180070	Girilambone	Railway Stn.	Sydney St.	
1180060	Hermidale	Hermidale War memorial	Nyngan St	
1180061	Hermidale	Hermidale Primary School	Mouramba St	
1180062	Hermidale	Victorian Railway House	Nyngan St	
1180063	Hermidale	Victorian Cottage	Nyngan St.	
1180064	Hermidale	Victorian Cottage	Nyngan St.	
1180065	Hermidale	Victorian Cottage	Nymagee St.	
1180039	Nyngan	Federation dwelling	40 Bogan St.	
1180040	Nyngan	Catholic presbytery	52-54 Bogan St.	
1180041	Nyngan	St. Patricks Catholic Church.	56-58 Bogan St.	
1180043	Nyngan	St. Marks Anglican Church.	60-62 Bogan	
1180001	Nyngan	Nyngan War Memorial	81 Cobar St.	

	1180002	Old Nyngan Council Chambers	71 Cobar St.	
	1180012	Nyngan Town Hall	69 Cobar St.	
	1180016	Nyngan Fire Station	65 Cobar St.	
	1180032	Nyngan Post Office	61 Cobar St	
	1180033	Nyngan High School	19-37 Cobar St.	
	1180034	Federation dwelling	38 Bogan St.	
	1180085	Federation dwelling	43 Cobar St,	
	1180035	Victorian dwelling	49 Cobar St	
	1180036	Victorian dwelling	56 Cobar St.	
	1180038	Federation dwelling	100 Cobar St.	
	1180057	Victorian dwelling	16 Cannonbar St.	
	1180045	Victorian dwelling	18 Cathundril St.	
	1180044	Victorian dwelling	24 Dandaloo St.	
	1180049	Victorian dwelling	9 Derrybong St.	
	1180053	Commercial Building	72-76 Nymagee St.	
	1180054	Former Hotel	104 106 Nymagee St.	
	1180082	Former Town Hall	70 Nymagee St.	
	1180053	Commercial Building	88 Nymagee St	
	1180046	Victorian shops	113-123 Pangee St.	
	1180047	Commonwealth Bank	109 Pangee St.	
	1180048	Westpac Bank	103 Pangee St.	
	1180077	Flood monument.	Pangee St.	
	1180037	Palais Theatre	28 Tabratong St	
	1180042	Victorian dwelling	25 Terrangion St.	
	1180086	St. Joseph's Primary School	21-23 Terrangion St.	

1180050	Nyngan	Victorian dwelling	108 Wambiana St	
1180051	Nyngan	Victorian dwelling	104 Wambiana St	
1180052	Nyngan	Victorian dwelling	14 Wambiana St	
1180055	Nyngan	Nyngan Cemetery		
1180089	Bogan Shire	Canonba Shearing Shed		
1180090	Bogan Shire	Womboin Shearing Shed		
1180091	Bogan Shire	Murrawombie Station.		
1180087	Bogan Shire	Callubri Station		
1180092	Bogan Shire	Burdenda		
1180093	Bogan Shire	Wilgar Downs		
1180081	Bogan Shire	Albert Priest Channel		
1180094	Bogan Shire	Murrawombie74 Home + Shear	via Girilambone	
1180088	Bogan Shire	Colane 1830 Home	Nyngan	
1180095	Bogan Shire	Old Kidgery	Nyngan	
1180094	Bogan Shire	Buggabadah 59	Nyngan	
1180100	Bogan Shire	Colane Fig Tree		
1180101	Bogan Shire	Colane Monument		
1180102	Bogan Shire	Centre of NSW monument		

5.07 Review of Inventory and Conditions

As with all Heritage Inventories, the Heritage Provisions in the LEP will need to be reviewed. Some additional places will be found and others lost. The SHI data forms can be used on a continuing basis for the collection of this information, whether it be written data or photographs. Whenever information is entered into these Data Forms, the software automatically keeps a date of the changes. The wording of the LEP provisions may need updating even when the schedule of heritage items remain constant. This may be needed to take into account new legislation on Heritage items or because in the working of the document some clarification is needed, or new attitudes need to be taken into account.

Recommendation 7: Council to allow for the continuing recording of information about Heritage places and items, and to budget for regular reviews of Heritage Items and updated LEP Heritage provisions not less than every seven to ten years.

5.08 Demolition

Before any building of the late 19th. or early twentieth century are lost through demolition, they should be properly investigated with respect to significance, to ensure that valuable assets are not lost. This recommendation applies to whether a property is heritage listed or not, and allows time for an informed decision to be made about its future.

Recommendation 8: Before any building that is over 50 years of age is demolished, council investigate its significance.

Recommendation Investigate significance using the NSW Heritage Office Guidelines Investigating Significance

5.09 Aboriginal Heritage

The scope of this study has not set out to investigate places of aboriginal heritage significance.

Recommendation 9: Bogan Shire Council consider undertaking an aboriginal Based Heritage Study in the near future, budget accordingly and make application to the Heritage Office for assistance.

5.10 Recording

This information is being collated and stored in the software package known as SHI Data. Because it is being electronically recorded the information will be permanently retained and can be retrieved from computer compact discs. All of the information will be given to the Heritage Office in this format and stored on their computer system, and can be made available via internet access, to the public. Hard copies have also been provided to the Shire Library and the Heritage Office and manager of Environmental Services of the Bogan Shire

5.11 Consultation with Owners

The owners of heritage items should be consulted before any additional listings are made and at the same time told about any incentives the Council has available now or may adopt in the future.

5.12 Overall present study recommendations are:

1. Council adopts the completed Inventory study as a comprehensive, but not complete, record of Heritage in the Bogan Shire.
2. Council commences implementation of the study, including working towards LEP listings of the additional recommended items, with their associated management recommendations, and with owner's approval.
3. Council adopt policies of promotion and incentives including section 4.00 to 5.00 of this study.
4. The co-ordinator sends the full inventory to the Heritage Office for entry into the State Heritage Inventory.
5. Council to apply to the Heritage Office for assistance in carrying out an Aboriginal Heritage Study.
6. Council adopts the recommendations for State Significance listing and if endorsed later by the Heritage Office, approach owners of the items with the intent of receiving their co-operation and an agreement in principal, and where no Conservation Management Plan exists, assist them in drawing up an Interim Management Strategy.

Reference

Dr. Terry Kass *A Thematic History of Bogan Shire January 2011*

Attachment 1.
Community Based Heritage Studies – A guide

**Attachment 2.
The Burra Charter**

**THE AUSTRALIA ICOMOS CHARTER FOR THE
CONSERVATION OF PLACES
OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
(The Burra Charter)**

Preamble

Having regard to the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1966), and the Resolutions of 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the following Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS on 19th August 1979 at Burra Burra. Revisions were adopted on 23rd February 1981 and on 23 April 1988.

Definitions

Article 1. For the purpose of this Charter:

- 1.1 Place means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surroundings.
- 1.2 *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.
- 1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place*.
- 1.4 *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*. It includes *maintenance* and may according to circumstance include *preservation, restoration, reconstruction* and *adaptation* and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.
- 1.5 *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of the *fabric*, contents and setting of a *place*, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves *restoration* or *reconstruction* and it should be treated accordingly.
- 1.6 *Preservation* means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
- 1.7 *Restoration* means returning the EXISTING *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.
- 1.8 *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the *fabric*. This is not to be confused with either re-creation or conjectural reconstruction which are outside the scope of this Charter.
- 1.9 *Adaptation* means modifying a *place* to suit proposed compatible uses.
- 1.10 Compatible use means a use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.

Explanatory Notes

These notes do not form part of the Charter and may be added to by Australia ICOMOS

Article 1.1

Place includes structures, ruins, archaeological sites and landscapes modified by human activity.

Article 1.5

The distinctions referred to in Article 1.5, for example in relation to roof gutters, are:

- maintenance — regular inspection and cleaning of gutters
- repair involving restoration — returning of dislodged gutters to their place
- repair involving reconstruction — replacing decayed gutters.

Conservation Principles

Article 2. The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place* and must include provision for its security, its *maintenance* and its future.

Article 3. *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric* and should involve the least possible physical intervention. It should not distort the evidence provided by the *fabric*.

Article 4. *Conservation* should make use of all the disciplines which can contribute to the study and safeguarding of a *place*. Techniques employed should be traditional but in some circumstances they may be modern ones for which a firm scientific basis exists and which have been supported by a body of experience.

Article 5. *Conservation* of a *place* should take into consideration all aspects of its *cultural significance* without unwarranted emphasis on any one aspect at the expense of others.

Article 6. The conservation policy appropriate to a *place* must first be determined by an understanding of its *cultural significance*.

Article 7. The conservation policy will determine which uses are compatible.

Article 8. *Conservation* requires the maintenance of an appropriate visual setting: e.g., form, scale, colour, texture and materials. No new construction, demolition or modification which would adversely affect the setting should be allowed. Environmental intrusions which adversely affect appreciation or enjoyment of the place should be excluded.

Article 9. A building or work should remain in its historical location. The moving of all or part of a building or work is unacceptable unless this is the sole means of ensuring its survival.

Article 10. The removal of contents which form part of the *cultural significance* of the *place* is unacceptable unless it is the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*. Such content must be returned should changed circumstances make this practicable.

Article 2

Conservation should not be undertaken unless adequate resources are available to ensure that the fabric is not left in a vulnerable state and that the cultural significance of the place is not impaired. However, it must be emphasised that the best conservation often involves the least work and can be inexpensive.

Article 3

The traces of additions, alterations and earlier treatments on the fabric of a place are evidence of its history and uses.

Conservation action should tend to assist rather than to impede their interpretation.

Article 6

An understanding of the cultural significance of a place is essential to its proper conservation. This should be achieved by means of a thorough investigation resulting in a report embodying a statement of cultural significance. The formal adoption of a statement of cultural significance is an essential prerequisite to the preparation of a conservation policy.

Article 7

Continuity of the use of a place in a particular way may be significant and therefore desirable.

Article 8

New construction work, including infill and additions, may be acceptable, provided:

it does not reduce or obscure the cultural significance of the place

it is in keeping with Article 8.

Article 9

Some structures were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of previous moves, e.g. prefabricated dwellings and poppetheads. Provided such a structure does not have a strong association with its present site, its removal may be considered.

If any structure is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate setting and given an appropriate use. Such action should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.

Conservation Processes

Preservation

Article 11. *Preservation* is appropriate where the existing state of the *fabric* itself constitutes evidence of specific *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other conservation processes to be carried out.

Article 12. *Preservation* is limited to the protection, *maintenance* and, where necessary, the stabilization of the existing *fabric* but without the distortion of its *cultural significance*.

Restoration

Article 13. *Restoration* is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric* and only if returning the *fabric* to that state reveals the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

Article 14. *Restoration* should reveal anew culturally significant aspects of the *place*. It is based on respect for all the physical, documentary and other evidence and stops at the point where conjecture begins.

Article 15. *Restoration* is limited to the reassembling of displaced components or removal of accretions in accordance with Article 16.

Article 16. The contributions of all periods to the *place* must be respected. If a *place* includes the *fabric* of different periods, revealing the *fabric* of one period at the expense of another can only be justified when what is removed is of slight *cultural significance* and the *fabric* which is to be revealed is of much greater *cultural significance*.

Reconstruction

Article 17. *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration and where it is necessary for its survival, or where it reveals the *cultural significance* of the *place* as a whole.

Article 18. *Reconstruction* is limited to the completion of a depleted entity and should not constitute the majority of the *fabric* of a *place*.

Article 19. *Reconstruction* is limited to the reproduction of *fabric*, the form of which is known from physical and/or documentary evidence. It should be identifiable on close inspection as being new work.

Article 11

Preservation protects *fabric* without obscuring the evidence of its construction and use.

The process should always be applied:

where the evidence of the *fabric* is of such significance that it must not be altered. This is an unusual case and likely to be appropriate for archaeological remains of national importance;

where insufficient investigation has been carried out to permit conservation policy decisions to be taken in accord with Articles 23 to 25.

New construction may be carried out in association with preservation when its purpose is the physical protection of the *fabric* and when it is consistent with Article 8.

Article 12

Stabilization is a process which helps keep *fabric* intact and in a fixed position. When carried out as a part of preservation work it does not introduce new materials into the *fabric*. However, when necessary for the survival of the *fabric*, stabilization may be effected as part of a reconstruction process and new materials introduced. For example, grouting or the insertion of a reinforcing rod in a masonry wall.

Article 13

See explanatory note for Article 2.

Attachment 3.

Bogan Local Environmental Plan 2011

Current version for 9 December 2011 to date (accessed 27 February 2012 at 14:07)

[Part 5](#) [Clause 5.10](#)

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5.10 Heritage conservation

Note. Heritage items (if any) are listed and described in Schedule 5. Heritage conservation areas (if any) are shown on the [Heritage Map](#) as well as being described in Schedule 5.

(1) Objectives

The objectives of this clause are as follows:

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

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

(d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,

(e) erecting a building on land:

(i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or

(ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,

(f) subdividing land:

(i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or

(ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

(3) When consent not required

However, development consent under this clause is not required if:

(a) the applicant has notified the consent authority of the proposed development and the consent authority has advised the applicant in writing before any work is carried out that it is satisfied that the proposed development:

(i) is of a minor nature or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or archaeological site or a building, work, relic, tree or place within the heritage conservation area, and

(ii) would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place, archaeological site or heritage conservation area, or

(b) the development is in a cemetery or burial ground and the proposed development:

(i) is the creation of a new grave or monument, or excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of conserving or repairing monuments or grave markers, and

(ii) would not cause disturbance to human remains, relics, Aboriginal objects in the form of grave goods, or to an Aboriginal place of heritage significance, or

(c) the development is limited to the removal of a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property, or

(d) the development is exempt development.

(4) Effect of proposed development on heritage significance

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause in respect of a heritage item or heritage conservation area, consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the item or area concerned. This subclause applies regardless of whether a heritage management document is prepared under subclause (5) or a heritage conservation management plan is submitted under subclause (6).

(5) Heritage assessment

The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development:

(a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or

(b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area,
or

(c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),

require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

(6) Heritage conservation management plans

The consent authority may require, after considering the heritage significance of a heritage item and the extent of change proposed to it, the submission of a heritage conservation management plan before granting consent under this clause.

(7) Archaeological sites

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site (other than land listed on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order under the [Heritage Act 1977](#) applies):

- (a) notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent, and
- (b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

(8) Aboriginal places of heritage significance

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development in an Aboriginal place of heritage significance:

- (a) consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the place and any Aboriginal object known or reasonably likely to be located at the place by means of an adequate investigation and assessment (which may involve consideration of a heritage impact statement), and
- (b) notify the local Aboriginal communities, in writing or in such other manner as may be appropriate, about the application and take into consideration any response received within 28 days after the notice is sent.

(9) Demolition of nominated State heritage items

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause for the demolition of a nominated State heritage item:

- (a) notify the Heritage Council about the application, and
- (b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

(10) Conservation incentives

The consent authority may grant consent to development for any purpose of a building that is a heritage item or of the land on which such a building is erected, or for any purpose on an Aboriginal place of heritage significance, even though development for that purpose would otherwise not be allowed by this Plan, if the consent authority is satisfied that:

- (a) the conservation of the heritage item or Aboriginal place of heritage significance is facilitated by the granting of consent, and
- (b) the proposed development is in accordance with a heritage management document that has been approved by the consent authority, and
- (c) the consent to the proposed development would require that all necessary conservation work identified in the heritage management document is carried out, and
- (d) the proposed development would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, including its setting, or the heritage significance of the Aboriginal place of heritage significance, and
- (e) the proposed development would not have any significant adverse effect on the amenity of the surrounding area.

**Attachment 4
Existing Schedule of Heritage Items in Bogan Local Environment Plan 2011**

Current version for 9 December 2011 to date (accessed 27 February 2012 at 14:15)

[Schedule 5](#)

[<< page >>](#)

Schedule 5 Environmental heritage

(Clause 5.10)

Locality	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item no
Nyngan	Chinese graves and burner at Nyngan Cemetery	Cemetery Road	Lot 7041, DP 1020882	State	I1
Nyngan	Nyngan Court House	Cobar Street	Lot 2, Section 31, DP 758802	State	I2
Nyngan	Nyngan Railway Station	Pangee Street		Local	I3
Nyngan	Railway overhead footbridge and goods shed	Pangee Street		Local	I4