

Wallendbeen Strategic Heritage Study and King Street Revitalisation Project

COOTAMUNDRA GUNDAGAI REGIONAL COUNCIL



JANUARY 2019



Cover image: Leading the march is Col J A K McKay of Wallendbeen. Between the banner with a white neckerchief is Mr King from Wallendbeen - Sydney, NSW (from the collections of the NSW State Library.

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ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

AHD	Australian Heritage Database
<i>Burra Charter</i>	Refers to <i>The Burra Charter</i> prepared by Australia ICOMOS
<i>Cultural Significance</i>	Aesthetic, historical, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
DCP	Development Control Plan
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979
EPBC Act	Legal framework for the protection and management of places of national environmental significance
<i>Fabric</i>	Physical material of the <i>place</i> including components, fixtures, contents, and objects
HA	Heritage Assessment
<i>Heritage Significance</i>	A term used to describe the inherent cultural and historical value of an item
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
HCA	Heritage Conservation Area
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
<i>Interpretation</i>	All the ways of representing the <i>cultural significance</i> of a <i>place</i>
LEP	Local Environment Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NHL	National Heritage List
NPW Act	<i>National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974</i> (NSW)
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	(NSW) Office of Environment and Heritage, formerly Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water
<i>Place</i>	Site, area, land, landscape, building or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views
<i>Reconstruction</i>	Means returning a <i>place</i> to a known earlier state and is distinguished from <i>restoration</i> by the introduction of a new material into the <i>fabric</i>
<i>Restoration</i>	Means returning the existing <i>fabric</i> of a <i>place</i> to a known earlier state by removing by removing accretions or by assembling existing components without the introduction of a new material
SHR	State Heritage Register
RNE	Register of the National Estate

UNESCO
WHL

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
World Heritage List

DRAFT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cootamundra Gundagai Regional Council (CGRC) in consultation with the Wallendbeen community have commissioned the Wallendbeen strategic heritage study and King Street revitalisation project, a three-stage project with the aim of revitalising the Wallendbeen Heritage Conservation Area (HCA) along a military service theme. Through community consultation, this project will develop a strategic heritage study of Wallendbeen, design of a streetscape plan for the revitalisation and activation of the King Street precinct, and create six stories for the Heritage Near Me app.

This project is the result of extensive consultation between CGRC and the Wallendbeen community. In 2017, Council initiated community consultation to inform the Village Strategy. This strategy recommends changes to land use within Wallendbeen to encourage economic development and a wide range of infrastructure improvements. During this consultation process, the community requested that the Wallendbeen Heritage Conservation Area (HCA) is revitalised along a military service theme. The Wallendbeen HCA includes parts of Lackey and King Street and nine of the 14 heritage items listed on the Local Environmental Plan. The revitalisation of the centre of Wallendbeen along a military service theme was granted funding from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage under the *Heritage Near Me – Local Heritage Strategic Projects* funding scheme.

NGH Environmental were engaged to produce this heritage study to contribute to the revitalisation of the centre of Wallendbeen along a military service theme with the following specific aims:

- celebrate the unique military history of Wallendbeen;
- prioritise conservation and/or restoration works for heritage items;
- engage in ongoing community consultation;
- identify village infrastructure to be upgraded; and
- develop content for the Heritage Near Me App.

Military history is a key facet of Wallendbeen. Major General Kenneth MacKay founded the Australian Light Horse Brigade (Light Horse) in the district and camps were regularly held in the Wallendbeen area. A number of members of the Light Horse from the district participated in the Boer War. The effect of the First World War was particularly profound for Wallendbeen with 90 men participating, 18 of which lost their lives. Of the 72 who survived, not all returned to the district.

Small towns and villages generally had a decrease in the number of participants in the Second World War with Wallendbeen being no exception. 40 men and women from Wallendbeen participated in the War, 8 of which lost their lives.

The Korean War saw 2 people serve from Wallendbeen, as did the Vietnam War. No memorial exists for various peace keeping operations such as East Timor and recent operations in the Middle East. The impact of military service is evident with the impressive Wallendbeen Memorial Hall, Supper Rooms and Cenotaph having been erected by the community to celebrate and honour the service of the men and women of Wallendbeen. These structures contribute to the general character and aesthetic of King Street.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

NGH Environmental was commissioned by Cootamundra Gundagai Regional Council for the preparation of a heritage study for the village of Wallendbeen, NSW 2588.

Wallendbeen is located in southern NSW, approximately 290km to the south-west of Sydney and has a population of 260. The town is located close to the crossroads between Olympic Highway and Burley Griffin Way (refer to Figure 1, below) and an opportunity has been identified to encourage visitation into the town from people travelling on the major highways. The purpose of the heritage study is to therefore contribute to the revitalisation of the centre of Wallendbeen along a military service theme.

Cootamundra Gundagai Regional Council has highlighted fifteen locally listed heritage sites to be analysed within this report for their condition and to identify any links to the military theme throughout the town.

The heritage and future development of the town is currently protected by the Cootamundra Council Development Control Plan (2013) and Local Environment Plan (2013).

Background historical information regarding the sites was mostly obtained through a synthesis of existing heritage listings and heritage studies.

This heritage study assesses the potential impact of the proposed works and has been prepared in accordance with the following guidelines:

- NSW Heritage Branch (Office of Environment and Heritage) publication Assessing Heritage Significance (2001);
- Australia's ICOMOS Burra Charter. The Charter sets the standard of practice for providing advice or making decisions about undertaking works at places of heritage or cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians (ICOMOS 1999); and
- Cootamundra Development Control Plan (2013), and Local Environment Plan (2013).

A site visit was carried out by NGH Heritage consultants, Jakob Ruhl and Amy Zeising on the 20th November 2018, in order to determine the existing physical aspects of the proposal site, the heritage items within proximity, and any conservation areas.

1.2 LOCATION

Wallendbeen is a small town of approximately 260 residents in southern NSW, Australia. Wallendbeen is within the Local Government Area (LGA) of Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council, approximately 18km north-east of Cootamundra, and 122km north-west of Canberra.

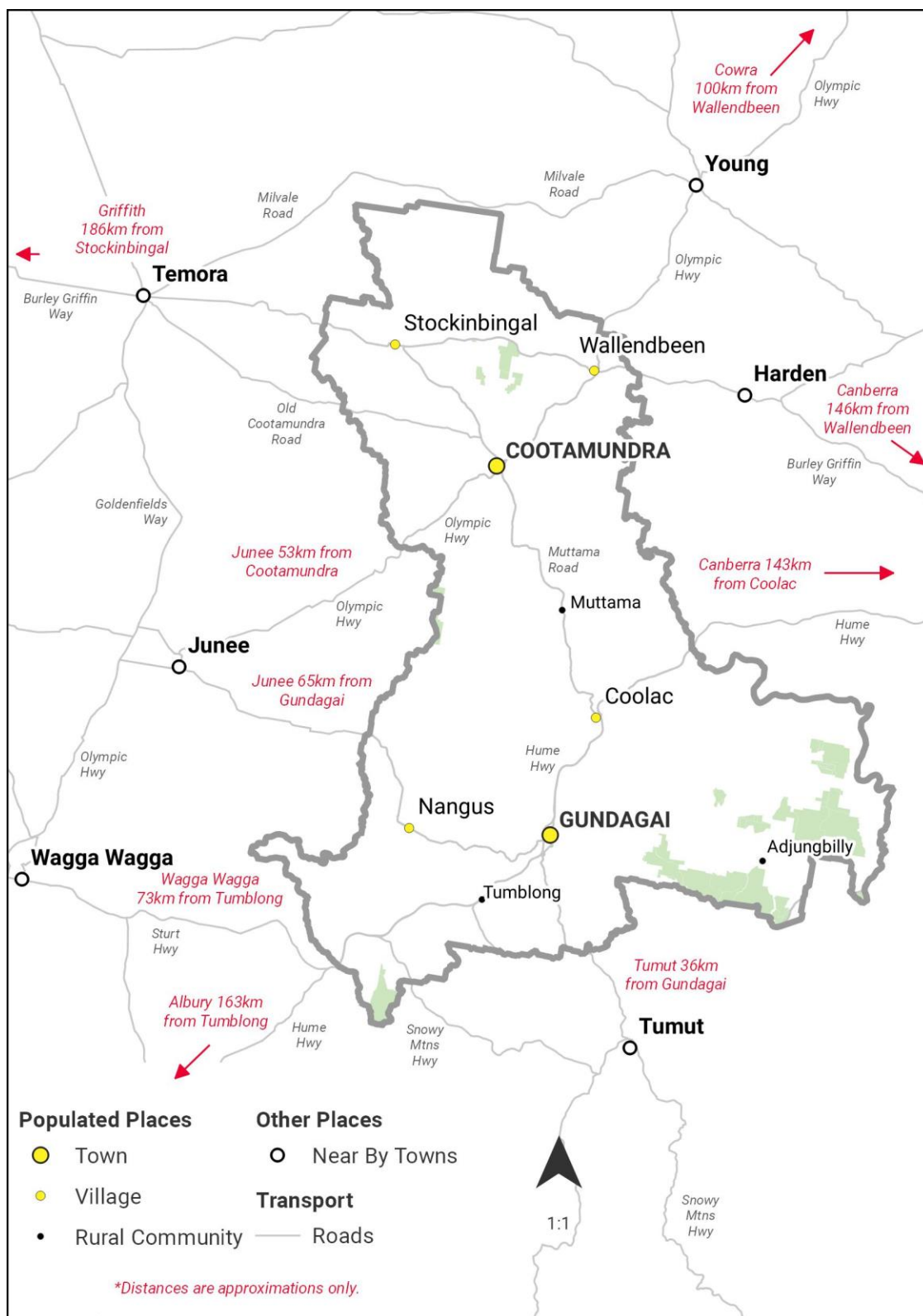


Figure 1. Location of Cootamundra Gundagai Regional Council.

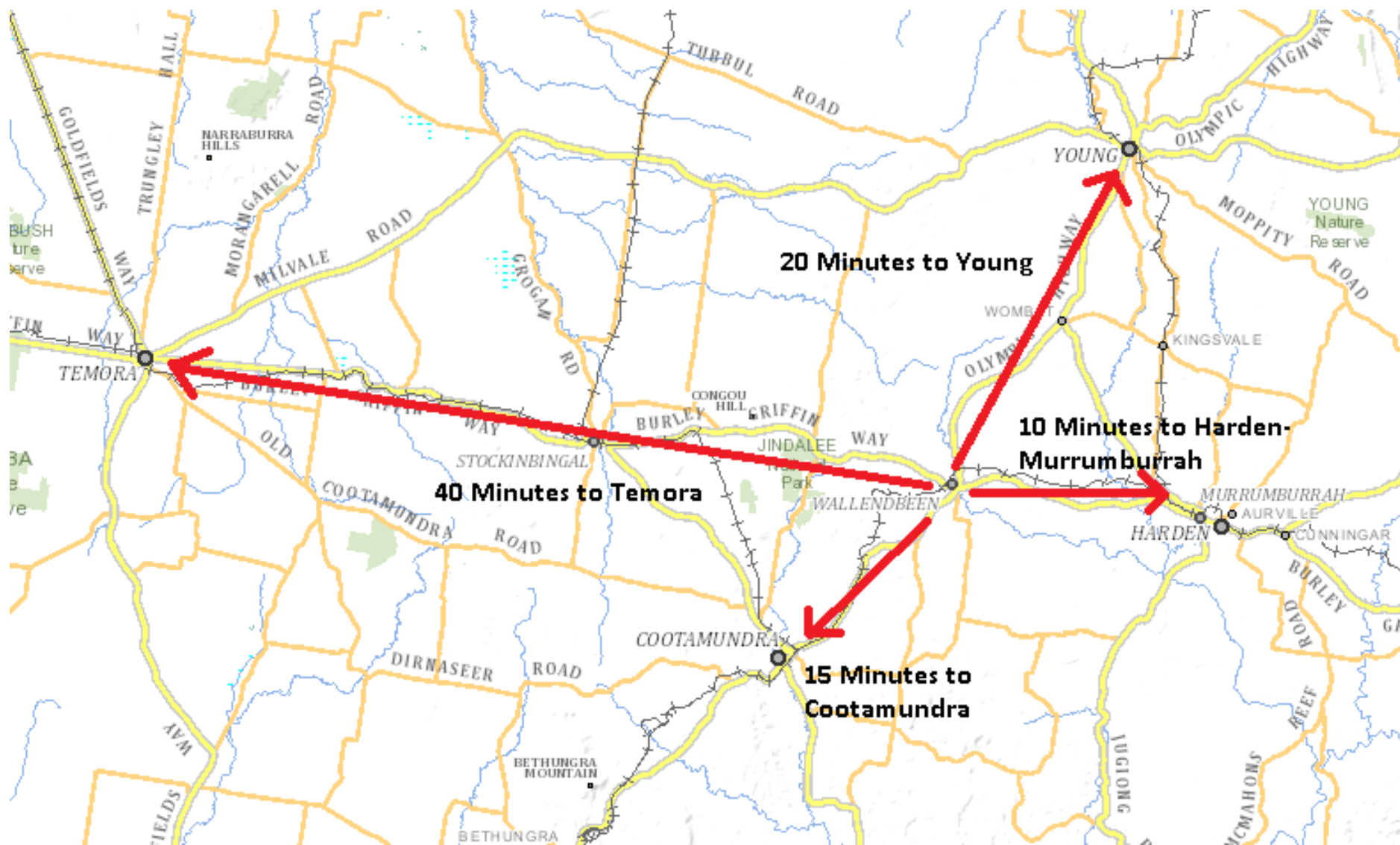


Figure 2. Location of Wallendbeen.

1.3 PROPOSAL OBJECTIVE AND RATIONALE

Wallendbeen is currently a village of 260 people located approximately 500m from the crossroads of the Olympic Highway and Burley Griffin Way. While many vehicles travel along these roads each day, very few cars venture into Wallendbeen itself. A large rest stop is located at the crossroads, providing the necessary amenities for travellers without needing to stop in the town.

The aim of the Wallendbeen heritage study is to therefore reinvigorate the town of Wallendbeen under a military theme and encourage visitors to spend time in the village and discover the stories of military service.

The military service theme originates with Wallendbeen born and raised Major General Kenneth MacKay who formed the First Australian Horse unit (Light Horse). This volunteer militia unit saw combat in the Boer War and precedes the Australian Light Horse Regiment. The impact of military service on Wallendbeen during WWI was significant. Ninety men enlisted and 18 died during service. Of the remaining 72 soldiers, many did not return to the district resulting in a significant change to the community. While the number of Wallendbeen enlistments decreased in WWII, members of the local community continued to serve in the Australian Defence Forces in WWII, the Korean War and the Vietnam War (Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council, 2018).

The aims of the Wallendbeen heritage strategy and King Street revitalisation project are to:

- Celebrate the unique military history of Wallendbeen;
- Prioritise conservation and/or restoration works for heritage items;
- Engage in ongoing community consultation;
- Identify village infrastructure to be upgraded with the aim of:
 - Encouraging visitation;
 - Planting WWI memorial trees in King Street;
 - Encouraging economic development; and
- Development of content for the Heritage Near Me app.

This project is an important opportunity to celebrate the military heritage of Wallendbeen and to generate community pride for the village's built heritage. The project aims to revitalise the village and create a 'must see' destination for travellers along the Olympic Highway and Burley Griffin Way.

1.4 APPROACH

The purpose of this heritage study is to assess the items of heritage within the town of Wallendbeen and identify military themes relating to the history of the town.

The assessment has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Division's guideline *Assessing Heritage Significance* (2001), in addition to any further requirements that need to be considered in order to satisfy legislative and management obligations.

The report specifically includes the following:

- Review of existing heritage assessments and condition of the heritage items.
 - Specific use of the Black Mountain Projects Pty Ltd (2010) Cootamundra Shire Community-Based Heritage Study.

- Searches of national and state heritage databases. This includes the Australian Heritage Database (National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists), and the NSW Heritage Division State Heritage Inventory.
- Search of the Cootamundra Council Local Environmental Plan 2013 (LEP) and Development Control Plan 2013 (DCP).
- Review of relevant literature.
- Site visit.
- Assessment of themes and opportunities.
- Community consultation.
- Recommendations.

1.5 REPORT STRUCTURE

This report:

- Outlines the background of the current study/proposal (Section 1).
- Discusses issues such as statutory heritage listings and legislative requirements (Section 2).
- Provides a brief summary in terms of an historical and physical overview of the place (Section 3).
- Provides a description and evaluates the significance of items (Section 4).
- Discusses heritage interpretation (Section 5).
- Undertakes a photo survey of the historic items in Wallendbeen (Section 6).
- Provides a conclusions and recommendations as to the military revitalisation of Wallendbeen (Section 7).

Note, it is outside of the scope of this report to provide a detailed historical account of the area. We have relied upon previous historical information supplemented by some primary research.

2 LEGISLATIVE AND NON-STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS

Places of heritage value can be subject to different levels of recognition and protection. This protection (at local, state and national levels) includes specific measures for the protection of heritage items. The text below provides a summary of the legislative framework at each level of government.

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT 1999

The EPBC Act provides a legal framework for the protection and management of places of national environmental significance. The heritage lists addressed by the EPBC Act include the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage List (WHL), National Heritage List (NHL) and the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).

All WHL properties in Australia are protected and managed under the EPBC Act. The NHL protects places that have outstanding value to the nation. The CHL protects items and places owned or managed by Commonwealth Government agencies. The Commonwealth Department of Environment is responsible for the implementation of national policy, programs and legislation to protect and conserve Australia's environment and heritage and to promote Australian arts and culture. The Minister's approval is required for controlled actions which would have a significant impact on items and places included on the WHL, NHL or CHL.

The Australian Heritage Database (AHD) includes the National Heritage List, which includes the natural, historic and indigenous places that are of outstanding national heritage value to the Australian nation. The AHD also contains the Commonwealth Heritage List that comprises those places on Commonwealth lands and waters, or under Australian Government control. Items on both of these lists are protected under the EPBC Act. The AHD also includes places listed as World Heritage by UNESCO.

References to the Register of the National Estate (RNE) were removed from the EPBC Act in 2012. The RNE is no longer a statutory list but remains an archive of information about more than 13,000 places throughout Australia. There are no registrations for the town of Wallendbeen on the register of the National Estate

2.2 NSW HERITAGE ACT

State Heritage Register

Natural, cultural and built heritage is protected in NSW under the *Heritage Act* 1977. The Act is administered by the Heritage Division, a State government agency within the Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of Planning and Environment.

The Act creates the State Heritage Register (SHR) which provides permanent protection for a heritage item or place. Items of State heritage significance are defined as a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct which is of historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological or natural significance to the State (Section 4A(1) of the Act). The effect of SHR listing is that a person cannot damage, destroy, alter or move an item, building or land without approval from the Heritage Council.

The Heritage Council of NSW, constituted under the *Heritage Act 1977*, is appointed by the Minister and responsible for heritage in NSW. The Council reflects a cross-section of community, government and conservation expertise with the Heritage Division being the operational arm of the Council.

The 2001 NSW Heritage Manual Update, published by the NSW Heritage Office (now the 'Heritage Division') provides guidelines for 'Assessing Heritage Significance'. The Manual includes specific criteria for assessing heritage significance and the significance assessment within this report has been completed in accordance with these guidelines.

When items are listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) applications to carry out works on those items need to be made to the Heritage Council under Section 60 of the Act.

A search of the study area and surrounds indicated that there are no registrations within the town of Wallendbeen on the NSW State Heritage Register.

State Agency Heritage Registers

State agencies and authorities in NSW are required to keep a register of heritage places under their management under Section 170 of the Act. The s.170 registers are also held in the NSW Heritage Division's (OEH) State Heritage Inventory (SHI), an electronic database of statutory listed heritage items in NSW.

There is one listing within the town of Wallendbeen on the s.170 register.

Table 1. s.170 listed heritage items within Wallendbeen.

Item name	Location	LGA
Connaughtmans Creek Bridge	Olympic Highway, Wallendbeen NSW	Cootamundra

2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING & ASSESSMENT ACT

The *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) controls land use planning in NSW. The planning system established by the EP&A Act includes Local Environment Plans (LEPs) and other provisions relating to development control.

Heritage items are added to a heritage schedule of a LEP often following identification and assessment from a local shire heritage study. The SHI also holds local heritage items listed by local councils in NSW. These items are then given protection by the heritage provisions within the relevant plan, which will then require consent of Council for certain developments.

2.3.1 Local Environmental Plan, 2013

The Cootamundra LEP (2013) identifies and protects heritage conservation areas and listed buildings/items, identifies environmentally sensitive land, and proscribes land use practices. Heritage items (if any) are listed and described in Schedule 5. Heritage conservation areas are shown on the Heritage Map as well as being described in Schedule 5.

There are 17 local heritage items in the town of Wallendbeen including:

Table 2. LEP listed heritage items within Wallendbeen.

Item name	Location	Listing ID
Cambewarra, Federation Period Brick House	10 George Street, Wallendbeen NSW	I84
Connaughtmans Creek Bridge	Olympic Highway, Wallendbeen NSW	
Federation Period Brick House, Fence, Trees	12 George Street, Wallendbeen NSW	I 85
Mackay Park, Incl Barry Grace Oval, Trees	Hoskins Street, Wallendbeen NSW	I88
Memorial Hall	14 King Street, Wallendbeen NSW	I91
Methodist Church	16 King Street, Wallendbeen NSW	I92
Presbyterian Church	Olympic Highway, Wallendbeen NSW	I116
Railway Station (second)	Silo Road, Wallendbeen NSW	I96
Railway Subway	Lackey Street, Wallendbeen NSW	I94
Railway Underbridge	Silo Road, Wallendbeen NSW	I97
Slab Cottage	13 Watson Street, Wallendbeen NSW	I98
St. Columba's Catholic Church	2 King Street, Wallendbeen NSW	I89
Wallendbeen Cemetery	Burley Griffin Way, Wallendbeen NSW	I99
Wallendbeen Conservation Area	Wallendbeen NSW	C2
Wallendbeen Public School, Cottage, Bell	7 King Street, Wallendbeen NSW	I90
Wallendoon Homestead, Gardens, Outbuildings	Wallendoon Lane, Wallendbeen NSW	I120
War Memorial Obelisk	King Street, Wallendbeen NSW	I93

Heritage Conservation - LEP Clause 5.10

Clause 5.10 of the LEP provides stipulating how heritage is to be conserved. The objectives of Clause 1 are particularly pertinent to this report and are as follows:

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Wallendbeen,
- (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.

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.

The Cootamundra LEP is supported by the Cootamundra Development Control Plan, which provides more detailed standards and controls for specific types of development.

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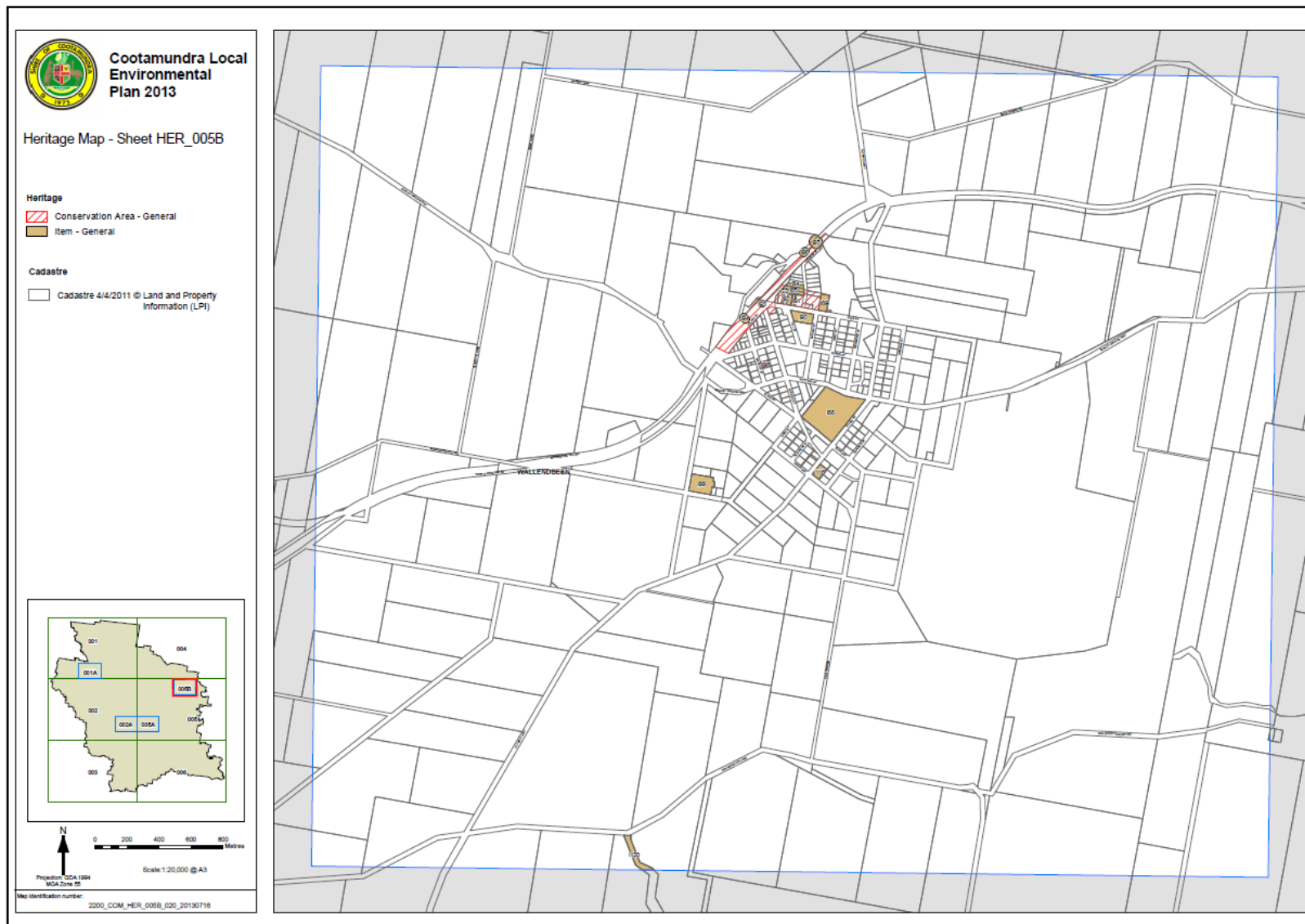


Figure 3. Cootamundra LEP 2013 – Heritage Map: Sheet HER_005B.

2.4 THE BURRA CHARTER

The Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Site) Charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (the Burra Charter) (current edition 2013) sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance including owners, managers and custodians. The Charter is not a statutory document but does provide specific guidance for physical and procedural actions that should occur in relation to significant places. A copy of the charter can be accessed at <http://icomos.org/australia>. This SOHI has been prepared in accordance with the Burra Charter.

An appreciation of landscape is highlighted in the 1999 revision of the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS, placing greater emphasis on 'setting'. Article 8 of the Burra Charter now reads:

"Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate visual setting and other relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of the place. New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate".

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3 HISTORICAL & PHYSICAL OVERVIEW

The scope of works for this heritage study did not require extensive historical research on the study area. The brief summary below and assessment of significance (Section 4) is sufficient for the purposes of providing a historical context for this particular assessment.

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

3.1.1 Landscape

The landscape of the area surrounding Wallendbeen includes alluvial flats, undulating low hills and rises. The area has been extensively cleared of native vegetation for the purposes of agriculture and settlement, with the land being used for grazing, orchards and cropping.

3.1.2 Geology

The geology of the Wallendbeen area includes Cambrian volcanic rocks associated with the Jindalee Group. The group consists of metamorphosed sedimentary and basaltic rocks, amphibolites and ultramafic rocks. Parent materials include mafic metavolcanics, metaquartzite, black and grey chert, quartz magnetite rocks, banded iron formation, quartz mica schist, serpentinite, harzburgite, pyroxnite, plagioclase-pyroxene, porphyry, talc carbonate rocks, gabbro and metabasalt.

3.1.3 Landform/topography

The area surrounding Wallendbeen is characterised by undulating rises and low hills with slopes <3% on waxing crests, from 3-10% on waxing hillslopes, and <3% on lower slopes and foot slopes.

Elevation in the area ranges from 440-531m with local relief from 20-60m. Slope lengths are typically 700-1500m. Minor rock outcrop (2-10%) occurs on some upper slopes and crests. Stream channels are erosional, tributary and widely spaced.

3.1.4 Soils

The project area is located within two soil landscapes: Wallendbeen and Creek Flats; and Young.

Wallendbeen is located in a highly productive wheat belt and is noted for the high quality of dry land wheat produced. Agricultural wealth was a major contributor to population growth in the area in the 19th and early 20th centuries; particularly as gold deposits began to be exhausted in the region (Cootamundra-Gundagai regional Council, 2017).

Wallendbeen is surrounded by productive agricultural land. A portion of this land has been identified as Biophysical Strategic Agricultural Land (BSAL) by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment, land with high quality soil and water resources capable of sustaining high levels of productivity.

3.1.5 Vegetation

The Wallendbeen area has been extensively cleared of native vegetation for agricultural and residential development, and only small remnants of the original vegetation remains within the region along road corridors and fence reserves.

The most common vegetation within the area included Eucalypt woodlands. *Eucalyptus blakelyi* (Blakely's red gum) and *E. melliodora* (yellow box) communities are the most common species found in the landscape. *E. bridgesiana* (apple box) occurs on upper hillslopes.

The vegetation understorey consists of a sparse shrub layer along road corridors over improved pastures and annual forbs. Species include *Acacia* spp. (wattle) over tussock grasses which include *Phalaris aquatica* (phalaris), *Lolium rigidum* (wimmera ryegrass), *Elymus scaber* var. *scaber* (common wheatgrass) and annual forbs.

3.2 ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION

Wallendbeen is within an area identified as part of the Wiradjuri language group. This is an assemblage of many small clans and bands speaking a number of similar dialects (Howitt 1996, Tindale 1974, MacDonald 1983, Horton 1994). The Wiradjuri language group was the largest in NSW prior to European settlement. The borders were, however, not static, they were most likely fluid, expanding and contracting over time to the movements of smaller family or clan groups. Boundaries ebbed and flowed through contact with neighbours, the seasons and periods of drought and abundance.

It was the small family group that was at the core of Aboriginal society and the basis for their hunting and gathering life. The immediate family camped, sourced food, made shelter and performed daily rituals together. The archaeological manifestations of these activities are likely to be small campsites, characterised by small artefact scatters and hearths across the landscape. Places that were visited more frequently would develop into larger site complexes with higher numbers of artefacts and possibly more diverse archaeological evidence. These small family units were part of a larger band which comprised a number of families. They moved within an area defined by their particular religious sites (MacDonald 1983). Such groups might come together on special occasions such as pre-ordained times for ceremonies, rituals or simply if their paths happened to cross. They may also have joined together at particular times of the year and at certain places where resources were known to be abundant. The archaeological legacy of these gatherings would be larger sites rather than small family camps. They may include large hearth or oven complexes, contain a number of grinding implements and a larger range of stone tools and raw materials.

It wasn't long after European arrival in the district that the Aboriginal population began to decline, due to diseases such as small pox and influenza as well as dispossession from traditional lands and acts of violence against the Aboriginal people which all caused great social upheaval and partial disintegration of the traditional way of life. This meant that access to traditional resource gathering and hunting areas, religious life, marriage links and access to sacred ceremonial sites were disrupted or destroyed. However, despite these disruptions, Aboriginal people continued to maintain their connections to sites and the land in the early days of European settlement. Members of the Wiradjuri people have maintained this connection to the land to date.

3.2.1 Registered Aboriginal heritage sites in Wallendbeen

In January 2019, NGH undertook a basic Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) search of the town of Wallendbeen to provide an indication of previously recorded sites in the area. The

search was conducted over an area at Lat, Long from: -34.536, 148.144 – Lat, Long To: -34.518, 148.1726 with a buffer of 1000metres. No Aboriginal sites or places have been registered within the town of Wallendbeen. It is however noted that a register search is not conclusive, as it reflects only those areas that have been surveyed and for which sites have been registered.

3.3 WALLENDBEEN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Wallendbeen is a small village of approximately 260 residents situated on the cross road between Cootamundra and Young on the Olympic Highway and Burley Griffin Way. The village is well preserved and is settled in rich agricultural land famous for its dry wheat production.

In 1832, Irishman Edward Ryan, an ex-convict, established himself at Galong and later was granted a pastoral license on crown land at Wallendbeen and Cootamundra (Black Mountain Projects Pty Ltd 2010, 124). This area of land was known as Ryan's Run.

In 1837 the Wallendbeen section of the run was transferred to a friend of Ryan, solicitor Charles Nicolls of Sydney, and the Cootamundra area of the run was transferred to another friend, ex-convict John Hurley of Campbelltown.

On 28 September 1842 3,000 sheep and 400 head of cattle were transferred from Charles Nicholls to Sir James Matheson from Scotland. Alexander Mackay, also from Scotland, was employed to manage the property on behalf of Matheson. Matheson continued to purchase further properties within the Wallendbeen area up until 1860, when he decided to dispose of his pastoral interests. In 1860 Alexander Mackay purchased 5,400 acres named "Wallendbeen Station", so-called after the Aboriginal word meaning "Stoney Hill", from Matheson. As a result, Sir James Mackay and his wife Annie became the first permanent settlers within the area.

The area was first gazetted as an area for settlement on November 25, 1853, taking the name from James Matheson's nearby Wallendbeen Station.



Plate 1. Granite House built from stone quarried on Wallandoon Station, Wallendbeen in 1876 for Alexander Mackay.

The 1860s in Wallendbeen saw steady progress of stock and property, much work was done on fencing and heavily timbered areas were cleared by ringbarking trees. The original settlement at Wallendbeen was situated on the Young Road, now known as the Olympic Highway. The area had significantly developed from the early 1870's with the building of a Cobb & Co. staging post, blacksmith, wheelwright, tannery, butter factory, produce mill, brickworks, police station, hotel and a general store (Thorburn, Marcia & Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council).

The arrival of the Great Southern Railway in 1877 saw the construction of a single waiting railway platform in Wallendbeen. The lamp room, house for the porter in charge, goods shed, stockyards and weighbridge were erected by 1883 and they were all situated in the area where the silos are today.

The surge in development of Wallendbeen as a popular town began after gold was discovered in the area and the railway line was established as a point of access. The town became a resting place for travelers, meeting area for selectors and a supply centre for the gold fields, Cullinga to the east and Lambing Flat, now known as Young to the north. The first crown land sales for the village were held at public auction in 1877 at the Police offices at Young (Black Mountain Projects Pty Ltd 2010, 125).

In 1879, James and Annie Mackay built a large homestead for their family, known as Granite House. The Mackay's had a family of four children: Kenneth born 1859, Annie 1863, Jeannie 1868 and Donald born 1870. Mackay Park at Wallendbeen was named after the Mackay family. A plaque present at the park pays tribute to Alexander Mackay and lists the achievements of his two sons: Kenneth and Donald.

On 27 July 1882 the foundation stone for the Presbyterian Church in Wallendbeen was laid by Alexander Mackay. Two plaques on the building were later erected in memory of Alexander Mackay and Annie, and the other in memory of Annie's brother James Mackenzie, who is buried on the station.

When the First Fleet landed in 1788, John Hunter, a former candidate for the Church of Scotland Ministry, was captain of the fleet flagship HMS Sirius. The growth of the Presbyterian Church in Australia has been continuous from the landing of the Fleet, growing to be the fourth largest (according to the 2001 census) of Christian worship in Australia. Presbyterianism has spread through much of the world mainly due to the work of Scottish missionaries.

The Presbyterian Church of Australia in NSW is constitutionally part of the Presbyterian Church of Australia and linked with the historical work of the Holy Spirit in the reformation of the Church of Scotland in the 16th century led by John Knox, the founder of Presbyterianism.

In 1885 Wallendbeen had grown to have a population of approximately 500 people and was declared as a village. The village offered many services for the travelers and early settlers and was ultimately proclaimed a municipality in 1892. At the time, it was the second largest municipality in NSW. During the first few years, meetings for the Council were held at the hotel in town owned by the Hillier family until the Council Chambers were built in 1895. The first mayor elected for the municipality was Peter Sinclair of "Nubba Station" Wallendbeen (Black Mountains Projects Pty Ltd 2010, 126).

Further development of the Village followed the declaration of the Municipality with the building of General Stores, Bakery, Butchery, Police Station, Saddlery, Stock & Station Agency, Café, Hall, Churches, Post Office and Hotels.

With the building of the new Council Chambers, new school building and the railway facilities in prominent positions above the original settlement, the town gradually moved to its present site. Wallendbeen began to thrive and grew to a population of 600 residents. Wallendbeen was proclaimed a Town on October 6, 1894 (Thorburn, Marcia, & Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council).

In 1897 Kenneth Mackay, son of Alexander and Annie Mackay, obtained permission from the NSW Government to form a regiment of expert country horsemen. Kenneth Mackay was an outstanding horse rider and had originally raised a volunteer cavalry troop called the West Camden Light Horse in 1885.

Kenneth Mackay recruited three thousand horsemen to his 1897 regiment. The young men that joined were mostly from the country, with the requirements for the job including good riding ability and having a suitable horse for cavalry purposes (Thorburn 2008, 171). These men, under the command of Captain Kenneth Mackay, were the first to become official members of the Australian Light Horse Regiment after Mr George File Sackett of Wallendbeen swore them in.

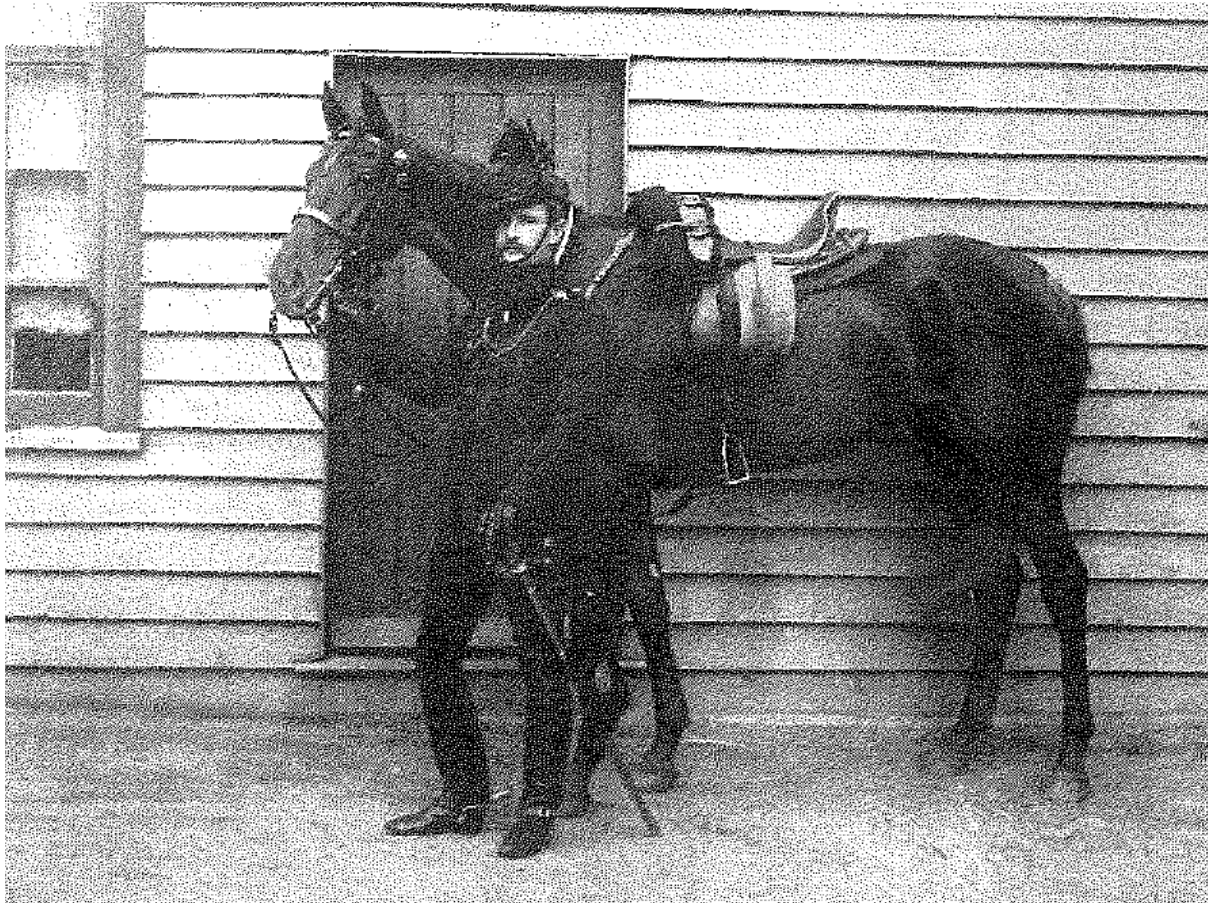


Plate 2. Major General Kenneth Mackay was instrumental in the formation of the Australian Lighthorse (Source: Michael Baldry).



Plate 3. Kenneth Mackay, founder of the Australian Light Horsemen (Source: The Australian Light Horse Association).

In 1915 the Kangaroo Enlistment March paused at Wallendbeen on the way from Wagga Wagga to Sydney. This march was the longest of the Australian recruiting marches at 350 miles. The Kangaroo March began with 87 volunteers, but by the time the march reached Sydney the total of recruits was somewhere between 210 and 230 men.

In 1915, Governor General Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson paid an unofficial visit to Cootamundra (11.12.1915). The following day, Sunday 12th of December, the Governor General attended the Wallendbeen Presbyterian Church memorial service for Private W.T. Wasson, at which Reverend J. Malcomson preached from Luke VII.50. The young Wallendbeen soldier had died of wounds received at Lone Pine. A Memorial tablet was located in the church but later relocated to Cootamundra Methodist church.

In 1917 the Wallendbeen Progress Association led by Mr Andrew Bolger, as President, began the task of planting Honour Avenues of trees in Wallendbeen, commencing in George Street, Saturday September 1. Twenty-nine trees were planted, with the promise of ultimately planting a tree for each individual soldier that left the district to fight for their country in WWI. When electricity arrived in Wallendbeen in 1930 there was great anger within the community due to the excessive cutting back of the trees to install the power lines. Gradually the trees began to die out due to the extreme lopping, and they were eventually removed from the street. During the years other trees were planted in George Street. In 1995 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of WWII, an avenue of trees was again planted along George Street to honour those who served in WWI (Thorburn 2008, 87).



Plate 4. Memorial Gum Trees 1935 (Source: George and Irene Sackett).

In 1919 Wallendbeen Municipality began to discuss the possibility of constructing a Memorial Obelisk made of local granite to commemorate those from Wallendbeen that were involved in WWI. Wallendbeen township had some trouble raising the funds needed to construct the monument due to the cost of the structure. Donald Mackay (second son of Alexander Mackay) volunteered to bear the entire cost of the memorial (a total of £1300) as his contribution to the war effort.

On the 13 October 1920 the Memorial Obelisk funded by Donald Mackay was unveiled on the corners of King, Hosking and Lackey Streets, Wallendbeen. The Obelisk was constructed of grey Harcourt granite 35ft high on a foundation of 40 tons of concrete. The memorial listed the names of those from Wallendbeen who both fought and died during the First World War. Two acetylene lights were constructed either side of the memorial were supplied and erected by Robert Hulford.



Plate 5. Wallendbeen War Memorial including associated lights (Source: Monument Australia).

In 1879 the first railway station was built in Wallendbeen, but in 1920 a fire in the railway lamp room destroyed the railway station site, and a new railway station (second) was built towards the east where it is still currently located.

On Friday 16 July 1920, it was announced that Wallendbeen would receive a small machine gun as a memento of the Great War. Members of Wallendbeen were disappointed with this memento as it didn't appear to fit the contribution Wallendbeen made as a town to the war effort. The gun has been on display in the King Street Memorial Hall since April 1922.

In 1922 the Soldiers Memorial Hall on King Street was officially opened on ANZAC Day to the public and an event held to celebrate the occasion. The foundation stone of the hall had been laid on 30th November 1921 with the official dedication to those who served in World War I occurring on the official day of opening in 1922. The Hall had been designed by architect F. Laver and manufactured by Frank Mitchell. Two trees were planted by Dora Sackett and Beatty Scott to commemorate the event.

The Honour Rolls listing the names of the men who served in WWI were not ready at the time of the opening of the Memorial Hall. The Honour Rolls Boards listing the names of the men from Wallendbeen who served in WWI were unveiled in the Memorial Hall by General Kenneth Mackay in 1923.

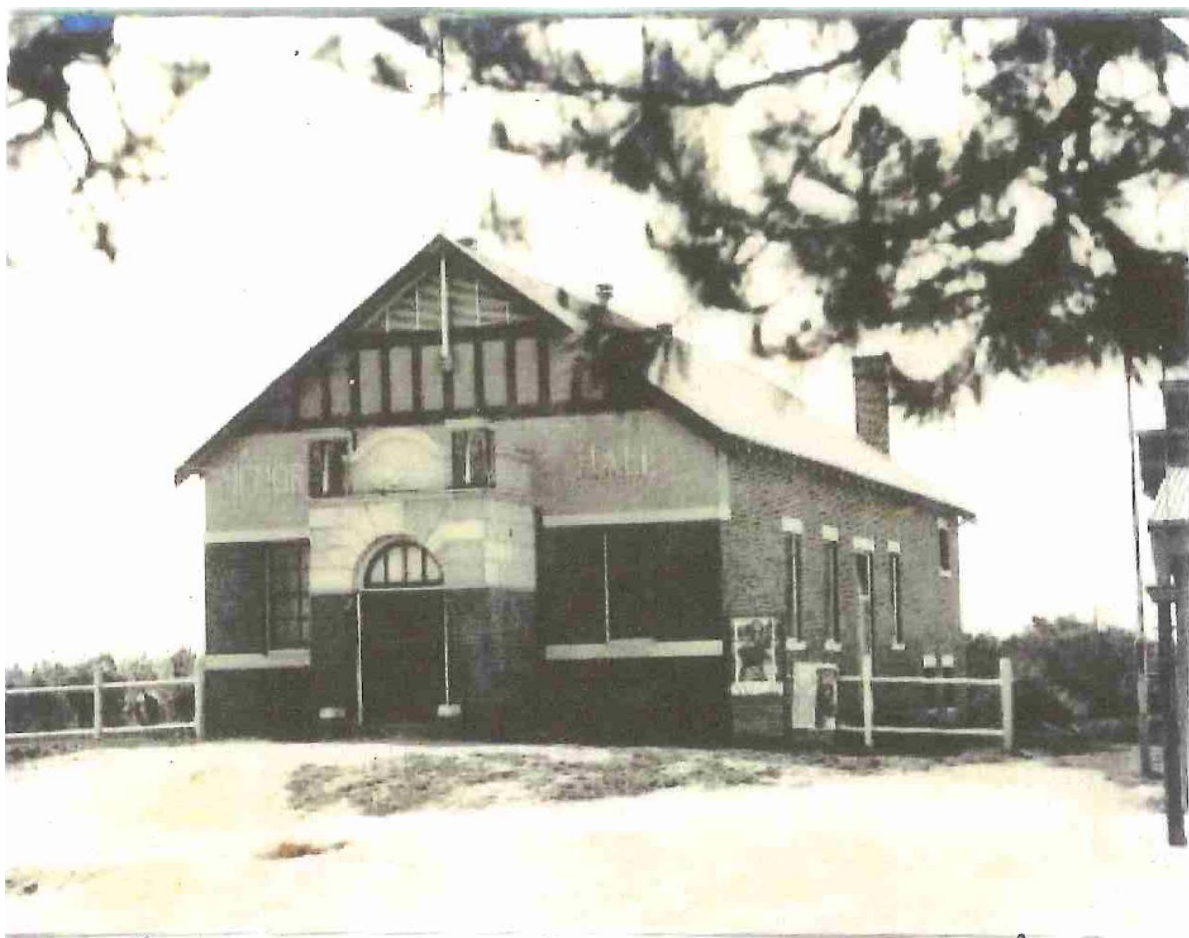


Plate 6. Memorial Hall in King Street, Wallendbeen, 1922.

By 1935 the Mackay families Granite House was dismantled, with the stone of the building used to build the Presbyterian (now the Uniting) Church in Cootamundra. When the Presbyterian Church at Wallendbeen closed in 1948 the memorial plaques in memory of Alexander and Annie Mackay were placed in the Cootamundra Church (Black Mountains Projects Pty Ltd 2010, 125).

In 1954 the Memorial Hall supper room extension was coined as a memorial to the men lost while serving in World War II, 1939-1945. The foundation stone was originally laid by Councillor LF Bennett on May 1, 1954, with the building officially opened by John Scott on September 18, 1954 (Thorburn 2008, 41).

On Saturday 27 October 1956, the President of the War Memorial Building Committee, John Scott, unveiled the WWII Honour Roll listed the names of eight people from Wallendbeen who died whilst served during WWII in the Wallendbeen Memorial Hall. In the 1970s CWA Branch members felt all men and women who served in WWII, Korea and Vietnam deserved to be honoured in the memorial boards, and in 1981 the new World War II, Korea and Vietnam Honour Roll Board was unveiled at the Memorial Hall.

In 1995 "Australia Remembers" 50th Anniversary plaque was unveiled commemorating the ceremonial tree planting in George Street to replace WWI Memorial Drive.

In 1999 the Memorial Obelisk on King Street was restored with a grant from "Their Service Our Heritage" and a plaque installed that also listed the names of men from Wallendbeen and district that enlisted within WWII (Monument Australia 2010).

In 2014, the machine gun gifted to the town of Wallendbeen post WWI was stolen from the Memorial Hall. A new wooden replica machine gun was dedicated and placed in the Memorial Hall to replace the stolen

item in 2018. The replica was dedicated by: John Rickett – Craftsman; Marcia Thorburn, Al Baldry – Hall Committee; and Judith Morrow – Descendant of JW Morrow.

3.4 CONSCRIPTION

In 1916, two referendums were held - 1. concerning the six o'clock closing of hotels; and 2. Conscription. When G.A. Burgess MLA arrived in Wallendbeen to speak in support of conscription, a group of 'Antis' hurled eggs, stones and other missiles. The meeting had to be broken up by Constable Ormsby.

3.5 CHRONOLOGICAL TIMELINE OF THE HISTORY OF WALLEDBEEN

The following chronological timeline has been adapted from Marcia Thorburn's (2008) *The Wallendbeen Story: History of Wallendbeen and a Collection of Family Stories from Wallendbeen and District*. Events with a military focus have been highlighted:

1842	"Wallendbeen Station" was purchased by Sir James Matheson and Alexander Mackay came to Australia from Scotland to manage the property.
1853	Wallendbeen, an aboriginal word meaning "Stony Hill" was first gazetted as an area for settlement on November 25, 1853.
1860	Alexander and Annie Mackay became the first settlers in the area after purchasing "Wallendbeen Station" from Sir James Matheson.
1863	Bushranger John O'Meally shot and killed storekeeper John Barnes on Alexander Mackay's property August 30, 1863.
1869	Patrick Powell was the first publican licensee in the area. He conducted "The Traveller's Rest" which was situated on the western side of the now Olympic Way at the end of Wallendbeen Lane.
1875	First Post Office was established at the Railway Station on July 1, 1875 by a private mail contractor George Fitzwalter. Rock of Cashel Inn was built by John Dacey. He was the son of Daniel and Catherine Dacey of "Dinga Dingi" Stockinbingal. Name changed to the White Horse Hotel in 1876.
1876	First Anglican Church in the area was built on the old Murrumburrah to Cootamundra Road, now known as Hardy's Reserve Lane.
1877	Great Southern Railway line came through November 1, 1877. The present town of Wallendbeen was laid out and mapped. First crown land sales of town blocks were held at a public auction at the Young Police Station November 14, 1877. Area reserved for a quarry mapped June 29, 1877. A soapstone mine also operated at this site, which is now the local waste depot.

	General Store opened by James Drummond.
1878	Area for Wesleyan Church dedicated May 3, 1878.
1879	First Railway Station built, situated opposite to where the silos are today. Historic Homestead, known as Granite House built by Alexander Mackay.
1880	Railway Stationmaster's Residence was built. School commenced at Wallendbeen in rented premises.
1881	Stock reserve gazetted July 6, 1881.
1882	Presbyterian Church's foundation stone laid by Alexander Mackay July 27, 1882. Cricket Club formed. Centenary Celebrations were held April 10, 1983.
1883	Extensions to Railway Goods Shed. Weighbridge and stockyards built.
1884	Railway Hotel built by John Izzard. Samuel Hollis opened the first Blacksmith-Wheelwright business. Cemetery area at Wallendbeen dedicated April 29, 1884.
1885	Wallendbeen "Proclaimed a Village" March 20, 1885. First weatherboard school room and residence built. Officially opened April 30, 1885.
1886	Police were first stationed, when one mounted constable was on duty. Steam Roller Flour Mill was operating, Population of Wallendbeen 500, listed in the Atlas of Australia printed 1886.
1887	Government Water Tank built.
1888	Butcher Shop opened by George Hillier.
1889	Flour Mill and Produce Store opened.
1890	Drummond's General Store sold to George File Sackett. Brickworks began operating at Wallendbeen. Alexander Mackay died February 6, 1890, aged 77 years.
1892	Wallendbeen gazetted as a Municipal District May 21, 1892. Municipality of Wallendbeen was the second largest municipal district in the state. First local government meeting was held at noon Saturday July 23, 1892 at Hillier's Hotel. Peter Sinclair of "Old Nubba Station" was elected the first mayor Wallendbeen. The returning officer was James Drummond.

1893	Gold first discovered at Cullinga. Mining for gold also began near Wallendbeen.
1894	Wallendbeen was proclaimed a town October 6, 1894. Recreation Ground dedicated March 9, 1894 Butter Factory opened. White Horse Hotel destroyed by fire September 22, 1894.
1895	Council Chambers built in Grey Street.
1897	The First Australian Light Horse Regiment was founded at Murrumburrah by Kenneth Mackay.
1899	Donald Mackay "Last of the Australian Explorers" of "Wallendbeen Station" rode his bicycle around Australia breaking the record.
1900	Population listed as 736, occupying 134 dwellings.
1901	Federal Hotel built by James Cambourn, renamed Wallendbeen Hotel in 1940. George File Sackett built a general store in King Street.
1902	St Clement's Anglican Church officially opened on Christmas Day 1902 and was dedicated April 21, 1903. The district had six schools in the area - Cullinga, Morrison's Hill, Nubba, Flixton, Darah and Wallendbeen. First Catholic Church built in Grey Street officially opened September 7, 1902. Post Office operating from a building in King Street.
1904	Military Drill Hall built in Hoskins Street. Tannery-Wool Scouring Factory commenced operation.
1905	Branch of Manchester Unity Independent Order of Old Fellows (MUIOOF) was formed.
1906	Bushfire Brigade was formed at Wallendbeen. "Wallendbeen" homestead was built by General Kenneth Mackay. It was known to locals as 'The Castle'. School Residence destroyed by fire. New building erected 1908.
1907	Palmer's Central Produce Store was built in Hoskins Street. Later extended in 1911. George File Sackett extended his general store to G.F. Sackett Noted Emporium. Police Station, Lockup and Residence were built in 1907.
1908	Stock & Station Agency opened in King Street by Leslie Brooks. Bakehouse was operating in Queen Street.
1909	Farmers & Settlers Association formed a branch.

1910	Bank of NSW Agency opened.
1911	Methodist Church foundation stone laid by GF Sackett, February 22, 1911, Café-Refreshment Room built in King Street with a Billiard Saloon and Hairdresser. Stock & Station Agency opened by Herbert Moriarty. New brick school room officially opened May 24, 1911.
1912	Norris' Butchery was operating in Queen Street.
1913	Royal Hotel built in Queen Street. Operated for only twenty years, closed down April 2, 1933 due to structural damage.
1914	New brick Post Office and Postmaster's Residence built in King Street.
1915	Duplication of the Railway line. Men of the Kangaroo Enlistment March paused at Wallendbeen on their way to Sydney. Telephone line connected to area.
1916	Red Cross Branch formed at Wallendbeen.
1917	Memorial Gum Tree Avenue was planted in George Street to honour soldiers serving in the First World War.
1918	Jack McCormack was operating his boot repair shop from his Queen Street residence
1920	Memorial Obelisk was built in 1920. Funded by Donald Mackay of "Wallendbeen Station", as his contribution to the war effort. St Columba's Catholic Church and Convent were officially opened May 30, 1920. Railway Station relocated and a night officer's residence was built opposite the station. Warden's Saddlery was operating in Queen Street.
1921	First nine-hole golf course at Wallendbeen was situated on Leslie Brooks' land east of the Cemetery.
1922	Soldier's Memorial Hall was officially opened on Anzac Day by Mayor GF Sackett. The War Trophy Guns were unveiled by LP Forsyth and JW Morrow. Two trees were planted by Dora Sackett and Beatty.
1923	World War I Honour Rolls were unveiled by Major General Kenneth Mackay. Primary Producers Bank opened. It was the second only branch in NSW at that time. Bush Nursing Association appointed a nurse to the Wallendbeen area.

1925	Part of the western wall of St Columba's Catholic Church School was destroyed during a wind storm.
1927	Billiard Room and a Barber Shop were operating at the Royal Hotel.
1928	Garage built in King Street by Don Loiterton.
1929	First Wheat Silos erected, later extended 1934.
1930	Burrinjuck electricity supply connected to the township, officially turned on by William Palmer.
1935	Municipality abolished September 17, 1935. Wallendbeen was then merged with the adjoining Shires of Jindalee and Demondrille. Wheelbarrow men participating in the Great Race — Sydney to Melbourne, passed through the town.
1938	King Street was tarred by the Jindalee Shire Council.
1939	Sunday School room built onto the back of the Methodist Church.
1940	Wallendbeen and District schools competed for the Baldry Shield from 1940-1941. This shield was donated by the Baldry family in memory of their son Kenneth. In the 1930s the district school trophy was known as the South West Slopes Hatter Shield.
1942	Connaughtman's Creek bridge on the Olympic Highway was built.
1946	School Bus Run to Young commenced. It was owned and operated by Ernie Loane of "Karonga" Wallendbeen. Cullinga to Wallendbeen school bus run was started by Jack Fuller after the Cullinga Mines School closed May 29, 1946.
1948	Palmer's Store was sold to Solomon Cohen Ltd. Combined Church Guild was formed at Wallendbeen. Presbyterian Church closed. Palmer Park on the corner of Watson and Lackey Streets dedicated.
1949	Convent School in King Street closed due to low enrolments.
1952	Recreation Ground pavilion was built by Leo Wesley.
1954	Memorial Hall Supper Room was officially opened by John Scott, September 18, 1954. Large Elm trees were planted in King and George Streets.

1956	<p>On Saturday 27 October 1956, the President of the War Memorial Building Committee, John Scott, unveiled the WWII Honour Roll listed the names of eight Wallendbeen men who died served during WWII in the Wallendbeen Memorial Hall.</p> <p>Country Women's Association Branch was formed July 5, 1956.</p> <p>Melbourne's Olympic Torch Relay passed through Wallendbeen November 20, 1956. Local runners were Frank Smith, John Rickett and Gordon Betts, reserve Greg Hines.</p> <p>Electricity Supply connected to rural areas.</p>
1957	Service Station was built and officially opened for business by Gordon O'Connor October 28, 1957.
1959	School Bus Run to Cootamundra began, owned and operated by Bill Sutherland of Wallendbeen.
1961	Methodist Church held their 50th Anniversary Celebration November 5, 1961.
1973	Telephone Exchange automated.
1976	<p>Mackay Park honouring the contribution to the district by Alexander Mackay and his sons Kenneth and Donald was officially opened by Alex Baldry, a family descendant August 14, 1976.</p> <p>The Wallendbeen Water Supply was also turned on during the opening of the park. Palmer's General Store building in Hoskins Street was demolished.</p> <p>Connaughtman's Creek bridge on the Burley Griffin Way was opened in 1976.</p>
1977	<p>General Store in King Street closed. Private residence since 1979.</p> <p>Police Station office building erected.</p>
1979	The large wheat silos, which have a capacity of 15,000 tonnes were built.
1981	<p>Centenary Celebrations of the Wallendbeen Public School were held during the Easter week from April 18, 1981.</p> <p>New World War II, Korea and Vietnam Honour Roll Board was unveiled at the Memorial Hall.</p>
1983	Post Office down-graded to a privately-owned agency.
1984	<p>Roundabout built on the crossroads at Wallendbeen.</p> <p>T Williams & Co Stock & Station Agency closed.</p>
1986	New gas heating system at the Memorial Hall officially turned on.
1988	Tennis Complex upgrade to all-weather surface officially opened by Mrs J Allbutt.

	"Yandilla Mustard Seed Oil Mill" operated by Micky and Kaye Weatherall crushed their first mustard seed January 1, 1988.
1992	Tidy Town Competition entered for the first year. Awarded highly commended in 1999 and 2001.
1994	"Proclamation of the Wallendbeen Township 1894". Centenary Celebrations were held at the Memorial Hall with the official opening of the alcove, covered walkway and the turning on of the new ceiling fans October 8, 1994.
1995	"Australia Remembers" 50th Anniversary plaque was unveiled commemorating the tree planting in George Street to replace WWI Memorial Drive.
1997	75th Anniversary of the Memorial Hall and CWA of NSW was held at the hall November 14, 1997 followed by the official opening of the Milestones Sculptures at Mackay Park by the Governor of NSW The Hon. Gordon Samuels. Mrs Margaret Smith AO was elected the National President of the Country Women's Association. She had also served a term as NSW State President.
1999	Memorial Obelisk restored with a grant from "Their Service Our Heritage". Post Office in King Street closed, and the agency transferred to the Service Station.
2000	Wallendbeen area won the ASC State Wheat Crop Championship for the first year, followed by State Level Championship again in 2001 and 2002. "Best Dryland Wheat Growing Area in NSW" CWA Honour Roll Board unveiled. MoorPark Antiques-Collectables opened for business at the Wallendbeen Roundabout. Cemetery area declared a Grassy Yellowbox Gum Woodland.
2001	Commonwealth Recognition Award for Senior Australians was presented to Barry Grace February 15, 2001. Centenary Celebrations held at the Wallendbeen Hotel March 2, 2001.
2002	Barry Grace Oval naming, a plaque was unveiled honouring Barry Grace's contribution to the Recreation Ground at Wallendbeen April 6, 2002.
2003	St Clement's Anglican Church Centenary Celebration was held May 4, 2003. Methodist Church deconsecrated, and the building sold privately. "Yandilla" Mustard Tea House opened.
2004	Celebrated the 50th Anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone at the Memorial Hall Supper Room May 1, 1954.

	<p>Memorial plaque listing all who served in the Second World War, Korea and Vietnam was unveiled by Ian Baldry and Harry Quinnell. This plaque was later placed on the Memorial Obelisk.</p> <p>Official opening of the Memorial Hall's refurbished kitchen by President of the Hall Committee Greg Hines May 1, 2004.</p> <p>Also, during the 50th Anniversary Celebration a "Certificate of Appreciation" was presented to Frank Smith for services to the community including 35 years as a Shire Councillor.</p> <p>Heritage Committee formed by the Wallendbeen community September 22, 2004.</p>
2005	<p>Lone Pine Seedling planted in the school grounds on Remembrance Day at 11am during a commemorative service.</p>
2006	<p>Wallendbeen CWA Branch celebrated its 50th Anniversary July 5, 2006.</p> <p>Mackay Park Tourist Information Board erected.</p> <p>New Toilet facilities opened at Mackay Park.</p> <p>Garage in King Street totally destroyed by fire April 10, 2006.</p>
2007	<p>Mrs Katie Jacobs OAM presented with a Gilt Rosette for 60 years of dedicated service to Red Cross.</p> <p>New picket fence erected on the Barry Grace Oval.</p> <p>Wallendbeen School Bus Reunion was held at Wombat September 30, 2007.</p>
2008	<p>Official Opening of the upgrade of Barry Grace Oval facilities, including the new picket fence was held on Sunday March 30, 2008.</p>
2014	<p>Memorial Machine Gun located in the Memorial Hall stolen.</p>
2018	<p>A new, wooden replica machine gun was dedicated and placed in the Memorial Hall to replace the stolen one on Anzac Day 2018 by:</p> <p>John Rickett – Craftsman;</p> <p>Marcia Thorburn, Al Baldry – Hall Committee; and</p> <p>Judith Morrow – Descendant of JW Morrow.</p>

4 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 INTRODUCTION

'Heritage significance' is a term used to describe the inherent cultural and historical value of an item. Significance may be contained within the fabric of a building or other place, in its setting and its relationship with other nearby items.

The main aim in assessing significance is to produce a succinct statement of significance, which summarises an item's heritage values. The statement is the basis for policies and management structures that will affect the item's future (NSW Heritage 2001).

The NSW Heritage Division (OEH) recommends assessment of heritage items in a number of situations, which include:

- Making decisions about whether to retain an item.
- Considering changes to an item.
- Preparing a heritage study.
- Preparing a conservation management plan.
- Considering an item for listing on the State Heritage Register or on the schedule of heritage items in a local environmental plan, or.
- Preparing a statement of environmental effects or a heritage impact statement as part of the development and building approval process.

The following assessment of significance is based on the NSW heritage assessment criteria. The criteria encompass the four values in the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (1999), which are commonly accepted as generic values by Australian heritage agencies and professional consultants:

- Historical significance.
- Aesthetic significance.
- Scientific significance.
- Social significance.

The above are expressed as criteria in a more detailed form than this to:

- Maintain consistency with the criteria of other Australian heritage agencies.
- Minimise ambiguity during the assessment process.
- Avoid the legal misinterpretation of the completed assessments of listed items.

4.2 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Assessments of Significance

The following assessment follows the guidelines set out by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage and the principles of the Australia's ICOMOS Burra Charter.

The OEH guidelines for *Assessing Heritage Significance* (Heritage Office (former), 2001) states that an item will be considered to be of state and/or local heritage significance if it meets one or more of the NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria, below:

Table 3. NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria

Criteria	Description
Criterion (a)	An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
Criterion (b)	An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
Criterion (c)	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area);
Criterion (d)	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
Criterion (e)	An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
Criterion (f)	An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
Criterion (g)	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's <ul style="list-style-type: none">• cultural or natural places; or• cultural or natural environments. (or a class of the local area's <ul style="list-style-type: none">• cultural or natural places; or• cultural or natural environments.)

In order to undertake an assessment of an item against the NSW heritage assessment criteria, the OEH guidelines recommend that the following steps be undertaken:

- Investigate the historical context of the item or study area;
- Investigate the community's understanding of the item;
- Establish local historical themes and relate them to the State themes;
- Investigate the history of the item; and
- Investigate the fabric of the item.

4.3 NSW HISTORICAL THEMES

An historical theme is a way of describing a major force or process which has contributed to history. Historical themes provide a context within which the heritage significance of an item can be understood, assessed and compared. In using themes to assess heritage items and places it is useful to identify both local or regional themes applying to the item and the broader state theme to which the local or regional theme relates (OEH 1996, 2).

The following table shows the correlation between National and State heritage themes with those relating to the entire town of Wallendbeen. Section 5 outlines the historical themes relevant to each individual heritage building.

Table 4. NSW Historic Themes and Wallendbeen heritage

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Description	Town of Wallendbeen
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	The town of Wallendbeen is surrounded by excellent farming land. Wheat growing is a notable and important industry for the area.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape	Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	The town of Wallendbeen is surrounded by excellent farming land. Wheat growing is a notable and important industry for the area.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	Activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences	Various significant events have occurred within Wallendbeen which have significantly shaped the town. The Kangaroo March
7 Governing	Defence	Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation	The town of Wallendbeen has had significant ties to the defence of the country. The town contains a number of memorials to fallen soldiers, was the birthplace of Kenneth Mackay who founded the Australian Light Horse brigade, and was on the route of the Kangaroo March recruiting soldiers in 1915 during WWI.
8 Culture – Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Religion	Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	A number of Churches were constructed within Wallendbeen from the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. Religion formed an important aspect of early settler life, and the presence of Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches highlights the significance of religion in settler daily life.

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Description	Town of Wallendbeen
9 Phases of life – Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death	Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.	There are strong ties to the birth and death theme within Wallendbeen as a site of numerous war memorials.
9 Phases of life – Marking the phases of life	Persons	Activities of, with associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups.	Numerous members of the Mackay family from Wallendbeen have had significant Australian achievements.

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4.4 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

In this section, the town of Wallendbeen is assessed against the seven NSW Heritage Significance criteria.

4.4.1 Criterion (a) – Historical:

An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

Guidelines for the inclusion or exclusion of an item as being of state or local heritage significance against criterion (a)

Guidelines for INCLUSION:

- 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:

- 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

The town of Wallendbeen has a unique history with strong military associations. The town was the birthplace and home of James Mackay, founder of the Australian Light Horse Battalion, and also has clear associations with the WWI Kangaroo Recruitment March from Wagga Wagga to Sydney in 1915.

The town has maintained the military theme of the town with a number of diverse war memorial tributes to fallen soldiers.

Wallendbeen meets criterion (a) at a local level.

4.4.2 Criterion (b) – Associative:

An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

Guidelines for the inclusion or exclusion of an item as being of state or local heritage significance against criterion (b)

Guidelines for INCLUSION:

- shows evidence of a significant human occupation
- is associated with a significant event, person, or group of persons

Guidelines for EXCLUSION:

- 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

The town of Wallendbeen has significant associations with the Mackay family. Alexander Mackay was one of the first settlers within the Wallendbeen area, and his two sons each had their own notable achievements. James Mackay (1859-1935) founded the Australian Light Horse in 1885 and was a commanding officer of the NSW Imperial Bushman in the South African War.

Donald George Mackay (1870-1958) was a notable explorer of the Australian Inland and creator of the New Around Australia Bicycle Record in 1900.

Wallendbeen meets criterion (b) at a local level.

4.4.3 Criterion (c) – Aesthetic/Technical:

An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)

Guidelines for the inclusion or exclusion of an item as being of state or local heritage significance against criterion (c)

Guidelines for INCLUSION:

- shows or is associated with, creative or 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:

- 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 and scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded
- has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement

The town of Wallendbeen was first gazetted as a settlement area in the 1850s. Whilst some federation era buildings are present within the town, the general streetscape does not have any particular landmark qualities.

Numerous war memorials exist within Wallendbeen which hold potential landmark qualities which should be explored upon.

Wallendbeen does not meet criterion (c) at a local or State level.

4.4.4 Criterion (d) – Social:

An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

Guidelines for the inclusion or exclusion of an item as being of state or local heritage significance against criterion (d)

Guidelines for INCLUSION:

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

Guidelines for EXCLUSION:

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

Within the town of Wallendbeen there is most likely strong social and community values. It is reasonable to assume that these could include the churches, the cemetery, and the various military memorials within the town.

Wallendbeen meets criterion (d) at a local level.

4.4.5 Criterion (e) – Research

An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

Guidelines for the inclusion or exclusion of an item as being of state or local heritage significance against criterion (e)

Guidelines for INCLUSION:

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

Guidelines for EXCLUSION:

- the knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture
- has little archaeological or research potential
- only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites

The town of Wallendbeen has an interesting military history which continues to be celebrated within the town. However, the town as a whole does not offer any significant research potential with significant information that could not be gained elsewhere.

Wallendbeen does not meet criterion (e) at a local or State level.

4.4.6 Criterion (f) – Rarity

An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

Guidelines for the inclusion or exclusion of an item as being of state or local heritage significance against criterion (f)

Guidelines for INCLUSION:

- 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:

- is not rare
- is numerous but under threat

The town of Wallendbeen as a whole does not represent any specific uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history. The military theme has been identified within Wallendbeen as an important aspect of the town's history, however within the Cootamundra LEP (2013) there are 4 listings for memorials, with 2 located in Wallendbeen.

Whilst the presence of the military memorials within the town help to shape the history and social significance of the town, the town itself does not meet the guidelines to meet the criterion to be classed as rare.

Wallendbeen does not meet criterion (f) at a local or State level.

4.4.7 Criterion (g) – Representative:

An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments. (or a class of the local area's)

Guidelines for the inclusion or exclusion of an item as being of state or local heritage significance against criterion (g)

Guidelines for INCLUSION:

• 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:

• 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

The town of Wallendbeen as a whole does not represent a significant cultural or natural place. The town does include various forms of War Memorials but does not have an overall representative significance.

Wallendbeen does not meet criterion (g) at a local or State level.

4.5 DISCUSSION

The town of Wallendbeen has an unique heritage significance for its association with Major General Kenneth Mackay and his contribution to the military history of Australia.

The Wallendbeen Conservation Area, centred around King Street, also contains a compact group of nineteenth century and early twentieth century buildings, relating to relocation of settlement from the original Wallendbeen village, following the construction of the Great Southern Railway. These buildings provide a relatively intact Federation period precinct, which forms an ideal historic backdrop to the potential heritage interpretation of the military service history of the town.

4.6 KEY HISTORIC MILITARY STORIES FOR WALLEDBEEN

- Mackay family;
- Kangaroo March;
- Memorial Hall (and supper room extension);
- Tree plantings along George (and King) Streets;
- War memorial obelisk.

5 HERITAGE INTERPRETATION

“Interpretation is an interactive communication process, involving the visitor, through which heritage values and cultural significance are revealed, using a variety of techniques in order to enrich the visitor experience and enhance the enjoyment and understanding of the place” (Murphy, S. 1997:5).

5.1 INTERPRETING MILITARY HERITAGE

The interpretation of the military history of Australia has had a powerful and pervasive influence upon Australian history and cultural identity, of which the Anzac legend is a primary example. Whilst the extent to which war has shaped Australia’s history may be argued, war has had an undeniable effect upon the lives of individuals, families and communities. This effect is evident in the number of military service file requests received monthly by the National Archives and in local war memorial halls and cenotaphs.

The significance of many places is multi-faceted, and it is often impracticable to communicate every facet. To identify themes and stories for interpretation, and strategies for communicating them, research needs to include the characteristics of the item, existing interpretation media, the audience, the potential media, and serendipitous opportunities for enhancing understanding.

5.2 KEY CONSIDERATIONS

There is no single way to interpret anything. It depends on the different perspectives, different people, both interpreters and audiences, and approaches will change over time. However, heritage interpretation should include consideration of the following:

1. **Significance:**
Why is the site important? What is important to the community? Do different sections of the community have differing viewpoints on the site/building/monument?
2. **Reasons:**
Why are you interpreting the site? What are the motives?
3. **Audience:**
Is your audience going to be the local community; foreign tourists; children, teenagers, adults; people of differing socioeconomic background and ethnicity? Each audience may need differing interpretation actions.
4. **Key messages and stories:**
People learn through stories they find interesting and relevant to their lives. What stories will you tell?
5. **Goals:**
What will the visitors learn?
6. **Critical review:**
What information is already available about the site before they arrive, at the arrival points, and on location? Where are the information gaps? Do items need to be removed?

5.3 HERITAGE INTERPRETATION - MEDIA

Effective interpretation is an important tool in attracting visitors and enhancing their experiences. Advances in technology have expanded the range of interpretive media available however their effectiveness is contingent upon the context.

Common interpretive strategies include:

- audio tours;
- GPS-triggered multi-media tours;
- text-rich pamphlets;
- image-rich pamphlets;
- text-rich interpretive signs; and
- image-rich interpretive signs.

Various interpretive strategies have different uses and benefits depending upon the context and outcome desired. Traditional media, for example, may be preferred over modern media as the technicality of the latter may distract from a certain experience. However, modern media may enhance short-term factual learning and attract more visitors to stop at sights and spend more time there to engage with interpretation, as well as to motivate them to access sights off the main path (Wolf, I. D., Stricker, H. K., & Hagenloh, G.; 2013).

5.4 FURTHER READING

5.4.1 *International charters*

Enane Charter: the charter for the interpretation and presentation of cultural heritage sites, 2007, ICOMOS, Abdijstraat

5.4.2 *Guidance on heritage interpretation*

Colquhoun, F., 2005, Interpretation handbook and standard: distilling the essence, Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai, Wellington

Cross, S., 2012, Sharing our stories – using interpretation to improve the visitors' experience at heritage sites, Fáilte Ireland, Dublin

Cross, S., 2010, Telling people about our heritage – interpretation and signage guidance, TellTale, Buxton

Lawson, E. & Walker, M., 2005, Interpreting heritage places and items guidelines, NSW Heritage Office, Parramatta

5.4.3 *Heritage interpretation plans*

Mannix, L., 2012, Rindoon interpretation plan, Heritage Council, Kilkenny

Mulloway Studio & Paul Kloden, 2012, Perth waterfront project heritage interpretation strategy, Hocking Heritage Studio, Shenton Park

Veale, S. & Kelly, M., 2008, Castle Hill Heritage Park interpretation plan, Godden Mackay Logan, Sydney

5.4.4 *Guidance on access*

Access: improving the accessibility of historic buildings and places, 2011, The Stationary Office, Dublin

Easy access to historic buildings, 2012, English Heritage, London

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6 PHOTO SURVEY AND BUILDING ASSESSMENTS

Cootamundra Gundagai Regional Council has highlighted fifteen locally listed heritage sites to be analysed within this report for their condition and to identify any links to the military theme throughout the town.

During the site visit, a photo survey of each of the listed buildings was undertaken to capture their current physical condition. Each site was surveyed from all aspects with close-up photos taken of specific details. Individual inventory sheets detailing the history of each property, significance, and NSW historic themes is included within Appendix A.

The locally listed heritage sites surveyed during the NGH site visit included:

Item name	Location	Listing ID
Wallendbeen Cemetery	Burley Griffin Way, Wallendbeen NSW	I99
Cambewarra, Federation Period Brick House	10 George Street, Wallendbeen NSW	I84
Federation Period Brick House, Fence, Trees	12 George Street, Wallendbeen NSW	I 85
Mackay Park, Incl Barry Grace Oval, Trees	Hoskins Street, Wallendbeen NSW	I88
War Memorial Obelisk	King Street, Wallendbeen NSW	I93
St. Columba's Catholic Church	2 King Street, Wallendbeen NSW	I89
Wallendbeen Public School, Cottage, Bell	7 King Street, Wallendbeen NSW	I90
Memorial Hall	14 King Street, Wallendbeen NSW	I91
Methodist Church	16 King Street, Wallendbeen NSW	I92
Railway Subway	Lackey Street, Wallendbeen NSW	I94
Presbyterian Church	Olympic Highway, Wallendbeen NSW	I116
Railway Station (second)	Silo Road, Wallendbeen NSW	I96
Railway Underbridge	Silo Road, Wallendbeen NSW	I97
Wallendbeen Homestead, Gardens, Outbuildings	Wallendbeen Lane, Wallendbeen NSW	I120
Slab Cottage	13 Watson Street, Wallendbeen NSW	I98

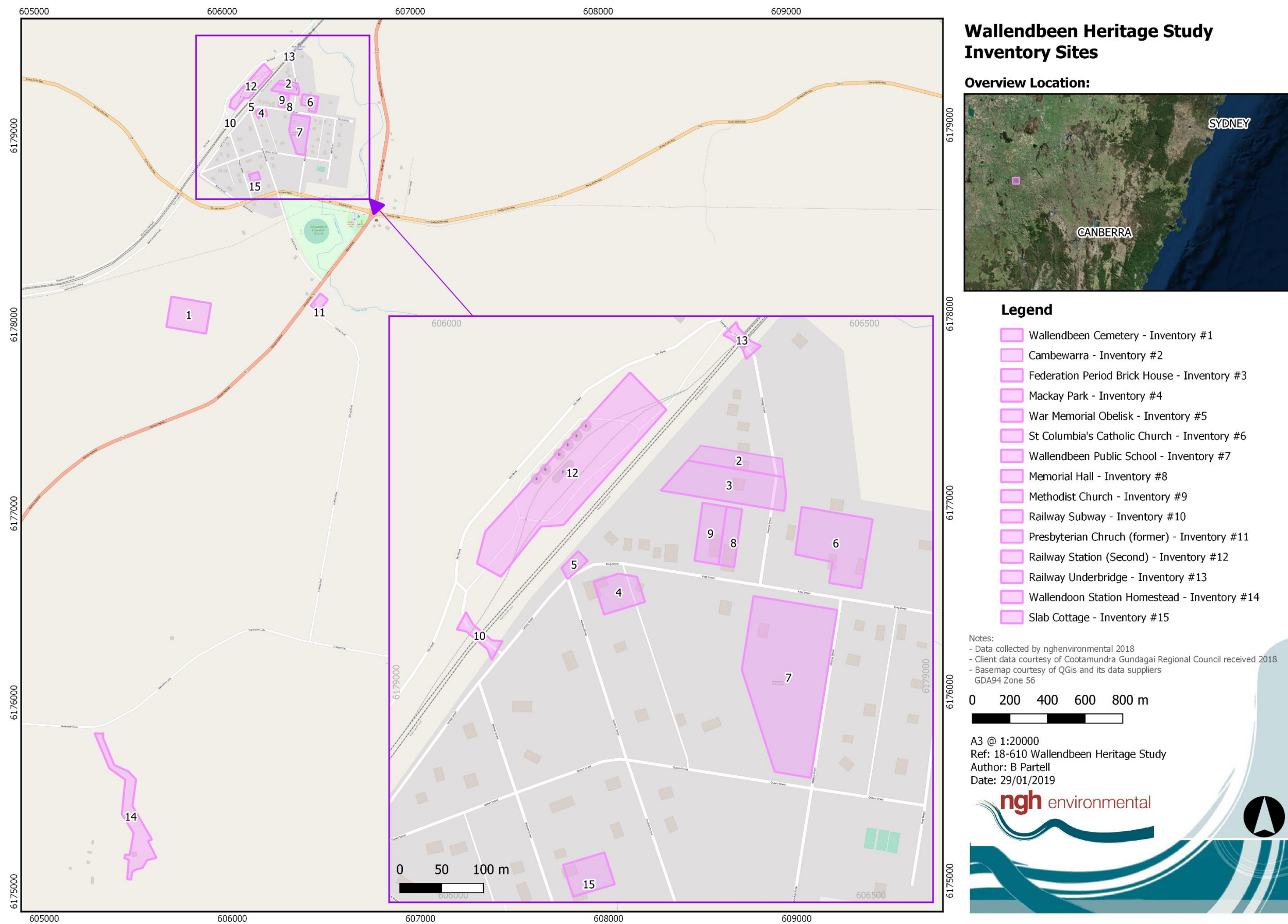


Figure 4. Wallendbeen Heritage Study Inventory Sites

6.1 WALLENDBEEN CEMETERY

Inventory No.: 1

Cemetery

Lots 7300 and 7301 DP1133373, Lot 1 DP668301, Lot 1 DP668460, Lot 1 DP668461



(Source: NGH, 2018)

BUILDING INFORMATION:

Name	Cemetery
Address	Off Burley Griffin Way, Wallendbeen
Lot/DP	Lots 7300 and 7301 DP1133373, Lot 1 DP668301, Lot 1 DP668460, Lot 1 DP668461
Date of construction	1894

History

Wallendbeen cemetery was dedicated on 29th April 1884. The cemetery contains various denominational sections including Roman Catholic, Church of England, Methodist, Presbyterian, Independent, and general.

The earliest deaths marked with headstones can be found in the Church of England section: "Samuel Hollis Snr. died 18th February 1887 aged 77 years"; "Mary Jane Palmer, Beloved Wife of William Palmer, who died 29th March 1887 aged 23. "

Description of site

The cemetery has a simple layout with graves in straight lines, oriented east-west, and headstones at the western end of each plot (facing the rising sun).

An informal vehicle track runs through the cemetery.

Statement of Significance (SHI Database)

Provides evidence of the Wallendbeen's role in the Federation Period as an important village for the local rural district.

SHI Date significance updated: 09 Aug 09

Interpretation Potential

Cemeteries and graves are important as both social and aesthetic elements of a community and they tell an important part of its story. The cemetery contributes to the historical record of Wallendbeen. The cemetery is a commemorative landscape of memory and history. Graves and monuments are part of the overall landscape of the cemetery and are important as individual sites of personal and family remembrance. They

can demonstrate many aspects of a community's heritage including the development of an area, the genealogical and religious make-up of the community, the original natural environment, the landscape design and botanical elements of cemetery design and even technical developments in areas such as ironwork and monumental mason's skills.

Potential heritage interpretation could include information about the overall history of Wallendbeen, as well as reference to the religious denominations and the churches of Wallendbeen.

The values of the cemetery are threatened by general weathering and deterioration, lack of or poor maintenance.

The cemetery includes native vegetation, important for birdlife and native fauna.

6.1.1 Cemetery Photo Survey



Plate 7. Wallendbeen Cemetery.



Plate 8. Large open areas within the Cemetery.



Plate 9. Clear distinction between the areas of graves and open area.



Plate 10. Clear distinction between the areas of graves and open area.



Plate 11. Clear distinction between the areas of graves and open area.



Plate 12. Similar style stone markers.



Plate 13. Poor condition of two of the earlier graves.



Plate 14. One of the earliest graves within the Cemetery, dating from 1892. The headstone is difficult to read due to mould and mildew growth.



Plate 15. Stone markers.



Plate 16. Grave sites.



Plate 17. Significant cracking and deterioration on one of the older graves.



Plate 18. Significant deterioration.



Plate 19. Bricks marking the boundaries of a grave.



Plate 20. Significant damage to one of the headstones.



Plate 21. Mould and mildew build up on numerous grave stones.



Plate 22. Mould and mildew build up on numerous grave stones.

6.1.2 Condition and Integrity Summary

The condition of the cemetery shows a number of gravestones with significant mould and mildew growth, and a number of headstones with some structural damage.

6.1.3 NSW Historical themes relevant to Wallendbeen Cemetery

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Description
8 Culture – Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Religion	Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship
9 Phases of life – Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death	Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.
9 Phases of life – Marking the phases of life	Persons	Activities of, with associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups.

6.2 10 GEORGE ST: “CAMBEWARRA” FEDERATION PERIOD BRICK HOUSE

Inventory No.: 2

“Cambewarra” Federation period brick house

Lot 3 DP7640



BUILDING INFORMATION:

Name	“Cambewarra” Federation period brick house
Address	10 George Street, Wallendbeen
Lot/DP	Lot 3 DP7640
Date of construction	c.1914

(Source: NGH, 2018)

History

Cambewarra house was originally built in c.1914 for James and Louise Cartwright. The single-storey Federation style dwelling contains face brick walls with corrugated galvanised roof and a verandah with lace work. Later on, this residence was owned by Water Sackett, Arch Devine and Michael Blacker who were all storekeepers operating from the building now known as Sackett Emporium in King Street after restoration.



Image: “G.F. Sackett – Noted Emporium”, 12 King Street

Description of Heritage Item
<p>The single-storey, 2-bedroom, Federation style dwelling contains face brick walls with corrugated galvanised roof and a bullnose verandah.</p> <p>The original verandah consisting of squared timber posts (M. Thorburn, pers. Comms, 20.11.2018) has been replaced by aluminium posts and filigree work, imitating Victorian-era cast iron.</p> <p>The interior has been changed but the ceilings are original pressed metal.</p> <p>An addition has been constructed to the rear of the original building in fibro boards.</p> <p>The original property included a large timber fence fronting the street with 'Cambewarra' in large letter (M. Thorburn, pers. Comms, 20.11.2018).</p>
Statement of Significance (SHI Database)
<p><i>The building and its village setting are historically associated with the boom of Wallendbeen in the Federation Period (c1890 - c1915), which began with it being declared a municipality in 1892, and was boosted by duplication of the Great Southern Railway in 1915. The building contributes to the streetscape and provides evidence of the Wallendbeen's role in the Federation Period as an important village for the local rural district.</i></p> <p><i>SHI Date significance updated: 09 Aug 09</i></p>
Interpretation Potential
<p>Cambewarra contributes to the history of the development of Wallendbeen.</p> <p>Making a notable contribution to the streetscape, Cambewarra could become a part of an architectural and historical heritage trail for visitors to Wallendbeen.</p>

6.2.1 Cambewarra Photo Survey



Plate 23. Front view of house facing east.



Plate 24. Front view of house facing east.



Plate 25. Gable end of pitched roof. Stucco with maroon decorative stripes.



Plate 26. Stamped bricks 'CBT'



Plate 27. Corinthian-style column and decorative ironwork around the edge of the front verandah.



Plate 28. Brick side of the house with one window with material covering in similar colouring to the rest of the house. Note the white weatherboard extension at the rear of the house.



Plate 29. White weatherboard extension at the rear of the house.



Plate 30. White weatherboard extension at the rear of the house.



Plate 31. Further wooden structure next to the weatherboard extension.



Plate 32. Weatherboard extension adjoining original construction.



Plate 33. Brick chimney



Plate 34. Brick corner of house.



Plate 35. Extension to the rear of the building.



Plate 36. Brick side of house.



Plate 37. Mirrored windows with white sills.



Plate 38. Some minimal cracking of the mortar from the window to the roof



Plate 39. Galvanised roof with Trade mark symbol

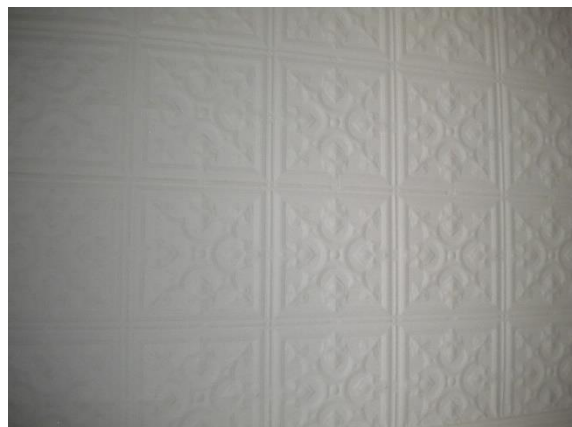


Plate 40. Pressed metal roof.

6.2.2 Condition and Integrity Summary

The condition of “Cambewarra” Federation period brick house overall is good. There is some minor cracking to the walls, but the general condition of the structure is good.

A white weatherboard extension has been added to the rear of the house and is clearly distinctive from the original brick structure. The extension is also in relatively good condition with minimal peeling paint.

6.2.3 NSW Historical themes relevant to Cambewarra Federation brick house

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Description
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce	Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation	Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles.
8 Culture – Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour	Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretative or inventive works.

6.3 12 GEORGE ST: FEDERATION PERIOD BRICK HOUSE, FENCE, TREES

Inventory No.: 3

Federation period brick house

Lots 1 and 2 DP7640



BUILDING INFORMATION:

Name	Federation period brick house, fence and trees
Address	12 George Street, Wallendbeen
Lot/DP	Lots 1 and 2 DP7640
Date of construction	c.1914

Image: Eastern (front) elevation of 12 George Street.

(Source: NGH. 2018)

History

Believed to have been built in the same year and by the same builder as 10 George Street, "Cambewarra" (M. Thorburn, pers.comms, 20.11.2018).

Description of Heritage Item

Federation bungalow-style, brick building with masonry piers holding squared timber verandah posts. The rear of the building has been reconstructed using the original bricks.

Statement of Significance (SHI Database)

The building and its village setting are historically associated with the boom of Wallendbeen in the Federation Period (c1890 - c1915), which began with it being declared a municipality in 1892, and was boosted by duplication of the Great Southern Railway in 1915. The building contributes to the streetscape and provides evidence of the Wallendbeen's role in the Federation Period as an important village for the local rural district.

SHI Date significance updated: 09 Aug 09

Interpretation Potential

Making a notable contribution to the streetscape, 12 George Street could become a part of an architectural and historical heritage trail for visitors to Wallendbeen. Located adjacent to "Cambewarra", 10 George Street, there is a history, potentially, to be told about the architect who designed the two properties, as well as the construction of such houses in the early 19th Century during war time.

6.3.1 12 George St Photo Survey



Plate 41. Front entrance of 12 George Street, Wallendbeen. Facing west.



Plate 42. Front entrance to the federation brick home.



Plate 43. Front façade of 12 George Street Wallendbeen. The house features a pitch roof with a gable facing towards the street.



Plate 44. Garage extension attached to the southern side of the house.



Plate 45. Gable roof at the front of the house. Noticeable paint loss and degradation on the guttering and decoration.



Plate 46. Front window with shade covering in similar colours to the rest of the house.



Plate 47. Front entrance to the home. Paint degradation on the guttering.



Plate 48. Side garage extension to the house.



Plate 49. Side garage extension to the house. Painted in the same yellow tone as other features on the home.

Some paint wear visible.



Plate 50. Dimpled glass window on the front façade of the house.



Plate 51. Clear demarcation between the yellow extension and the original brickwork.



Plate 52. Column support at front façade of the building with yellow stucco design.



Plate 53. 'CBT' stamped brick.



Plate 54. Internal view of the extension. Note the placement of decorative bricks which highlights that a door (or potentially window) was once in place.



Plate 55. Modern door within house



Plate 56. New brickwork within house.



Plate 57. Rear view of the house with deck.



Plate 58. Small brick structure to the rear of the house. Some rusting on the roof.



Plate 59. Small brick structure to the rear of the house. Some rusting on the door.



Plate 60. Wooden awning over window at the front of the house. Significant loss of paint.



Plate 61. Wooden awning over window at the front of the house. Significant loss of paint.



Plate 62. Significant paint degradation on window frame.



Plate 63. Lower stucco wall with window above.



Plate 64. Mould and Mildew growth underneath the eaves of the building.



Plate 65. Verandah decoration with significant peeling paint.



Plate 66. Peeling paint on the wooden corner of the verandah.

6.3.2 Condition and Integrity Summary

The structure of 12 George Street, Wallendbeen appears to be relatively sound, with no major cracks or subsistence noted.

However, a significant amount of paint has been noted as being in an extremely deteriorated condition and would require work. A re-paint of the wooden beams in colours similar to those existing would seal the raw wood and help to prevent rot.

6.3.3 NSW Historical themes relevant to Federation brick house

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Description
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation	Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation.
8 Culture – Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour	Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretative or inventive works.

6.4 MACKAY PARK, BARRY GRACE OVAL, TREES

Inventory No.: 4

Mackay Park, Barry Grace Oval, trees

Lot 1 DP759041



BUILDING INFORMATION:

Name	Mackay Park, Barry Grace Oval, trees (not buildings)
Address	Hoskins Street, Wallendbeen
Lot/DP	Lot 1 DP759041
Date of construction	1894

Image: Elm trees lining the boundary of the Barry Grace Oval

(Source: NGH,2018)

History

Mackay Park, Barry Grace Oval and trees is located on Hoskins Street, Wallendbeen on Lot 1 DP759041. The oval was reserved for public recreation and dedicated on 9 March 1894, with the name of the oval changed to "Barry Grace Oval" on April 6, 2002.

The planting of Elm trees at Barry Grace Oval could have been as a war memorial. Elm trees were a common cultural planting for 'Avenues of Honour', possibly due to a symbolic association with death as coffins were often made from elm.

Description of Site

The Barry Grace oval includes a sporting oval and peripheral areas for spectators, facilities and cultural plantings, such as lines of Elm trees.

Statement of Significance (SHI Database)

Sports oval of high social significance to Wallendbeen community. The impressive line of mature trees provides important shade to this well-maintained park.

SHI Date significance updated: 05 Feb 09

Interpretation Potential

The planting of Elm trees could have been as a war memorial. Elm trees were a common cultural planting for 'Avenues of Honour', possibly due to a symbolic association with death as coffins were often made from elm.

6.4.1 Mackay Park and Barry Grace Oval Photo Survey



Plate 67. Plaque situated on rocks at Barry Grace Oval within Mackay Park outlining the achievements (including military) of the Mackay family in Wallendbeen.

Plaque reads:

Mackay Park 1976

Named in Honour of:

Alexander Mackay (1815-1890)

First settler in Wallendbeen District and his two sons

Major General the Hon. James Alexander Kenneth

Mackay C.B., O.B.E., V.D., F.R.G.S., (1859-1935)

A founder of the light Horse 1885

*Commanding officer NSW Imperial Bushman South
African War. Poet, Author.*

Member of Parliament (1895-1934)

Donald George Mackay C.B.E., F.R.G.S., (1870-1958)

Explorer of the Australian Inland

Pioneer of Aerial Surveying in Australia

Discoverer of Lake Mackay WA (1930)

*Creator of New Around Australia Bicycle Record in
1900*



Plate 68. Elm tree plantings. Potentially part of a war memorial as elm trees were a common cultural planting for 'Avenues of Honour'.



Plate 69. Elm tree plantings. Potentially part of a war memorial as elm trees were a common cultural planting for 'Avenues of Honour'.



Plate 70. Barry Grace Oval and plaque.



Plate 71. Plaque reads:

Cootamundra Shire Council

This plaque was unveiled on

3rd April 2002

By

Cr. M.P. Braybrooks

Mayor of the Shire of Cootamundra

To commemorate the renaming of this oval in

The Wallendbeen Recreation Ground as

The Barry Grace Oval

*In recognition of the outstanding and dedicated
voluntary service to the community of the village
of Wallendbeen by*

Barry John Grace



Plate 72. Brick and rendered kiosk and amenities building on site with bullnose verandah.



Plate 73. Panoramic view of Barry Grace oval.

6.4.2 Condition and Integrity Summary

Mackay Park and Barry Grace oval are in overall good condition. The grounds have been well maintained with close cropped grass.

The white picket fence surrounding the oval is in good condition, as are the two memorial plaques. The brick and rendered kiosk and amenities building on site does not show any obvious signs of wear or deterioration.

6.4.3 NSW Historical themes relevant to Mackay Park, Barry Grace Oval and trees

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Description
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape	Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
7 Governing	Defence	Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation
8 Culture – Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Leisure	Activities associated with recreation and relaxation
8 Culture – Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Social Institutions	Activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities
8 Culture – Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Sport	Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities
9 Phases of life – Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death	Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.

6.5 WAR MEMORIAL OBELISK

Inventory No.: 5

War memorial Obelisk

Road Reserve



BUILDING INFORMATION:

Name	War Memorial Obelisk
Address	King Street (corner Lackey Street)
Lot/DP	Road Reserve
Date of construction	1922

Image: Looking west from King Street with the railway line and silos in the background.

(Source: NGH, 2018)

History

In 1922 the Wallendbeen War Memorial Obelisk was constructed on the corner of King and Lackey Street in Wallendbeen. The monument bears the names of the ninety men from Wallendbeen district who served in the armed forces abroad.

The memorial is constructed in the Interwar free classical style and is a classical obelisk with flanking light standards with metal work details. The obelisk was erected by Donald Mackay of Wallendbeen Station, Wallendbeen as his contribution to the war when the funds for the memorial could not be raised within the town (£1300). The obelisk is constructed of grey harcourt granite 36 feet high on a foundation of 40 tonnes of concrete. The pedestal and pillars and made of Bowral trachyte (light coloured volcanic rock, rough to touch). The acetylene gas lamps, located either side of the memorial, were supplied and erected by Robert Hulford and are 15 feet high, which originally carried 350 candle powered lights.

On the originally appointed day of unveiling, 184 points (65mm) of rain fell leading to the ceremony being abandoned.

The plaque on the obelisk reads:

Donald MacKay "Wallendbeen Station"

In Memoriam 1914-1919

Pro Patria.

In 2004 a plaque was attached listing all World War II - 1939 - 1945 Korea - Vietnam enlistments.

Description of Heritage Item

The memorial is constructed in the Interwar free classical style and is a classical obelisk with flanking light standards with metal work details. The obelisk is constructed of grey harcourt granite 36 feet high on a foundation of 40 tonnes of concrete. The pedestal and pillars and made of Bowral trachyte (light coloured volcanic rock, rough to touch). The acetylene gas lamps, located either side of the memorial are 15 feet high, which originally carried 350 candle powered lights

Statement of Significance (SHI Database)

A war memorial of high landmark value. High social significance to descendants of the 90 men from Wallendbeen district who served in the armed forces abroad.

SHI Date significance updated: 09 Aug 09

Interpretation Potential

The obelisk and the Memorial Hall are the two key heritage items in Wallendbeen that provide the opportunity for the interpretation of the town's military service history.

6.5.1 War Memorial Obelisk Photo Survey



Plate 74. War memorial obelisk and two associated lamp posts



Plate 75. War memorial obelisk with large silos visible in background



Plate 76. Inscription on the obelisk with names of 90 Wallendbeen men who fought in the armed forces during WWI. Plaque at the bottom names Donald Mackay as the provider of the funds for the memorial.



Plate 77. Inscription on the obelisk with names of 90 Wallendbeen men who fought in the armed forces during WWI.



Plate 78. Additional plaque added to obelisk in 2004 commemorating WWII, Korea and Vietnam veterans.



Plate 79. Obelisk constructed of grey harcourt granite.



Plate 80. Memorial obelisk from across the King Street. Large silos in background.



Plate 81. Memorial obelisk facing east from across the railway tracks. Wallendbeen Hotel visible in the background.



Plate 82. Wire fence surrounding the memorial obelisk



Plate 83. Plaque at base of memorial naming Donald Mackay as the benefactor who donated the funds for the memorial.



Plate 84. Base of one of the light posts situated next to the obelisk.

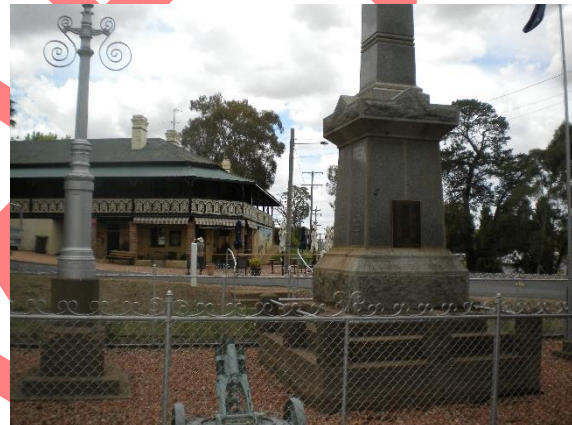


Plate 85. Memorial obelisk and lamp posts surrounded by low wire fence.

6.5.2 Condition and Integrity Summary

The obelisk and associated lamp posts are in good condition. The inscriptions on the memorial are clear and well defined.

A small waist high fence surrounds both the memorial and lamp posts. The memorial and lamp posts can be accessed via a small gate in the fence.

6.5.3 NSW Historical themes relevant to War Memorial Obelisk

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Description
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	Activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
7 Governing	Defence	Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation
9 Phases of life – Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death	Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.
9 Phases of life – Marking the phases of life	Persons	Activities of, with associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups.

6.6 ST COLUMBA'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

Inventory No.: 6

St Columba's Catholic Church

Lot B DP1083933



BUILDING INFORMATION:

Name	St Columba's Catholic Church
Address	2 King Street, Wallendbeen
Lot/DP	Lot B DP1083933
Date of construction	1920

Image: Looking north from King Street towards the south and west elevations of the church building.

(Source: NGH, 2018)

History

On Sunday 30th May 1920 St Columba's Catholic Church was officially opened and blessed by Bishop John Gallagher.

During a wind storm in 1925 a section of the western wall of the Church was destroyed. The Sisters of St Joseph were using the Church as a school room at the time of collapse conducting a class, but no injuries were recorded.

Description of Heritage Item

The building is a single-storey brick building with a gabled galvanised iron roof.

Statement of Significance (SHI Database)

The building and its village setting are historically associated with the boom of Wallendbeen in the Federation Period (c1890 - c1915), which began with it being declared a municipality in 1892, and was boosted by duplication of the Great Southern Railway in 1915. The building contributes to the streetscape and provides evidence of the Wallendbeen's role in the Federation Period as an important village for the local rural district.

SHI Date significance updated: 09 Aug 09

Interpretation Potential

The churches within Wallendbeen represent the importance and diversity of religious faith within the community. The establishment of different churches also represents the settlement of different nationalities. The Catholic Church was established in Australia principally by Irish convicts and settlers.

Heritage interpretation could expand upon the history and development of Wallendbeen. However, the current condition of the building is deteriorating and would require some restoration if the building were proposed for visitation.

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6.6.1 St Columba's Catholic Church Photo Survey



Plate 86. Front façade to St Columba's Catholic Church. Facing north.



Plate 87. Front façade of the St Columba's Catholic Church. Building is made of brick with a pitched roof and yellow detailing.



Plate 88. Eastern side of the St Columba's Catholic Church.



Plate 89. Cracking along the mortar in the wall and some deterioration of paint along windows.



Plate 90. Detailed view of cracking within the mortar of the Church walls.



Plate 91. Significant paint deterioration from the rendered sections of the wall.



Plate 92. Significant paint deterioration across the window muntin and moulding/trim.



Plate 93. Significant paint deterioration across the window muntin. Paint is flaking off in large sections.



Plate 94. Eastern façade of the Church building.



Plate 95. St Columba's Catholic Church is located on a large lot, surrounded by grass. Eastern façade.



Plate 96. Entrance porch on the southern (main entrance) side of the Church. The section is smaller than the main building and contains a pitched roof of the same slope as the main building.



Plate 97. Western façade of the church building with mirrored windows and columns.



Plate 98. Deteriorated and peeling paint on the eaves and guttering above one of the Church windows.



Plate 99. Northern (back) façade of the church. Significant paint deterioration on all three doors.



Plate 100. Brick detailing on the northern façade of the Church and damage to rendered bricks used to enter and exit the back door of the church.

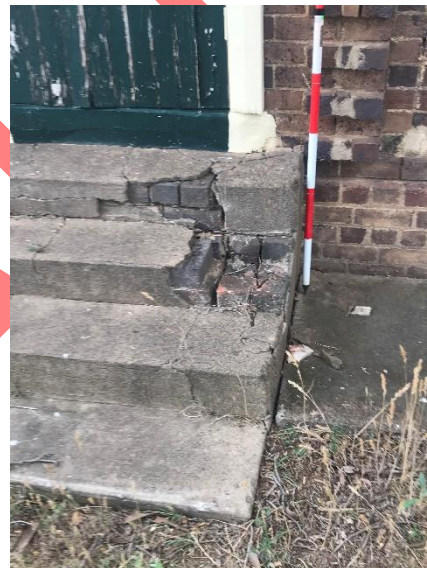


Plate 101. Significant damage to rendered bricks used to enter and exit the back door of the church.



Plate 102. Separation of bricks and loss of mortar towards the guttering



Plate 103. Separation of bricks and loss of mortar above door frame.



Plate 104. Corner detail of the church. Note the deteriorated paint on the guttering and doorway.



Plate 105. Crack remediation from the wall up to the roof in a diagonal direction.



Plate 106. Crack remediation from the wall up to the roof in a diagonal direction.



Plate 107. Significant deterioration of the guttering on the southern façade of the Church. A hole has worn through the wooden material.

6.6.2 Condition and Integrity Summary

The overall assessment of St Columba's Catholic Church suggests that the building needs substantial restoration. The paint across the entire building is significantly deteriorated and peeling in most sections. Numerous cracks were noted along various walls and sections of the Church and should be investigated to analyse their potential impact to the structural integrity of the building.

6.6.3 NSW Historical themes relevant to St Columba's Catholic Church

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Description
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	Activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences
6 Educating	Education	Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.
8 Culture – Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Religion	Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship
8 Culture – Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Social Institutions	Activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities
9 Phases of life – Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death	Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.

9 Phases of life – Marking the phases of life	Persons	Activities of, with associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups.
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6.7 WALLENDREEN PUBLIC SCHOOL

Inventory No.: 7

Public School

Lot 1, Section 18, DP 75904



BUILDING INFORMATION:

Name	Public School (original buildings) on Wallendbeen Street, cottage and bell
Address	7 King Street, Wallendbeen
Lot/DP	Lot 102, DP1182704
Date of construction	1885

Image: West elevation of the administrative building.

(Source: NGH, 2018)

History

The first school at Wallendbeen was opened July 2, 1881, with 33 children housed in a small rented cottage. Opening of the first new school 1885 built in King Street on the site where the present infant room now stands. The school included a brick school building (opened May 24, 1911), weatherboard classroom, school bell on stand and weatherboard teacher's cottage. The weatherboard teacher's cottage was built in 1908 after the first residence was destroyed by fire in 1906 (originally built in 1885).

The school recorded its highest enrolments in 1914 with an attendance of over one hundred pupils.

A Lone Pine seedling was planted in the Wallendbeen Public School grounds on Remembrance Day, November 11, 2005 to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the ANZAC landing at Gallipoli. The service was conducted by Miss Emily Hollamby and Ms. Marcia Thorburn, president of the Country Women's Association who sponsored the plaque. The Lone Pine was a seedling from the original Lone Pine at Gallipoli. It was planted by School Captains in 2005, Jaymy-Lyn Fountain and Gus Jacobs.

Description of Heritage Item

The school grounds include the main building constructed of brick and weatherboard; corrugated, colorbond roofing; and timber and aluminium windows. There are an additional 5 structures including a toilet block, shed and three class room buildings of weatherboard construction.

Statement of Significance (SHI Database)

The building and its village setting are historically associated with the boom of Wallendbeen in the Federation Period (c1890 - c1915), which began with it being declared a municipality in 1892, and was boosted by duplication of the Great Southern Railway in 1915. The building contributes to the streetscape and provides evidence of the Wallendbeen's role in the Federation Period as an important village for the local rural district.

SHI Date significance updated: 09 Aug 09

Interpretation Potential

The public school is important to the Wallendbeen community and includes a memorial to the 90th anniversary of the ANZAC landing at Gallipoli.

Whilst the school is an important civic building it does not hold much heritage interpretation value.

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6.7.1 Wallendbeen Public School Photo Survey



Plate 108. Quadrangle area formed by the school buildings.



Plate 109. Main school building housing an office and the school library.



Plate 110. Main school building



Plate 111. Play area



Plate 112. School buildings opposite the main building

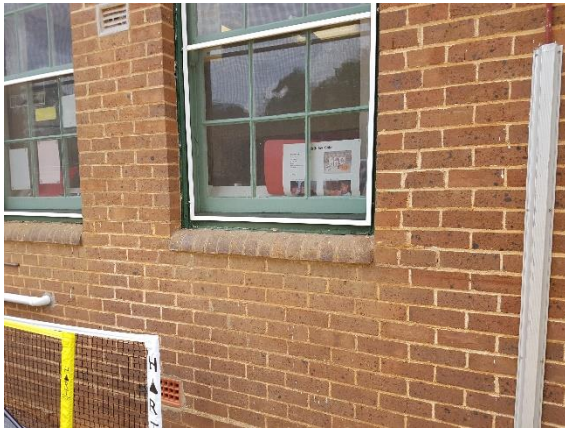


Plate 113. View towards the school buildings from the main building



Plate 114. Window detail, main school building



Plate 115. Windows and brick work, main building



Plate 116. Brick and weatherboard materials used

Plate 117. Toilet block



Plate 118. Skillion roof



Plate 119. Plaque reads:

*2014 Australian
Red Cross Centenary.*



Plate 120. Larger plaque reads:

*The Hon. T.W. Sheahan, B.A., LL.B., M.P.,
Minister for Housing
Minister for co-operative societies and
Assistant minister for Transport
Unveiled this plaque
To mark the century of
Wallendbeen Public School
On 18th April, 1981*

6.7.2 Condition and Integrity Summary

The condition of the school buildings is very good and well maintained.

6.7.3 NSW Historical themes relevant to Wallendbeen Public School

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Description
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
6 Educating	Education	Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.
7 Governing	Defence	Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation
8 Culture – Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Religion	Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship

6.8 MEMORIAL HALL

Inventory No.: 8

Memorial Hall

Lot 6 DP6331



BUILDING INFORMATION:

Name	Memorial Hall
Address	14 King Street, Wallendbeen
Lot/DP	Lot 6 DP6331
Date of construction	1922

Image: Looking south from King Street at the north elevation (street frontage) of the Memorial Hall.

(Source: NGH, 2018)

History

On Anzac Day in April 1922 the Soldiers Memorial Hall on King Street was officially opened to the public and an event held to celebrate the occasion. Two trees were planted by Dora Sackett and Beatty Scott. The foundation stone of the hall had been laid on 30th November 1921 with the official dedication to those who served in World War I occurring on the official day of opening in 1922. The Hall had been designed by architect F. Laver and constructed by Frank Mitchell.

As a token from the Great War Wallendbeen received a small machine gun. The gun was placed in the Memorial Hall in April 1922. The War Trophy Guns were unveiled by LP Forsyth and JW Morrow.

The Honour Rolls listing the names of the men who served in WWI were not ready at the time of the opening of the Memorial Hall. The Honour Rolls Boards listing all of the names were unveiled in the Memorial Hall by General Kenneth Mackay in 1923.

In 1954 the Memorial Hall supper room extension was coined as a memorial to the men lost while serving in World War II, 1939-1945. The foundation stone was originally laid by Councillor LF Bennett on May 1, 1954, with the building officially opened by John Scott on September 18, 1954 (Thorburn 2008, 41).

In 1981 the World War II Honour Roll Board was unveiled at the Memorial Hall.

Description of Heritage Item

The building has the design and aesthetics of a Federation Freestyle/Arts and Crafts building. The key features included an entrance way with double doors and Diocletian window.

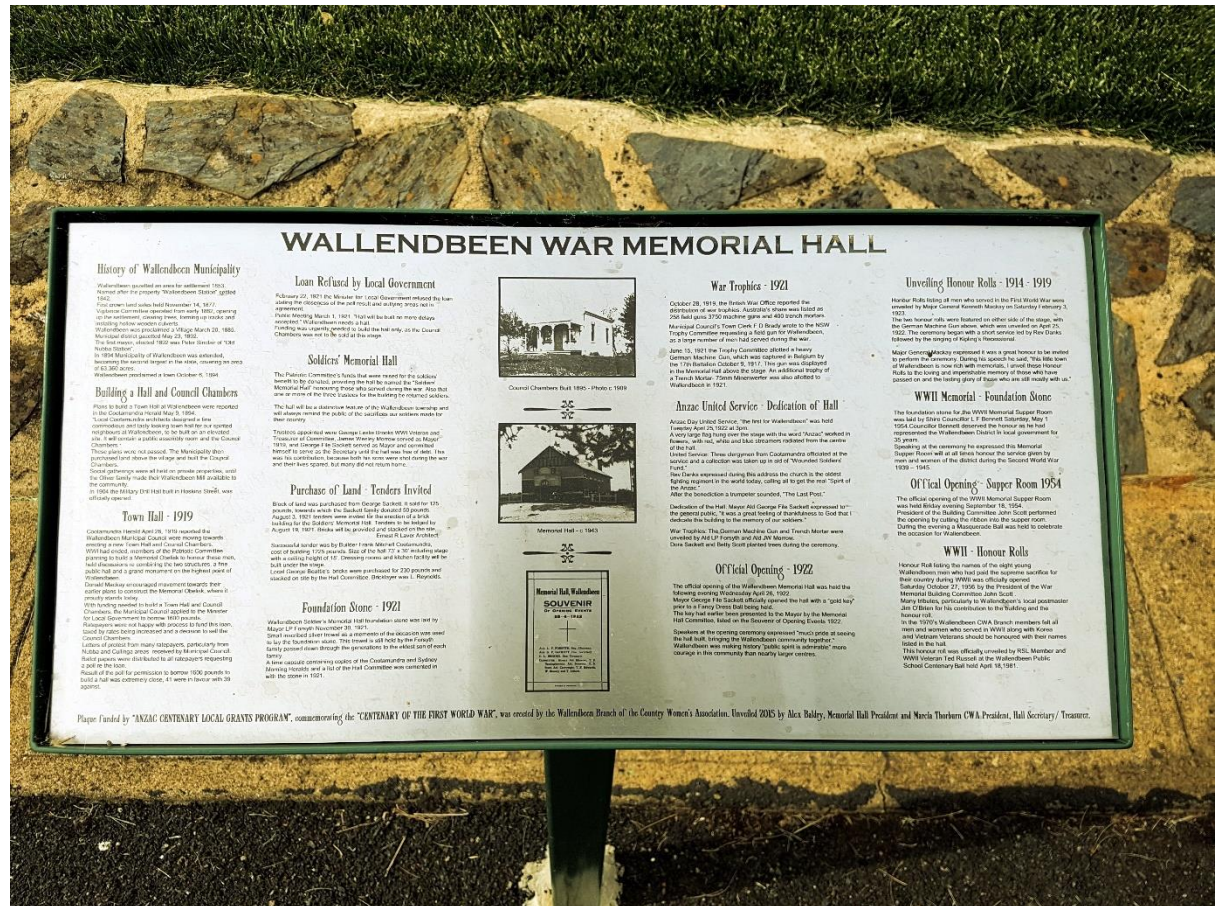
Statement of Significance (SHI Database)

The building and its village setting are historically associated with the boom of Wallendbeen in the Federation Period (c1890 - c1915), which began with it being declared a municipality in 1892, and was boosted by duplication of the Great Southern Railway in 1915. The building contributes to the streetscape and provides evidence of the Wallendbeen's role in the Federation Period as an important village for the local rural district.

SHI Date significance updated: 09 Aug 09

Interpretation Potential

High heritage interpretation potential with prominent streetscape presence along the main street of Wallendbeen and includes excellent military service interpretation materials inside. Currently there is a heritage interpretation panel located outside the entrance, accessible from the footpath (shown below).



6.8.1 Memorial Hall Photo Survey



Plate 121. Front (southern) façade of 1922 Memorial Hall. The original structure had a symmetrical façade prior to the supper room extension to the eastern side in 1954.



Plate 122. G.F. Sackett Noted Emporium to the east of the Memorial Hall.



Plate 123. Methodist Church to the west of the Memorial Hall.



Plate 124. Interpretation board of the history of the Memorial Hall situated out the front of the Hall.



Plate 125. Foundation stone plaque for the building of the Memorial Hall as a memorial for WWI soldiers. Laid by L.P Forsyth 30.11.1921.



Plate 126. Foundation stone plaque for the building of the supper hall as a memorial for WWII soldiers. Laid by Cr L.F. Bennett JP 1.5.1954.



Plate 127. WWII supper room extension to the Memorial Hall. Built in 1954.



Plate 128. Front entrance to the Memorial Hall, built 1922. Arch and keystone detail above main entrance door.

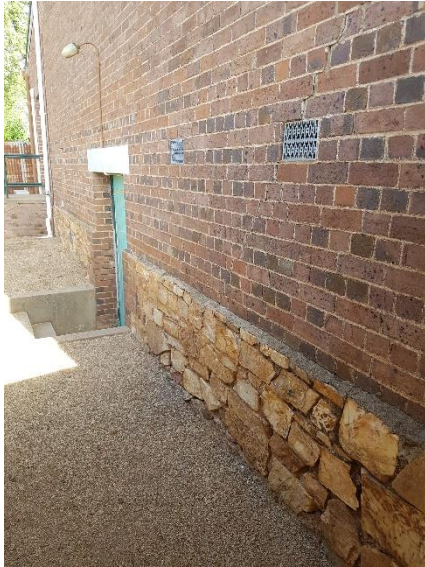


Plate 129. Northern façade (rear) of building. Brick work over stone. Access door set down into the wall accessed by cement stairs.



Plate 130. Some movement of bricks and cracking of mortar in a diagonal direction.



Plate 131. Access door set down into the wall accessed by cement stairs.

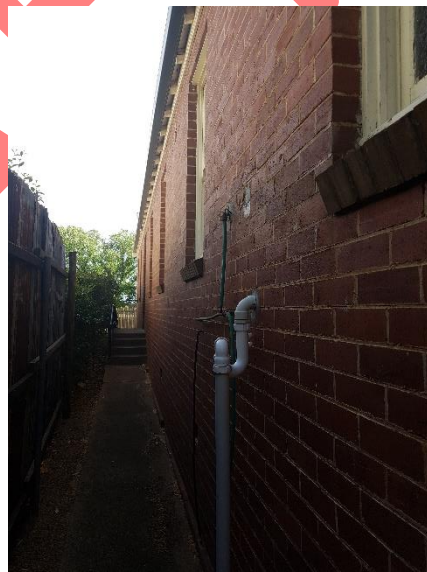


Plate 132. Eastern façade of Memorial Hall.



Plate 133. Western Façade of Memorial Hall.



Plate 134. Western and northern facades of Memorial Hall.



Plate 135. Western façade of Memorial Hall, facing north.



Plate 136. WWII, Korea and Vietnam Honour Roll Board.



Plate 137. War memorabilia.



Plate 138. Internal view of Memorial Hall with stage. Honour roll boards flanking the stage.



Plate 139. Honour roll board and war memorabilia.



Plate 140. Original WWII Honour Roll Board listing the names of the eight Wallendbeen men who died serving in the war.



Plate 141. Internal WWII Supper room extension. Plate 142. Internal view of Memorial Hall facing towards the entrance doors on the southern side of the building.



Plate 143. Panoramic shot of the Memorial Hall flanked by the Methodist Church on the west and G.F. Sackett Noted Emporium to the east.

6.8.2 Condition and Integrity Summary

The Memorial Hall and Supper Room extension are in good condition, with no obvious structural problems. There is some cracking and shifting of bricks evident in some external areas of the Hall, but the overall paintwork and condition of the building appears to be relatively good.

6.8.3 NSW Historical themes relevant to the Memorial Hall

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Description
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	Activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences

4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
7 Governing	Defence	Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation
8 Culture – Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Leisure	Activities associated with recreation and relaxation
8 Culture – Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Religion	Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship
8 Culture – Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Social Institutions	Activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities
9 Phases of life – Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death	Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.
9 Phases of life – Marking the phases of life	Persons	Activities of, with associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups.

6.9 METHODIST CHURCH

Inventory No.: 9

Methodist Church

Lot 5 DP6331



BUILDING INFORMATION:

Name	Methodist Church
Address	16 King Street, Wallendbeen
Lot/DP	Lot 5 DP6331
Date of construction	1911
Significance	Local

(Source: NGH, 2018)

History

Mayor of Wallendbeen, George Filo Sackett laid the foundation stone for the Methodist Church on February 22, 1911. The structure was constructed from Brown brick and render, with roughcast (walk) Marseilles tile roof belfry.

A Sunday School room was built onto the back of the Methodist Church in 1939.

Services were held within the building for over ninety years in the Methodist and later Uniting Church until it was deconsecrated in 2003.

The Church was sold to private ownership in 2007 to be turned into a private dwelling.

Description of Heritage Item

Brown brick face and render building with notable narrow, leadlight windows, buttresses, and roughcast Marseilles tile roof belfry built in the Federation Romanesque-style. Only a small number of Romanesque churches were erected in New South Wales during the early 20th century.

The façade is decorated with bands of white, patterned cement panels, in white is described as a 'blood and bandages' style.

In those regions of Australia where high temperatures coincide with low humidity, small windows and thick masonry walls were seen as one of the practical advantages of this style.

An interesting example is the Cootamundra Methodist (now Baptist) Church (1899), designed by a young Sydney architect, David T. Morrow, who would later rise to prominence in the profession.

Statement of Significance (SHI Database)

The building and its village setting are historically associated with the boom of Wallendbeen in the Federation Period (c1890 - c1915), which began with it being declared a municipality in 1892, and was boosted by duplication of the Great Southern Railway in 1915. The building contributes to the streetscape and provides evidence of the Wallendbeen's role in the Federation Period as an important village for the local rural district.

SHI Date significance updated: 09 Aug 09

Interpretation Potential

The churches within Wallendbeen represent the importance and diversity of religious faith within the community. The establishment of different churches also represents the settlement of different nationalities. The Methodist Church was established in Australia principally by English settlers.

Heritage interpretation could expand upon the history and development of Wallendbeen. The Methodist Church is a notable building located on the main street of Wallendbeen. Access to the interior is likely to be limited due to private ownership.

6.9.1 Methodist Church Photo Survey



Plate 144. Southern and western façade of the Methodist Church. Entrance porch is accessed by stairs leading towards the entrance door.



Plate 145. Front (southern) façade of the Methodist Church.



Plate 146. Western brick façade of Methodist Church.



Plate 147. Foundation stone plaque laid by G.F. Sackett ESQ. JP. on 22nd February 1911.



Plate 148. Weatherboard extension to the rear of the Church.



Plate 149. Weatherboard extension to the rear of the Church.



Plate 150. Northern façade (rear) of the Church.



Plate 151. Eastern Façade of the Church.

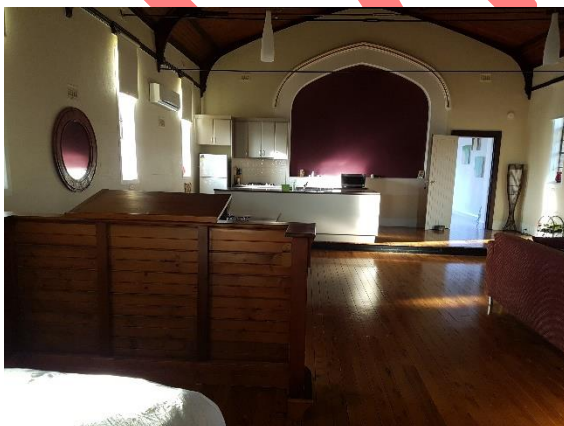


Plate 152. Internal view of the Church, the building is under private ownership as of 2007.

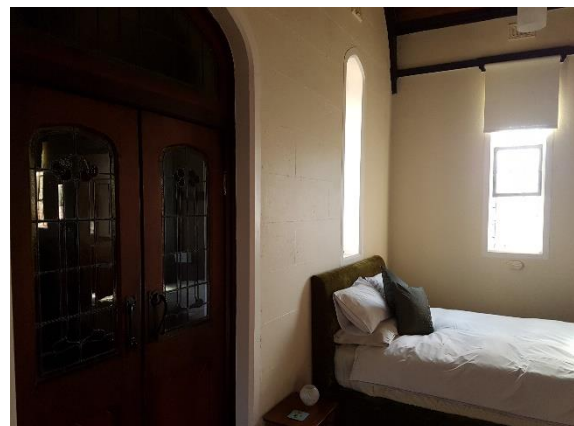


Plate 153. Internal view of the Church, the building is under private ownership as of 2007.

6.9.2 Condition and Integrity Summary

The overall condition of the former Methodist Church is good, with no external cracks or visible subsistence.

The internal rooms of the former church have been renovated and now contained overnight staying facilities. There are no visible cracks in the paint or structure of the building internally.

6.9.3 NSW Historical themes relevant to the Methodist Church

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Description
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	Activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences
8 Culture – Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Religion	Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship
8 Culture – Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Social Institutions	Activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities
9 Phases of life – Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death	Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.
9 Phases of life – Marking the phases of life	Persons	Activities of, with associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups.

6.10 RAILWAY SUBWAY

Inventory No.: 10

Railway Subway

Significance:



BUILDING INFORMATION:

Name	Railway Subway
Address	Lackey Street
Lot/DP	-
Date of construction	1920
Significance	Local

(Source: NGH, 2018)

History

The railway subway is located in Lackey Street, Wallendbeen. The brick arch subway was constructed and opened on 10.1.1920 after the duplication of the Great Southern Railway in 1915.

Description of Heritage Item

The brick Subway located near Lackey Street creates a car underpass underneath the railway tracks. The site is located close to the current silos within the town.

The subway is approximately 5 metres high and is constructed of brick. Retaining walls help maintain the steep slope up to the railway tracks.

An unnamed road linking Silo Road and Lackey Street passes underneath the Subway. The paved road is in reasonable condition.





Interpretation Potential

Heritage interpretation could expand upon the history and development of Wallendbeen in association with the Railway Station (Second) and the Railway Underbridge.

Statement of Significance (SHI Database)

This structure provides evidence of duplication of the Great Southern Railway in 1915 and contributes to the village setting of Wallendbeen.

SHI Date significance updated: 09 Aug 09

	
<p>Plate 154. Approach to Railway subway.</p>	<p>Plate 155. Brick arch subway with steep incline up to the railway tracks.</p>
	
<p>Plate 156. Some mould and dirt accumulation along the brick work.</p>	<p>Plate 157. View through to other side of the railway line.</p>

6.10.1 Condition and Integrity Summary

The Railway Subway appears to be in relatively good condition structurally. No major cracks were noted during the site visit.

There is some mould and dirt build up on the structure, associated with car fumes and general pollution, which should be periodically cleaned and removed.

6.10.2 NSW Historical themes relevant to the Railway Subway

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Description
<p>3</p> <p>Developing local, regional and national economies</p>	<p>Transport</p>	<p>Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements</p>

4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Utilities	Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis

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6.11 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (FORMER)

Inventory No.: 11

Presbyterian Church (Former)

Lot 2 Section 5 DP759041



(Source: NGH, 2018)

BUILDING INFORMATION:

Name	Presbyterian Church (Former)
Address	Olympic Highway (corner with Cullinga Road)
Lot/DP	Lot 2 Section 5 DP759041
Date of construction	1882

History

The foundation stone for the Presbyterian Church was laid by Alexander Mackay on July 27, 1882. The building was made of granite stone (sourced locally) with a galvanised roof. The total cost of the church was £350.

In 1915, Governor General Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson paid an unofficial visit to Cootamundra (11.12.1915). The following day, Sunday 12th of December, the Governor General attended the Wallendbeen Presbyterian Church memorial service for Private W.T. Wasson, at which Reverend J. Malcomson preached from Luke VII.50. The young Wallendbeen soldier had died of wounds received at Lone Pine. A Memorial tablet was located in the church but relocated to Cootamundra Methodist church.

In 1948 the Church closed down and worshippers attended the Methodist Church in Wallendbeen for services. The memorial plaques in memory of Alexander and Annie Mackay were relocated to the Cootamundra Methodist Church. No longer used, the structure began to deteriorate.

The Jacobs family bought the property in the early 1970s. Architect, Peter Freeman, was engaged by the Jacobs family to recommend conservation works. Brackets were introduced to stabilise the outer structure. The windows were boarded-up. Sheet roofing has been added in recent years.

Description of Heritage Item

The granite Church is a stand-alone building in the middle of a grass lot. The structure is large rectangular build with an additional entrance porch attached to the front facade. A pitched galvanised roof is situated on the main building, with a matching smaller roof on the adjoined porch.

Externally, the granite stone Church appears to be in relatively sound condition, with some areas of damage and cracking to stone that should be remedied. Overall the building appearance suggests that the building is structurally sound.

Internally, there is significant paint and wall damage with substantial mould growth and accumulation of dirt and cobwebs.

Statement of Significance (SHI Database)

Modest stone church of high landmark and aesthetic value. The building and its village setting are historically associated with the boom of Wallendbeen in the Federation Period (c1890 - c1915), which began with it being declared a municipality in 1892, and was boosted by duplication of the Great Southern Railway in 1915. The building contributes to the streetscape and provides evidence of the Wallendbeen's role in the Federation Period as an important village for the local rural district.

SHI Date significance updated: 09 Aug 09

Interpretation Potential

Heritage interpretation of the Presbyterian Church could expand upon the history and development of Wallendbeen. However, the current condition of the Church building is deteriorating and would require restoration and interior access if the buildings were proposed for visitation.

Externally, there are some areas of damage to stone that should be remedied, and internally, there is significant paint and wall damage as well as significant amounts of mould growth.

6.11.1 Presbyterian Church Photo Survey



Plate 158. Southern (front) Façade of former Presbyterian Church. The building is constructed in locally sourced granite stone with a galvanised roof.



Plate 159. Southern (front) Façade of former Presbyterian Church. The building is constructed in locally sourced granite stone with a galvanised roof.



Plate 160. Entrance porch to the Presbyterian Church.



Plate 161. Western façade of Church, facing south.



Plate 162. Galvanised roof present on both the main building and porch. The windows have been boarded up.



Plate 163. Northern (back) façade of the former Church. One entrance door situated on the eastern side of the building.



Plate 164. Northern (back) and eastern sides of the building.



Plate 165. Eastern side of the former Church Building.



Plate 166. Some cracking and damage to the paving stones surrounding the building entrance.



Plate 167. Damage to the stone surrounding the entrance door and deterioration of paint.



Plate 168. View west from building.



Plate 169. Building corner and detail surrounding the bordered-up windows.



Plate 170. Western façade of structure.



**Plate 171. Internal view of structure.
Considerable paint deterioration and mould and
mildew growth.**



**Plate 172. Significant paint deterioration.
Numerous cobwebs present as well as bird
droppings.**



Plate 173. Peeling paint and bordered up window.



Plate 174. Significant paint deterioration and peel.



Plate 175. Cobwebs present across the entire internal roof.



Plate 176. Rafters



Plate 177. Location of former memorial plaque to Private Wasson. The plaque was transferred to Cootamundra Methodist Church when the Wallendbeen Church closed.



Plate 178. Location of former memorial plaque to Private Wasson. The plaque was transferred to Cootamundra Methodist Church when the Wallendbeen Church closed.



Plate 179. Dust, mould and bird droppings.



Plate 180. Paint peel and deterioration.

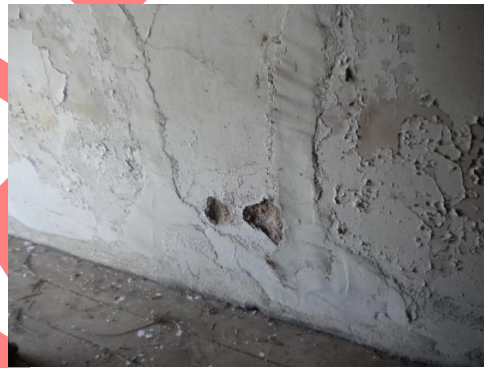


Plate 181. Damage to the internal walls.

6.11.2 Condition and Integrity Summary

Externally, the former Presbyterian Church appears to be in relatively sound condition. There are some areas of damage to stone that should be remedied, but the overall appearance suggests the building is structurally sound.

Internally, there is significant paint and wall damage. The rafters are home to roosting birds, and bird droppings are present throughout the hall. The internal hall also contains mould growth as well as significant amounts of cobwebs and dirt.

6.11.3 NSW Historical themes relevant to the Presbyterian Church

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Description
3	Events	Activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Description
Developing local, regional and national economies		
8 Culture – Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Religion	Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship
8 Culture – Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Social Institutions	Activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities
9 Phases of life – Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death	Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.
9 Phases of life – Marking the phases of life	Persons	Activities of, with associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups.

6.12 RAILWAY STATION (SECOND)

Inventory No.: 12

Railway Station (Second)

Lot 1 DP819706



BUILDING INFORMATION:

Name	Railway Station (Second)
Address	Silo Road
Lot/DP	Lot 1 DP819706
Date of construction	1920

(Source: NGH, 2018)

History

Wallendbeen's first railway Station (established in 1877) was situated further west towards the silos that remain standing in Wallendbeen today.

The station burnt down during the early 20th century, and the current railway station was built in 1920 after the duplication of the Great Southern Railway in 1915. The associated buildings were constructed of weatherboard with galvanised roofs.

Description of Heritage Item

Wallendbeen Railway Station (Second) is located along the railway tracks between the Railway Underbridge and Railway Subway, towards the north of the town centre.

The station consists of 3 weatherboard buildings with galvanised roofs. The main station building has a hip and gable style roof, with the two smaller buildings having shed style roofs. All three buildings are painted a deep yellow colour with maroon brown trim. There has been some significant weathering to the buildings, with large portions of deteriorated and peeling paint along the exterior walls of the buildings. Some areas of rot within exposed sections of the wood were also noted during the site visit.

The buildings are currently boarded up to prevent public access to the interiors.

Statement of Significance (SHI Database)

The station and its setting are historically associated with the boom of Wallendbeen in the Federation Period (c1890 - c1915), which began with it being declared a municipality in 1892, and was boosted by duplication of the Great Southern Railway in 1915. It provides evidence of the Wallendbeen's role in the Federation Period as an important village for the local rural district.

SHI Date significance updated: 09 Aug 09

Interpretation Potential

The Railway Station (Second) within Wallendbeen is significant for its associations with the Great Southern Railway and the importance of the town of Wallendbeen for the local rural district.

Heritage interpretation could expand upon the history and development of Wallendbeen. However, the current condition of the buildings is deteriorating and would require restoration and interior access if the buildings were proposed for visitation.

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6.12.1 Railway Station Photo Survey



Plate 182. Railway Station buildings from across the railway tracks.



Plate 183. Railway Station buildings facing north-west.



Plate 184. Railway tracks.



Plate 185. Weatherboard building boarded up to prevent public access to the internal building.



Plate 186. Damage and paint rot to the weatherboard building.



Plate 187. Rear of weatherboard buildings.



Plate 189. Platform awning.



Plate 188. Scales.



Plate 190. Northern façade of the railway buildings featuring the railway tracks.



Plate 191. Platform elevation of the waiting room.



Plate 192. Metal brackets supporting roof.



Plate 193. Western façade of the railway building. Brick stilts to compensate for the uneven ground.



Plate 194. Brick chimney in the centre of the galvanised pitched roof.



Plate 195. Brick chimney in the centre of the galvanised pitched roof.



Plate 196. Weatherboard structure on brick stilts.



Plate 197. Southern façade of railway building.



Plate 198. Boarded up hut preventing public access to the building.



Plate 199. Some damage to concrete surrounding the building.



Plate 200. Damage to roof and guttering



Plate 201. Damage to roof with the guttering pulling away from some areas.



Plate 202. Damage and rot to wooden beam that has fallen off the guttering on the roof.



Plate 203. Damage and rot to the wood join.



Plate 204. Damage and peeling paint above the boarded-up doors and windows.



Plate 205. North and western façade of railway building.

6.12.2 Condition and Integrity Summary

The second railway station consists of three buildings, all of which have been boarded up to prevent public access to the now closed railway station. Constructed of weatherboard, the buildings appear to be relatively structurally sound, but with some damage to the paint and wood. Large sections of paint are deteriorating, and some small areas of weatherboard are rotting in the weather.

The internal building could not be accessed to determine the overall condition of the building.

6.12.3 NSW Historical themes relevant to the Railway Station (second)

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Description
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Transport	Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Utilities	Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis

6.13 RAILWAY UNDERBRIDGE

Inventory No.: 10

Railway Underbridge



(Source: NGH, 2018)

BUILDING INFORMATION:

Name	Railway Subway
Address	Between Lackey Street and Silo Road
Lot/DP	-
Date of construction	1920

History

The Railway underbridge was constructed in 1920 after the duplication of the Great Southern Railway in 1915 and includes a large single span brick railway bridge.

Description of Heritage Item

The brick arch underbridge is 9.144 metres high, with a steep incline up to the railway track on the top of the subway. The arch allows for Cunningham Creek to pass underneath the railway line. The vegetation surrounding the Underbridge consists primarily of long grasses and few trees.

Statement of Significance (SHI Database)

This structure provides evidence of duplication of the Great Southern Railway in 1915 and contributes to the village setting of Wallendbeen.

SHI Date significance updated: 09 Aug 09

Interpretation Potential

Heritage interpretation could expand upon the history and development of Wallendbeen in association with the Railway Station (Second) and the Railway Subway.

6.13.1 Underbridge Photo Survey



Plate 206. Brick Railway Underbridge taken from road. Some vegetation overgrowth.



Plate 207. Brick arch Underbridge with steep incline up to railway track.



Plate 208. Underside of Railway Underbridge.



Plate 209. Brick underside of Railway Underbridge.



Plate 210. Low water pooling underneath underbridge.



Plate 211. Brick wall of Railway Underbridge with pipe covered by sandbags.

6.13.2 Condition and Integrity Summary

The Railway Underbridge appears to be in relatively good condition structurally. No major cracks were noted during the site visit.

There is some mould build up on the underside of the of the bridge, associated with the changing levels of the Cunningham Creek, which should be periodically cleaned and removed.

6.13.3 NSW Historical themes relevant to the Railway Underbridge

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Description
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Transport	Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Utilities	Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis

6.14 WALLENDON STATION HOMESTEAD

Inventory No.: 14

Wallendoon Station Homestead

Lot 2 DP1044376



BUILDING INFORMATION:

Name	Wallendoon Station Homestead
Address	Wallendoon Lane
Lot/DP	Lot 2 DP1044376
Date of construction	1906

Image: Front elevation and entrance to the residence

(Source: NGH, 2018)

History

Kenneth and Mabel Mackay built the Wallendoon Homestead in 1906. A feature of this large and elaborate house is the battlements on top of the walls above the indented roof. Another unusual aspect in those days was its location on high ground away from water.

The builder of the Castle as it was known by the locals was P. McBeath & Co., the builder of the Wallendbeen Hotel. Kenneth and Mabel had two daughters and their descendants operate the farm.

The formal gardens established around the homestead include low clipped hedges forming borders and large exotic trees. The garden reflects the style and period of the homestead.

Description of Heritage Item

The large Homestead is situated amongst a well-cared for formal garden on a large property, inaccessible to the public.

The white building features an ornate battlement style roof and a cream weatherboard extension to the rear of the house. Externally, the building has a large amount of mould growth, and a number of areas of deteriorated paint were identified.

The internal sections of the house could not be examined for a full analysis of the overall condition of the homestead.

Statement of Significance (SHI Database)

The building and its setting are historically associated with the boom of Cootamundra in the Late Victorian (c1880 - c1890) and Federation Period (c1890 - c1915), which began with the arrival of the Great Southern Railway in 1877. It provides evidence of rural prosperity during this period.

SHI Date significance updated: 10 Aug 09

Interpretation Potential

Wallendoon Homestead is located south of the main town of Wallendbeen and is privately owned property. Access to the property is therefore limited, reducing the potential interpretation of the site.

As an alternative to on-site interpretation, a board containing information and photos about the homestead could be created and installed within the town centre along a heritage trail. Whilst the site itself cannot be accessed by the general public, the information and heritage the building and surrounding gardens offer could be captured and presented to the public in different ways.

6.14.1 Wallendoon Station Homestead Photo Survey



Plate 212. Eastern (front) facade of Wallendoon Station Homestead surrounded by formal gardens.



Plate 213. Eastern (front) facade of Wallendoon Station Homestead surrounded by formal gardens.



Plate 214. Eastern (front) facade of Wallendoon Station Homestead surrounded by formal gardens.



Plate 215. Eastern (front) facade of Wallendoon Station Homestead surrounded by formal gardens.



Plate 216. Some minor cracking on the stucco on verandah.



Plate 217. Some mould growth and invertebrate nests present on the verandah.



Plate 218. Stucco decoration on entrance columns.



Plate 219. Stucco decoration on entrance columns. Some invertebrate cocoons stuck on entrance column.



Plate 220. Verandah ceiling with mould growth and inhabited by invertebrates.



Plate 221. Wasp casings present of ceiling and walls of verandah.



Plate 222. Formal traditional style garden surrounding the house.



Plate 223. Close cropped grass to the north of the house.



Plate 224. Brick paving.



Plate 225. Weatherboard extension to the rear of the house. Some deterioration of paint around windows and on the weatherboard.



Plate 226. Weatherboard extension.



Plate 227. Formal, shaped garden surrounding the house.



Plate 228. Formal, shaped garden surrounding the house.



Plate 229. Granite stone bench.



Plate 230. Weatherboard extension to the north of the homestead.



Plate 231. Some deterioration to the steps leading towards the front of the house.



Plate 232. Significant deterioration and cracking of paint at the front of the house.



Plate 233. Weatherboard extension to the homestead with wooden patio construction.



Plate 234. Castellations - Battlement roof style.

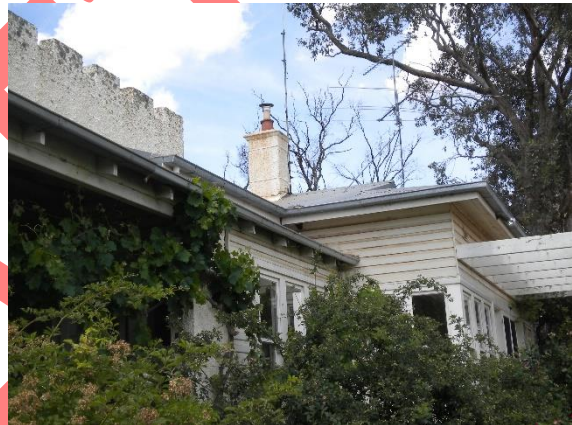


Plate 235. Original battlement roof contrasting with the pitched roof of the weatherboard extension.



Plate 236. Some deterioration of paint on the weatherboard.



Plate 237. Mould and mildew growth on the upper sections of the battlements.



Plate 238. Mould and mildew growth on the weatherboard extension.



Plate 239. Formal gardens kept along the driveway leading to the homestead.

6.14.2 Condition and Integrity Summary

Externally, Wallendoon Homestead has numerous areas of substantial mould and mildew growth. A number of areas of deteriorated and flaking paint were also identified. No major cracks or structural issues were identified.

The formal gardens have been kept in good condition and are well maintained.

The internal sections of the house could not be examined for a full analysis of the overall condition of the homestead.

6.14.3 NSW Historical themes relevant to Wallendoon Station Homestead

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Description
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape	Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation	Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation

6.15 SLAB COTTAGE

Inventory No.: 15

Slab Cottage

Lot 8 Section 22 DP759041



Image:

(Source:)

BUILDING INFORMATION:

Name	Slab Cottage
Address	13 Watson Street, Wallendbeen
Lot/DP	Lot 8 Section 22 DP759041
Date of construction	c.1890-1915
Significance	Not listed

History

The slab cottage was built in the Federation period (c.1890-1915) in Wallendbeen and is constructed as a vertical timber slab building with galvanised roof and a cypress pine frame. The building was sympathetically restored and extended in c.1980s.

Description of Heritage Item

The slab cottage located on Watson Street in Wallendbeen is constructed on vertical timber slabs painted light yellow. The roof is constructed in a hip and gable style in faded red galvanised metal. Front and back verandahs are attached to the house and appear to be in relatively good condition.

The house is surrounded by a small garden, with brick paving in the back patio. A well covered with a concrete dome is present in the back yard.

No major cracks or structural issues were visible during the site visit.

Statement of Significance (SHI Database)

The building and its village setting are historically associated with the boom of Wallendbeen in the Federation Period (c1890 - c1915), which began with it being declared a municipality in 1892, and was boosted by duplication of the Great Southern Railway in 1915. The building contributes to the streetscape and provides evidence of the Wallendbeen's role in the Federation Period as an important village for the local rural district.

SHI Date significance updated: 09 Aug 09

Interpretation Potential

Making a notable contribution to the streetscape, 13 Watson Street could become a part of an architectural and historical heritage trail for visitors to Wallendbeen.

6.15.1 Slab Cottage Photo Survey

The building was sympathetically restored and extended in the 1980s.



Plate 240. Western (front) façade of slab cottage. Faded red galvanised roof.



Plate 241. Western (front) façade of slab cottage. Faded red galvanised roof.



Plate 242. Faded galvanised roof with steep pitch.

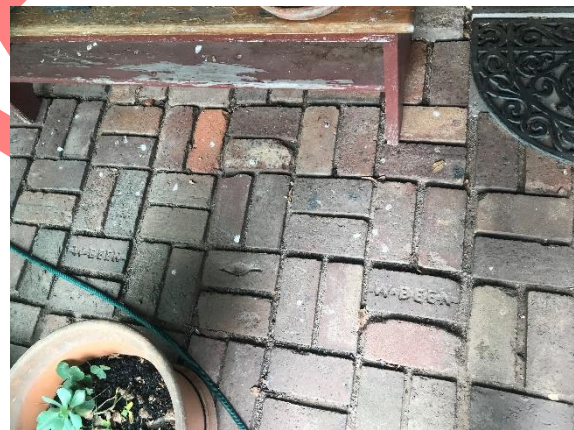


Plate 243. Brick paving.



Plate 244. Eastern (back) façade of cottage.



Plate 245. Well covered with a concrete dome.

6.15.2 Condition and Integrity Summary

The slab cottage appears to be in relatively good condition. The galvanised roof has some fading.

6.15.3 NSW Historical themes relevant to Slab Cottage

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Description
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation	Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.
8 Culture – Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour	Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretative or inventive works

7 INTERPRETING WALLENDBEEN'S MILITARY HISTORY: OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The aim of the Wallendbeen heritage study is to reinvigorate the town of Wallendbeen under a military theme and encourage visitors to spend time in the village and discover the stories of military service.

The military service theme originates with locally raised Major General Kenneth MacKay who formed the First Australian Horse unit. This volunteer militia unit saw combat in the Boer War and precedes the Australian Light Horse Regiment. The impact of military service on Wallendbeen during WWI was significant. Ninety men enlisted and 18 died during service. Of the remaining 72 soldiers, many did not return to the district resulting in a significant change to the community. While the number of Wallendbeen enlistments decreased in WWII, members of the local community continued to serve in the Australian Defence Forces in WWII, the Korean War and the Vietnam War (Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council, 2018).

NGH has identified the following key military heritage interpretation opportunities for the town of Wallendbeen as being:

- Major General Kenneth Mackay and family;
- The Kangaroo March;
- Memorial Hall;
- War memorial obelisk; and
- Memorial tree plantings.

To meet the aims of the project the fifteen locally listed heritage sites were analysed to identify any links to the military theme throughout the town. Analysis of the individually listed heritage buildings within Wallendbeen has revealed varying states of deterioration and opportunities for restoration across the items. Considerations for Council for restoration, interpretation, and inclusion in a heritage trail should take into account access, ownership, significance, audiences, and the key messages and stories that are being conveyed.

7.1 SUMMARY OF HERITAGE ISSUES

Below is a summary of the locally listed heritage items within Wallendbeen highlighting issues of access, condition, association with military themes, significance and potential interpretation.

Item Name	Access	Condition	Military Service Themes	Significance	Potential Interpretation
1 Wallendbeen Cemetery	- Public Access	Some deterioration of numerous graves due to general weathering and deterioration. Grass is close-cropped but patchy and dry.	No identified military service themes.	The cemetery contributes to the historical record of Wallendbeen as a commemorative landscape of memory and history.	Interpretation could include information about the overall history of Wallendbeen, as well as reference to the religious denominations and the churches of the town.
2 Cambewarra, Federation Period Brick House	- Privately owned home	Some minor cracking to the walls of the Cambewarra House, but the overall general condition of the structure is good.	No identified military service themes.	10 George Street 'Cambewarra' contributes to the history of the development of Wallendbeen.	Cambewarra could become a part of an architectural and historical heritage trail for visitors to Wallendbeen. Located next to 12 George Street, there is potentially history to be told about the architect who designed the two properties, as well as the construction of such houses in the early 19th Century during war time.
3- Federation Period Brick House, Fence, Trees	Privately owned home	The structure of 12 George Street, Wallendbeen appears to be relatively sound, with no major cracks or subsistence noted. However, a significant amount of paint has been noted as being in an extremely deteriorated condition and would require work. A re-paint of the wooden beams in colours similar to those	No identified military service themes.	12 George Street contributes to the history of the development of Wallendbeen.	12 George Street could become a part of an architectural and historical heritage trail for visitors to Wallendbeen. Located next to 'Cambewarra', 10 George Street, there is potentially history to be told about the architect who designed the two properties, as well as the construction of such houses in the

Item Name	Access	Condition	Military Service Themes	Significance	Potential Interpretation
		existing would seal the raw wood and help to prevent rot.			early 19th Century during war time.
4 - Mackay Park, Incl Barry Grace Oval, Trees	Public Access	<p>Mackay Park and Barry Grace oval are in overall good condition. The grounds have been well maintained with close cropped grass.</p> <p>The white picket fence surrounding the oval is in good condition, as are the two memorial plaques. The brick and rendered kiosk and amenities building on site does not show any obvious signs of wear or deterioration.</p>	<p>Mackay Park has military associations with the presence of a plaque noting the military achievements of James Alexander Mackay (1859-1935) as the founder of the Australian Light Horse, and the potential cultural plantings of elm trees within the park.</p>	<p>Sports oval of high social significance to Wallendbeen community. The impressive line of mature trees provides important shade to this well-maintained park.</p>	<p>The planting of Elm trees within the park could have been as a war memorial. Elm trees were a common cultural planting for 'Avenues of Honour', possibly due to a symbolic association with death as coffins were often made from elm.</p>
5- War Memorial Obelisk	Public Access	<p>The obelisk and associated lamp posts are in good condition. The inscriptions on the memorial are clear and well defined.</p> <p>A small waist high fence surrounds both the memorial and lamp posts. The memorial and lamp posts can be accessed via a small gate.</p>	<p>The War Memorial Obelisk has military service links as a memorial for the 90 men that served in WWI from Wallendbeen. Additional plaques were added to the memorial in 2004 commemorating WWII, Korean and Vietnam Wars.</p>	<p>A war memorial of high landmark value. High social significance to descendants of the 90 men from Wallendbeen district who served in the armed forces abroad.</p>	<p>The obelisk and the Memorial Hall are the two key heritage items in Wallendbeen that provide the opportunity for the interpretation of the town's military service history.</p>
6 - St. Columba's Catholic Church	No public access – no longer in use as a Church.	<p>The overall assessment of St Columba's Catholic Church suggests that the building needs substantial restoration. The paint across the entire building is significantly deteriorated and peeling in most sections. Numerous cracks were noted along various walls and sections</p>	<p>No identified military service themes.</p>	<p>The churches within Wallendbeen represent the importance and diversity of religious faith within the community. The establishment of different churches also represents the settlement of different nationalities. The Catholic Church was</p>	<p>Heritage interpretation could expand upon the history and development of Wallendbeen. However, the current condition of the building is deteriorating and would require some restoration if the building were proposed for visitation.</p>

Item Name	Access	Condition	Military Service Themes	Significance	Potential Interpretation
		of the Church and should be investigated to analyse their potential impact to the structural integrity of the building.		established in Australia principally by Irish convicts and settlers.	
7 - Wallendbeen Public School, Cottage, Bell	Public School Complex – no public access	The condition of the school buildings is very good and well maintained.	There is a memorial for the 90 th anniversary of the ANZAC landing at Gallipoli located on the grounds of Wallendbeen Public School, highlighting the military themes relevant to the school.	The public school is important to the Wallendbeen community and includes a memorial to the 90 th anniversary of the ANZAC landing at Gallipoli.	Whilst the school is an important civic building it does not hold much heritage interpretation value.
8 - Memorial Hall	Public Access only at certain times	The Memorial Hall and Supper Room extension are in good condition, with no obvious structural problems. There is some cracking and shifting of bricks evident in some external areas of the Hall, but the overall paintwork and condition of the building appears to be relatively good.	No identified military service themes.	The building and its village setting is historically associated with the boom of Wallendbeen in the Federation Period (c1890 – c1915). The building contributes to the streetscape and provides evidence of the Wallendbeen's role in both WWI and WWII.	High heritage interpretation potential with prominent streetscape presence along the main street of Wallendbeen and includes excellent military service interpretation materials inside. Currently there is a heritage interpretation panel located outside the entrance, accessible from the footpath.
9 - Methodist Church	Private ownership – no public access	The overall condition of the former Methodist Church is good, with no external cracks or visible subsistence. The internal rooms of the former church have been renovated and now contained overnight staying facilities. There are no visible cracks in the paint or structure of the building internally.	No identified military service themes.	The churches within Wallendbeen represent the importance and diversity of religious faith within the community. The establishment of different churches also represents the settlement of different nationalities. The Methodist Church was established in Australia principally by English settlers.	Heritage interpretation could expand upon the history and development of Wallendbeen. The Methodist Church is a notable building located on the main street of Wallendbeen. Access to the interior is likely to be limited due to private ownership.

Item Name	Access	Condition	Military Service Themes	Significance	Potential Interpretation
10 - Railway Subway	Public Access	<p>The Railway Subway appears to be in relatively good condition structurally. No major cracks were noted during the site visit.</p> <p>There is some mould and dirt build up on the structure, associated with car fumes and general pollution, which should be periodically cleaned and removed.</p>	No identified military service themes.	The Railway Subway is historically associated with the boom of Wallendbeen in the Federation Period (c1890 - c1915), which began with it being declared a municipality in 1892, and was boosted by duplication of the Great Southern Railway in 1915.	Heritage interpretation could expand upon the history and development of Wallendbeen in association with the Railway Station (Second) and the Railway Underbridge.
11 - Presbyterian Church	Private ownership – no public access	<p>Externally, the former Presbyterian Church appears to be in relatively sound condition. There are some areas of damage to stone that should be remedied, but the overall appearance suggests the building is structurally sound.</p> <p>Internally, there is significant paint and wall damage. The rafters are home to roosting birds, and bird droppings are present throughout the hall. The internal hall also contains mould growth as well as significant amounts of cobwebs and dirt.</p>	<p>On 12.12.1915, the Governor General attended a memorial service held at the Wallendbeen Presbyterian Church for Private W.T. Wasson.</p> <p>The young Wallendbeen soldier had died of wounds received at Lone Pine.</p> <p>A Memorial tablet was located in the church but later relocated to Cootamundra Methodist church.</p>	The churches within Wallendbeen represent the importance and diversity of religious faith within the community. The establishment of different churches also represents the settlement of different nationalities. The Presbyterian Church was established in Australia principally by English settlers.	Heritage interpretation of the Presbyterian Church could expand upon the history and development of Wallendbeen. However, the current condition of the Church building is deteriorating and would require restoration and interior access if the buildings were proposed for visitation.
12 - Railway Station (second)	Public Access	Constructed of weatherboard, the buildings appear to be relatively structurally sound, but with some damage to the paint and wood. Large sections of paint are deteriorating, and some small	No identified military service themes.	The station and its setting is historically associated with the boom of Wallendbeen in the Federation Period (c1890 - c1915), which began with it being declared a municipality in 1892, and was boosted by	Heritage interpretation could expand upon the history and development of Wallendbeen. However, the current condition of the buildings is deteriorating and would require restoration and

Item Name	Access	Condition	Military Service Themes	Significance	Potential Interpretation
		<p>areas of weatherboard are rotting in the weather.</p> <p>The internal building could not be accessed to determine the overall condition of the building.</p>		<p>duplication of the Great Southern Railway in 1915.</p>	<p>interior access if the buildings were proposed for visitation.</p>
13 - Railway Underbridge	Public Access	<p>The Railway Underbridge appears to be in relatively good condition structurally. No major cracks were noted during the site visit.</p> <p>There is some mould build up on the underside of the of the bridge, associated with the changing levels of the Cunningham Creek.</p>	No identified military service themes.	<p>The Railway Underbridge is historically associated with the boom of Wallendbeen in the Federation Period (c1890 - c1915), which began with it being declared a municipality in 1892, and was boosted by duplication of the Great Southern Railway in 1915.</p>	<p>Heritage interpretation could expand upon the history and development of Wallendbeen in association with the Railway Station (Second) and the Railway Subway.</p>
14 - Wallendoon Homestead, Gardens, Outbuildings	Privately owned home – no public access	<p>Externally, Wallendoon Homestead has numerous areas of substantial mold and mildew growth. A number of areas of deteriorated and flaking paint were also identified. No major cracks or structural issues were identified.</p> <p>The formal gardens have been kept in good condition and are well maintained.</p> <p>The internal sections of the house could not be examined for a full analysis of the overall condition of the homestead.</p>	Connected to Major General Kenneth Mackay and family.	<p>Kenneth and Mabel Mackay built the Wallendoon Homestead in 1906. The Homestead is historically associated with the boom of the region in the Federation Period (c1890-1915).</p> <p>A feature of this large and elaborate house is the battlements on top of the walls above the indented roof. Another unusual aspect in those days was its location on high ground away from water.</p>	<p>Wallendoon Homestead is located south of the main town of Wallendbeen and is privately owned property. Access to the property is therefore limited, reducing the potential interpretation of the site.</p> <p>As an alternative to on-site interpretation, a board containing information and photos about the homestead could be created and installed within the town centre along a heritage trail. Whilst the site itself cannot be accessed by the general public, the information and heritage the building and surrounding gardens offer could be captured and</p>

Item Name	Access	Condition	Military Service Themes	Significance	Potential Interpretation
					presented to the public in different ways.
15 - Slab Cottage	Privately owned home – no public access	The slab cottage appears to be in relatively good condition. The galvanised roof has some fading.	No identified military service themes.	13 Watson Street contributes to the history of the development of Wallendbeen.	Making a notable contribution to the streetscape, 13 Watson Street could become a part of an architectural and historical heritage trail for visitors to Wallendbeen.

7.1.1 Heritage Sites with Military Heritage Interpretation Opportunities

Of the 15 heritage properties within this study, the key sites offering military heritage interpretation opportunities are:

- **Mackay Park/Barry Grace Oval**

The Park and Oval is the obvious place to initiate interest in the history and heritage of Wallendbeen targeting travellers who park here on their way passing through.

- **King Street: Memorial Hall and Obelisk**

For local residents and visitors alike, King Street provides a charming backdrop of heritage buildings to enjoy when walking along the street. Both the Memorial Hall and Obelisk already provide significant and interesting heritage information; and, have strong historical and aesthetic characteristics to aid in future heritage interpretation of Wallendbeen's military history.

King Street is located a short drive from Mackay Park/Barry Grace Oval, where many visitors to Wallendbeen would potentially first learn about the history and heritage of Wallendbeen, and the Hotel provides an opportunity for refreshments.

Not included in the list but having significant military heritage interpretation potential is Wallendoon Homestead. The primary caveat to this site being part of the interpretation of Wallendbeen's military history is the private ownership. The secondary issue is that it is located a little distance away from the centre of town, which may dissuade the opportunistic visitor who is intrigued to visit King Street but doesn't have time to venture further afield.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations have been produced to align with the guidelines developed by the NSW Heritage Office (2005), 'Interpreting Heritage Places and Items'.

1. Collaborate with other organisations and with owners of heritage and community organizations to interpret heritage by preparing a heritage interpretation plan for the military history and heritage of Wallendbeen.
2. It is recommended that Council use the identified key military heritage opportunities as a framework for future interpretation of the military history for the town of Wallendbeen:
 - Major General Kenneth MacKay;
 - The Kangaroo March;
 - Memorial Hall;
 - War memorial obelisk; and
 - Memorial tree plantings.
3. Undertake further research into the cultural plantings of King Street, George Street, and Barry Grace Oval to ascertain their origin. A connection to the commemoration of war could be acknowledged within the future heritage interpretation of the military history of Wallendbeen.
4. Collate data about the resident community and visitors to understand the potential audience of heritage interpretation. This would be an important component of a heritage interpretation plan.
5. Collaborate with neighbouring Councils/townships and communities to explore opportunities for interpretation in the region of military history and heritage. Common resources or opportunities for cultural tourism can be explored.
6. Conservation management plans, or similar, should be devised and implemented for the Memorial Hall and the Obelisk to ensure that important repairs are undertaken, where necessary, and to ensure that the sites are maintained according to a recurring schedule of maintenance activities.

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