

War Memorial Clock Tower

Main Street, Mittagong

Conservation Management Plan



For Wingecarribee Shire Council

Cover Image: The western façade of the Mittagong War Memorial, photo taken on 11 May 2021

MITTAGONG WAR MEMORIAL CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN			
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Figure 1. Mittagong War Memorial in 1955 (State Library of NSW)

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1. Executive Summary

This document provides a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the ongoing care and management of the Mittagong War Memorial Clock Tower (Mittagong War Memorial). Conservation best practice is defined by Article 6 of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013, as a process which firstly understands significance, then develops policy and finally manages in accordance with policy. This Conservation Management Plan provides an assessment of significance and policy to manage significance. The significance of Mittagong War Memorial Clock Tower as assessed by this CMP is as follows:

Mittagong War Memorial is historically significant for its ability to demonstrate Australia's contribution to World War One and the lasting impact it had on communities in rural and metropolitan areas. The Memorial is a symbolic commemoration of the large-scale loss of life that occurred in WWI which was beyond all previous wars. The Memorial provides physical evidence of the post WWI historical trend which reacted to this large-scale sacrifice by commemorating the contribution of veterans, alive and deceased, where previously war memorials focussed on particular individuals or singular events.

Mittagong War Memorial demonstrates excellence in design and architectural detailing in the Inter-War Classical style as applied to a war memorial. The Memorial is a striking architectural feature at a prominent junction of two major roads. The Memorial has landmark value for the town of Mittagong and contributes to the sense of place and identity of both Mittagong and Wingecarribee.

Mittagong War Memorial has historic association with Mittagong Returned Service League -Sub-Branch which have been involved with the Memorial since its inception. The Memorial has historic association with service men and women whose names are inscribed upon the Memorial.

The Mittagong War Memorial has high social value as a place to commemorate men and women from Mittagong who served in WWI and it also plays an important role in commemorating those who served in other wars or conflicts recognised by the Australian War Memorial. Mittagong RSL Sub-branch has special association with the Memorial as custodians and hosts of annual commemorative events and as ex-service men and women who continue the tradition of remembrance. The Memorial has special association for returned service men and women and their families and provides a poignant reminder of personal sacrifice. The Memorial is important to the Mittagong community as a place of remembrance and identity.

The landmark qualities and strategic placement at the junction of Main Street and Bowral Road together with its architectural style contribute to the rarity of the Memorial. The Memorial is rare as a memorial used as a template for the design of another memorial.

The Memorial is an excellent example of the historic tradition of Australian communities creating memorials to commemorate large scale loss of life after World War One.

Mittagong War Memorial is significant at a local level.

The Conservation Management Plan has conservation policies which will assist in the management of the heritage values of the War Memorial. Conservation policies are contained in Part 11 and include:

- The commemorative use of the War Memorial is its most important function and should guide decision making.
- Record keeping is essential to good management of the War Memorial. It needs to be systematic and regular and located in its own file in Councils filing system. Maintenance will require cyclical inspections recorded on Condition Assessment Reports.
- Wingecarribee Council staff and Mittagong RSL Sub-Branch should keep each other informed of any proposed work or events.

The maintenance strategy is contained in Part 12. It is recommended that maintenance listed in Part 12 be considered exempt from the need for notification under section 5.10 (3) of Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan. To do this it will be necessary for Council to adopt the CMP.

Wingecarribee Shire Council should consider formally adopting this CMP.

Copies of the document when finalized and adopted should be made available to the Mittagong RSL Sub-Branch, the Wingecarribee Public Library and Berrima District Historical and Family History Society.

Mittagong War Memorial is held in high regard by the Mittagong community and the wider Wingecarribee community. This Conservation Management Plan is intended to assist in the long-term conservation of the place for future generations.

2. Introduction

2.1. Report Objectives

This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) aims to provide Wingecarribee Shire Council and the Mittagong RSL Sub-Branch as custodian, with a document to facilitate the conservation of the Mittagong War Memorial Clock Tower (alternatively referred to as Mittagong War Memorial). The CMP also aims to provide enough information to assist in the management of the property to ensure its long-term conservation.

2.2. Methodology and Structure

This Conservation Management Plan is guided by the documents published by NSW Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet. It is also reliant upon the methodology outlined in J S Kerr, *The Conservation Plan*, The National Trust of Australia (NSW), sixth edition, 2004. Best practice conservation in Australia also follows the guidelines to the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter 2013)*. Terms used in this CMP are defined in the Burra Charter. Also contained within the Burra Charter is a flow chart outlining the steps which should be undertaken to plan for and manage a place of cultural significance (Appendix A). Steps one to five of the chart and the associated articles contained in the charter are about understanding significance and developing policy, it is these steps which inform the methodology of this CMP.

2.3. Terms

Throughout this report Mittagong War Memorial Clock Tower is also referred to as Mittagong War Memorial or the Memorial.

The following terms are found in Article 1 of the Burra Charter and provide the definition of terms used in this document.

Place means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.

Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

Fabric means all the physical material of the place including elements, fixtures, contents and objects.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance.

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of a place, and its setting. Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair which involves restoration or reconstruction.

Preservation means maintaining a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Restoration means returning a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material.

Reconstruction means returning a place to a known earlier state and is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of new material.

Adaptation means changing a place to suit the existing use or a proposed use.

Use means the functions of a place, including the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or are dependent on the place.

Compatible use means a use which respects the cultural significance of a place. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

Setting means the immediate and extended environment of a place that is part of or contributes to its cultural significance and distinctive character.

Related place means a place that contributes to the cultural significance of another place.

Related object means an object that contributes to the cultural significance of a place but is not at the place.

Associations mean the connections that exist between people and a place.

Meanings denote what a place signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses to people.

Interpretation means all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place.

2.4. Location

The Mittagong War Memorial is located on a triangular portion of land on the corner of Main Street and Bowral Road, Mittagong, an important junction where roads from Berrima and Bowral intersect.

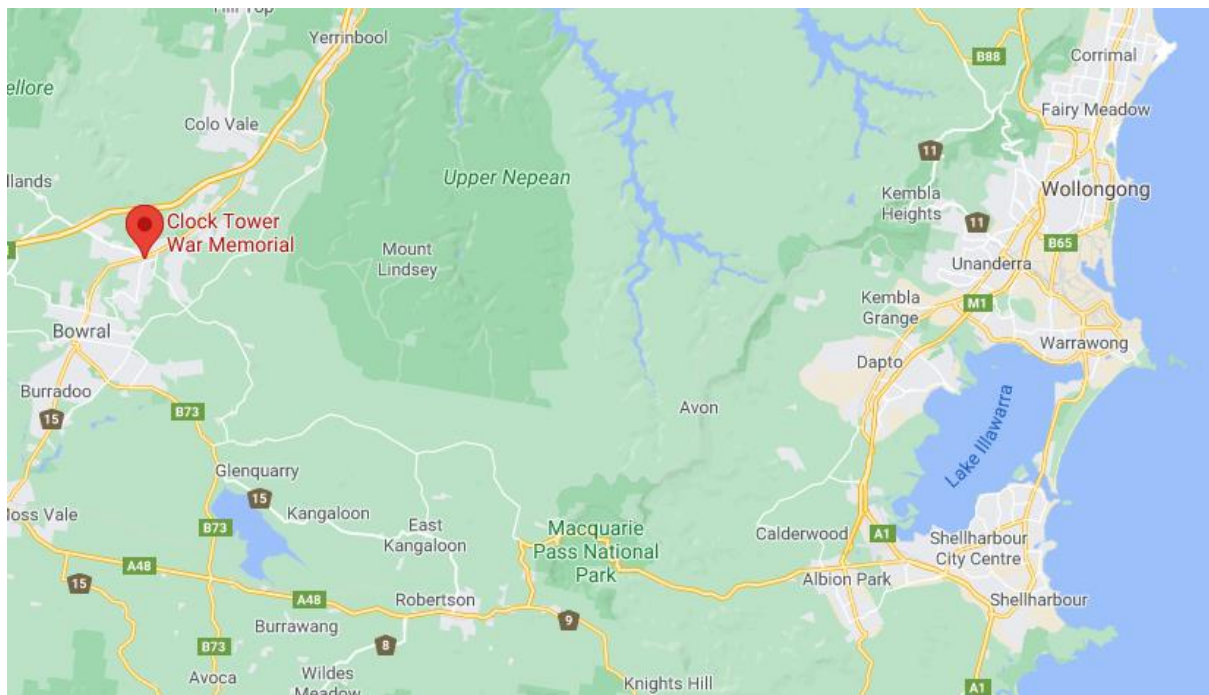


Figure 2. Location of Mittagong War Memorial Clock Tower (Google, 2021)

The War Memorial site is located on Crown Land, Lot 8 DP 922038.



Figure 3. Aerial view of the location of Mittagong War Memorial (SIX Maps, 2021)

2.5. Study Area

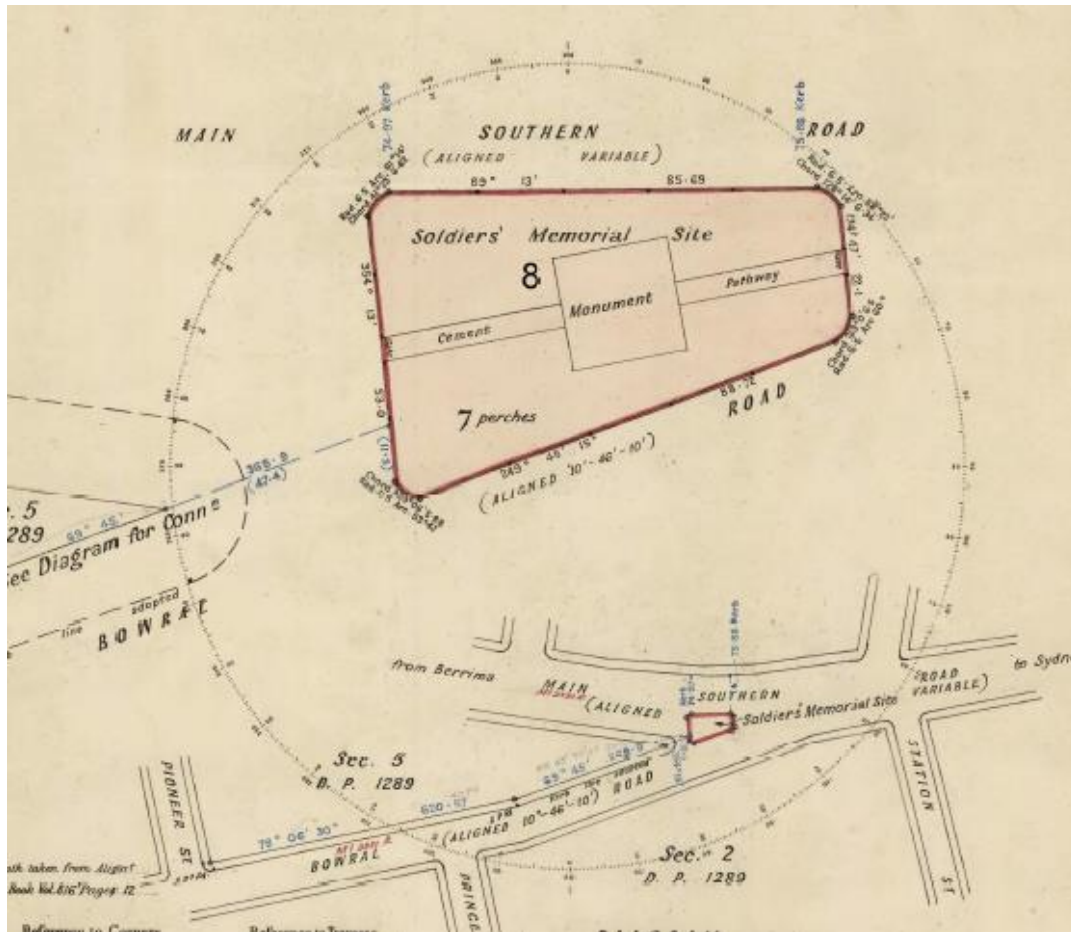


Figure 4. Extract from deposited plan showing location of Mittagong War Memorial on Lot 8 DP 922038 (Land Property Information NSW)

2.6. Authorship

This report was prepared by Louise Thom, heritage consultant and Megan McGrath, research assistant. All photographs unless otherwise specified were taken by Megan McGrath.

2.7. Report limitations

The interior of the clock tower was not accessed, however photographs were provided by Wingecarribee Shire Council.

2.8. Acknowledgements

Thanks to the Berrima District Historical Society, and Sarah Farnese and Kim Oliver from Wingecarribee Shire Council, for their assistance in accessing historical documents.

Thanks also to Stephen Spence, President, Mittagong RSL Sub-Branch and Kylie Stefaniuk, Rachel Forte and Mandy McCullagh of Wingecarribee Shire Council.



Figure 7. The former Shire Council Chambers seen here behind the War Memorial
Mittagong Fire Station, 10 Bowral Road, Mittagong. Local significance Item number I569.



Figure 8. The Fire Station located in relation to the War Memorial. The paved area was historically kept open as a road reserve for access for fire engines.

Mittagong Hotel, 89 Main Street, Mittagong. Local significance Item number I547.

Bunters Shop, 85–87 Main Street, Mittagong. Local significance Item number I106.

Former National Australia Bank building, 83 Main Street, Mittagong. Local significance Item no. I101.



Figure 9. The War Memorial with the Mittagong Hotel, Bunters Shop and the former National Bank behind.

Mittagong War Memorial is also located in Mittagong Conservation Area C1844, shown in Figure 5. No statement of significance is available for Mittagong Conservation Area C1844, however the Wingecarribee Heritage Study (1991) identified the town centre of Mittagong . . . *as a town which has retained a diverse range of historic evidence of its past development.* (JRC Planning , 1991)

4. Historical Background

4.1. Aboriginal history

Aboriginal groups traditionally occupying the Southern Highlands were the Gandangara (Gundungara) and the Dharawal (Tharawal). People living in the highlands relied upon vegetable sources such as tubers of the yam daisy, wattle seeds and orchid tubers. They caught fish and crayfish in the rivers and hunted possums and larger grazing animals.

The traditional lifestyle of Southern Highlands Aboriginal groups was disrupted when colonial settlement began in the early 19th century. This impacted water sources and affected vegetable and animal sources essential to their diet as well affecting their health through the introduction of disease, particularly the influenza epidemic of 1846-7. Some Aboriginal people adapted by working for the new settlers. (NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, 2016)

The Wingecarribee, Wollondilly and Nattai rivers continue to have cultural significance to the Gundungurra people. Another place of high cultural significance is Nungungungulla (Jubilee Rocks) which has been recognised as an Aboriginal Place under the National Parks and Wildlife Act for its pre-historic and historic significance.

4.2. Exploration and early settlement

One of the first Europeans recorded to have entered the county of Argyle was John Kennedy, uncle to Hamilton Hume. In 1817 Dr Charles Throsby explored the southern district, accompanied by

Hamilton Hume, Joseph Wild and John Rowley. Throsby had the previous year explored the Illawarra. Throsby made several trips to the Berrima District between 1817 and 1821. (Jervis, 1986)

A small settlement was established at Sutton Forest which together with Throsby Park, formed the beginnings of the occupation of the district. In 1821 Survey-General Oxley commenced surveying lands for the making of grants. In 1821 William Chalker (also referred to as Charker) settled in Lower Mittagong (also known as Chalker's Flat). Chalker was a former convict who became the Principal Overseer of Government Stock at the Cowpastures and received 200 acres of land for his services. Chalker died in 1823, leaving his wife to remarry and see that the grant was issued. (Jervis, 1986)

Governor Macquarie ordered the commencement of the road south in 1819. It was finally surveyed and built by Surveyor-General Thomas Mitchell in 1833. The road provided access to the district and settlement followed. A number of inns were built such as the Kings Arms, the Kangaroo Inn and the Woolpack Inn and in 1845 the Fitzroy Inn. In 1841 a land subdivision called the Town of Gainsborough was established, followed by Livingstone Township in 1842, however the subdivisions did not generate much interest. 20 years later, in 1861, Surveyor Campbell set aside land for village purposes, called the Village of Fitzroy. The land subdivision of the township of New Sheffield was offered for sale when the announcement of the railway station location became known. This led to much greater interest and in 1865 245 blocks were offered for sale and £3000 worth of land was sold. (Jervis, 1986)

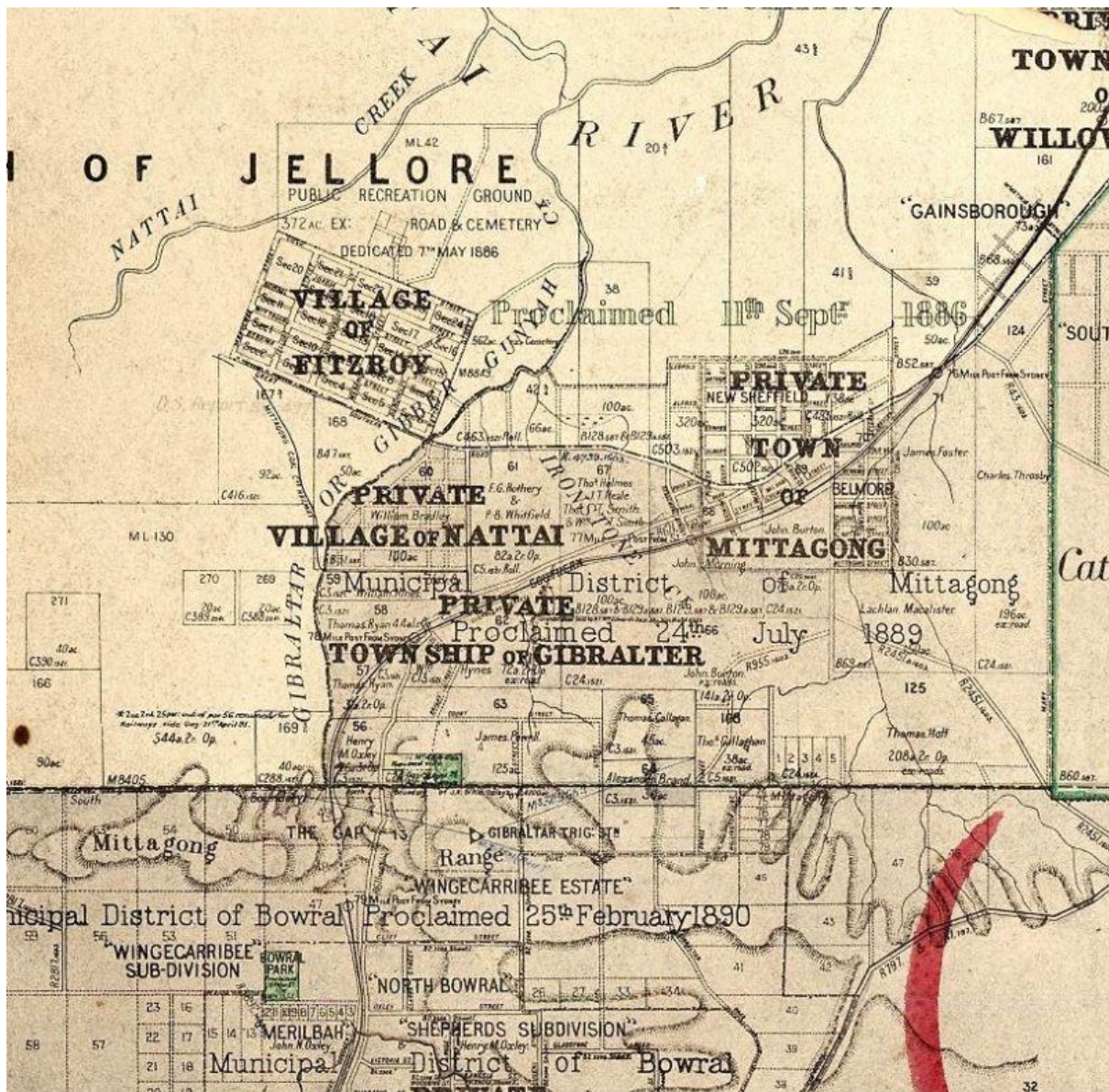


Figure 10. A portion of the Parish of Mittagong map showing the location of the land subdivisions. (Land Registry Services, 2021)

4.3. The Mittagong Land Company

The Mittagong Land Company Limited was established in 1884. John Frazer transferred 140 acres of land near Mittagong Railway Station to the Mittagong Land Company Limited on 3 July 1884 (Certificate of Title 702-56). See figure 10 for detail. The town of New Sheffield is marked on the map and excluded from the land sale. The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Mittagong Land Company was George Alexander Murray. On 5 April 1884 notice was given of the sale of the former Fitzroy Iron Mines Estate.

Newspapers of the time reported the land sale as the “Grand Land Sale at Mittagong”, with a special train coming from Sydney bringing over 500 people. 120 lots were sold for a total of £13,809. (Goulburn Herald, 1884)

In 1886 reports were made that the Mittagong Land Company . . .

"... are affecting important improvements in street forming, clearing and tree planting in Mittagong. The extensive system of tree planting which they are adopting is worthy of commendation." (Bowral Free Press and Berrima District Intelligence, 1886)

The 1912 Certificate of Title shows DP 1289. The extent of lands owned by the Mittagong Land Company can be seen in the diagram from CT 2294-41 shown below.



Figure 11. Certificate of Title Vol. 2294 Fol. 41 (Land Registry Services, 2021)

Mittagong Land Company leased the Fitzroy Iron Works site to Mr W. Sanford who manufactured colonial galvanised corrugated iron sheet, which was reportedly the first to be manufactured in Australia. (Launceston Examiner, 1886)

At the Annual general meeting in 1887 the Company resolved to form a different company to develop the coal and iron deposits on the residual land at Mittagong. (Sydney Morning Herald, 1887)

A further sale of Mittagong Land Company unsold lots took place in 1906.

4.4. Commemorating World War 1 in Australia

War memorials in Australia were uncommon until World War 1. Prior to then an individual or an historic event may have been memorialised but after World War 1 memorials began to commemorate the common soldier. The large-scale loss of life suffered during World War 1, over 60,000 Australians died in that war away from home, meant there was no grave site to commemorate or memorialise. (Inglis, 2008 (3rd edition))¹

The term 'war memorial' came into its own, previously memorials had been referred to as 'Fallen Soldiers' memorials or the 'soldier's monument'.

*The new name did not prevail until after 1918, when the war had become a past experience and the memorial was created to stand as a community's statement of bereavement, pride and thanks-giving: the accomplishment, as people in many places said, of a "war memorial movement".*²

Memorials to those lost from towns and suburbs were erected by local communities, each inscribed with lists of the names of the dead. Most local memorials were erected as the result of local fund raising and public subscription. The design of the memorial was often a contentious decision – should it be purely memorial or should it have a practical application as well. For example, clock towers were a common theme for war memorials because they also served the purpose of setting a common clock time for the community. Location was often a hotly debated topic as well as deciding which community organisation would take charge of the project. Towns often had Welcome Home Committees who naturally sought carriage of the project.³ By the late 1920s most committees had successfully erected their town war memorial, any memorial erected after this time would have the added difficulty of the hard economic times of the depression.

War memorials continue to act as focal points for the commemoration of those killed and affected by war and as places for reflection on the effects of their loss on a community and society as a whole.

4.5. Locating the Mittagong War Memorial

In 1915 and 1916 soldiers began returning home after the conflicts in places such as the Dardanelles. It became clear support for returned soldiers was sorely needed and Returned Soldiers Associations began to be formed throughout Australia. The first Sub Branch in the Southern Highlands of the Returned Soldiers and Soldiers Imperial League was formed in Moss Vale in 1919. Nattai formed a Branch shortly after and then Mittagong joined with Bowral, including Kangaloon and Glenquarry. (Emery, 2019)

The townspeople of Mittagong were not only keen to support the returned soldiers, sailors and airmen but eager to express their gratitude with a memorial. The Mayor of Mittagong proposed a motion at a Council meeting in 1918 that the town express gratitude to those who served their country by making a fitting memorial . . .

¹ Radford, Neil, War Memorials for World War I, Dictionary of Sydney, 2014, http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/war_memorials_for_world_war_i, viewed 18 May 2018

² p118 Inglis, K.S. *Sacred Places, War memorials in the Australian landscape*

³ P122 Inglis

... and, beautifying our town, a fitting memorial be constructed in the centre of the town near or at the intersection of the Main-Street and Bowral Rd, to be hereafter called 'Victor Patch,' Memorial Corner.' or some such appropriate name, and, that all the roadway at about the place mentioned, not actually required for traffic purposes, be set apart for purposes of this memorial ; and, that designs be invited from the public for the most suitable scheme to be adopted.

I would also suggest that Mr. Henry Rainbow be asked to measure the roadways and submit a plan showing the place he considered should be made available, and also make suggestions as to the manner in which he considered it could be best utilised; and that a copy of the plan be sent to the Town Planning Advisory Board, through the Local Government Department, for its advice. (Robertson Advocate , 1918)

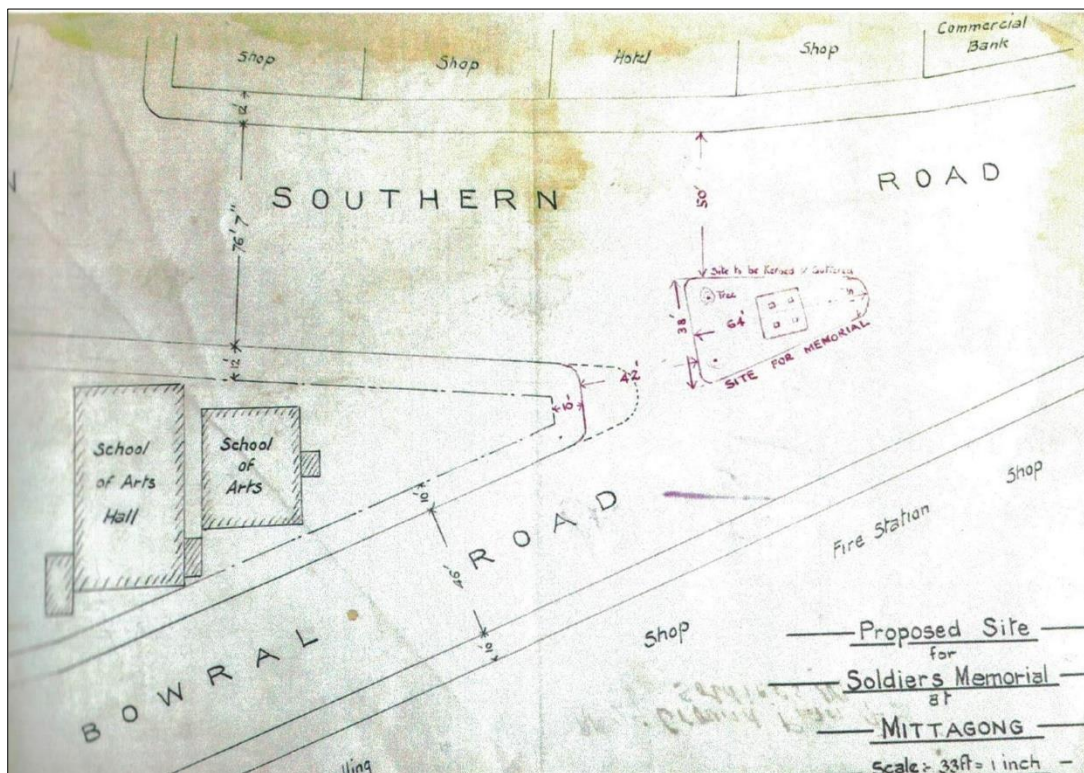


Figure 12. The memorial site in relation to Lot 1 Diagram reproduced in Emery. (Emery, 2019)

The original site chosen by the Town Planning Advisory Board was on land next to and belonging to the School of Arts. However, the School of Arts did not wish to part with their land, instead they suggested that the point of land outside the School fence at the intersection of Main Street and Bowral Road. (Robertson Advocate, 1919)

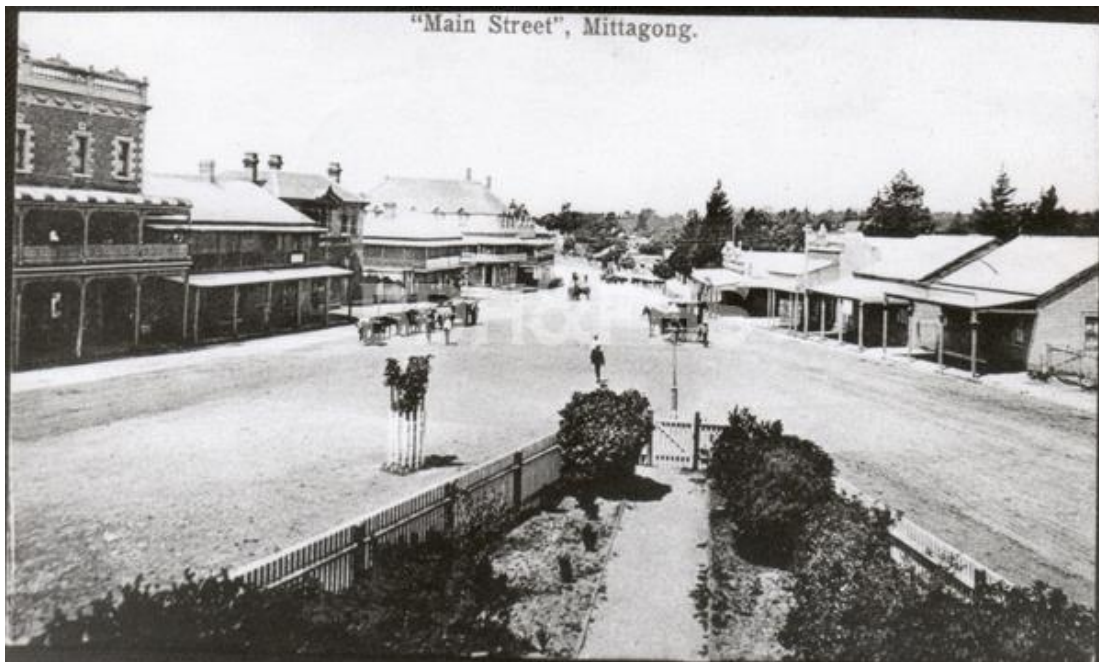


Figure 13. Main Street Mittagong. circa 1900 View from upstairs of the School of Arts prior to the construction of the War Memorial. (BDHS 103018)

4.6. Mittagong War Memorial

On 25 March 1919 Robertson Advocate reported on the proposed peace celebrations. A committee was formed to oversee the celebrations and a committee was formed to oversee the construction of the War Memorial. It was proposed that a carnival be held on the day of the laying of the foundation of the Memorial.



Figure 14. 17 September 1919. Laying of Foundation Stone for the Mittagong War Memorial and Peace Day celebrations in the centre of Mittagong, celebrating the end of World War I. (BDHS 101993)

Appointed to the Memorial Committee were H. Rainbow, T. Connell, W.B. Hudson, J.W. Loneby, C. Horton, H. Fulford, the President of Nattai Shire, the Mayor, treasurer, and secretary.

The Mittagong War Memorial Clock Tower was designed by Lieutenant Phillip Burgoyne Hudson, a returned serviceman who had fought in France. Hudson was an architect from Melbourne who was practicing prior to enlisting in 1915. When he returned home in 1919, he formed an architectural practice with James Hastie Wardrop. (Emery, 2019)

Phillip Hudson's brother, Wellesley Burgoyne Hudson, was a railway engineer working on the Southern Railway between Picton and Bowral. Wellesley was on the Mittagong War Memorial Committee and recommended his brother as the architect for the project. (Emery, 2019)

In August 1919, the Southern Mail advised that a sketch of the proposed War Memorial was on display at the Town Hall and that donations could be made at the Commercial Bank.

Advertisements calling for tenders for the erection of the War Memorial were placed in the *Construction and Local Government Journal* in October 1919. Mr Ben Bourne of Mittagong, a local builder, supervised the construction of the memorial. Meanwhile fund raising was ongoing as the cost of the memorial was estimated to be £400. Fund raising activities included Euchre parties, dances at the School of Arts and an Art Union with prize lots of 10 heifers. In February 1920, a Carnival raised £200 to be used in the beautification of the site. (The Southern Mail, 1920)

The War Memorial Committee considered a fence around the memorial and decided upon concrete posts on a concrete base with iron top rails. The work to be carried out by Ben Bourne, builder of the Memorial. At the same meeting there was discussion of the clock mechanism. An electric clock by Fairfax and Roberts was considered however, the committee decided to acquire one made by Prouds Ltd for £186. (Southern Mail 1920)

By August 1920 volunteers were working to get everything finished before the opening ceremony. Refreshments were provided at the working bee for both the volunteers and their horses. (Robertson Advocate 1920)

The unveiling of Mittagong War Memorial took place on Saturday 18 December 1920. The Southern Mail reported afterwards:

The unveiling of the Memorial last Saturday afternoon and the subsequent sports and sale of goods was an unparalleled success. The State Governor did not attend instead Mr McDonald the president of the RSL, the president of Nattai Shire Counsellors G Kell, Mayor of Bowral and Moss Vale (Ald Pickards and Hawkins). Medals were given out and soldiers & community thanked. After they adjourned to the Lake grounds for stall sales and sports. (The Southern Mail, 1920)

The globe on top of the memorial was not installed for another 5 months due to the difficulty in the glass manufacturer meeting the architect's specifications. Concreting of paths and building of flower beds were also proposed at this time. (Robertson Advocate, 1921)



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

H17847

Figure 15. This photo was taken shortly after the opening of the Memorial in December 1920. The globe has not been installed. (Australian War Memorial, 2021)

In subsequent years the War Memorial and fence were painted, turf was laid, and four light standards were installed.



Figure 16. The War Memorial in 1955. The fence is in-situ, the site is grassed, and the drinking fountain is in place.⁴

A drinking fountain was installed after the opening of the War Memorial. It is captured in a photograph by Frank Hurley. (Hurley)

⁴ This image can be viewed in high resolution at the State library of NSW. File Title Mittagong 1955. File number FL1661892



Figure 17. This photograph by Frank Hurley was taken after the construction of the Shire Council Chambers between 1956 and 1960 (circa). The water fountain can be seen in silhouette in the foreground. The area was still turfed however the fence had been removed.



The grassed area around the memorial on its southern side was removed and replaced by paving by the Department of Main Roads in 1988. (Wingecarribee Shire Council)

4.7. Restoration in 1997



Figure 18. The War Memorial in 1996 prior to its restoration (Deane)

Figure 18 shows the memorial with plain faced walls and one main plaque on the wall containing the names of individuals. The clock face has not been covered and the roof has its original ridge capping and finials. There are also no lights installed in the turret or below the clock faces and the terracotta tiled stairs and floor haven't been installed.

Throughout the 1990s there was considerable correspondence between Mittagong RSL Sub-Branch and Wingecarribee Shire Council about the poor condition of the War Memorial. On 4 April 1997 it was reported in the Sydney Morning Herald that there was to be a full restoration of the Mittagong Clock Tower – the clock and the PA system along with all services and materials to be donated by local trades and suppliers. Bruce and Sylvia Stokes of Sand Constructions lodged a Building Application with Council for the works⁵.

⁵ Unfortunately a search of Council files has been unable to locate this building application.

5. Physical Evidence

Mittagong War Memorial is a rendered brick structure in the Inter-War Classical style. The Memorial has a square plan form and four identical sides and is located at a prominent junction of two major roads. The structure is supported by four corner buttresses, the base of the buttresses resting upon a tiled platform two steps up from the ground. Flanking each side of every buttress is a Tuscan column, making up a total of 8 Tuscan columns arranged in a square plan form. The space between the buttresses and columns is open and can be walked through. Walls above the open space are supported by the columns and are surmounted by a triangular pediment on each elevation. The buttresses are attached at the corners of the walls and terminate before the pediment. A clock face is arranged in the centre of the wall on each elevation located equidistance between the pediment and the wall. A label mould frames the clock and outlines the triangular pediment. The roof is comprised of two intersecting gables clad in flat terracotta tiles. It has a central spire at the junction of the two gable roofs which is also clad in flat terracotta tiles and is topped with a steel lid with a wrought iron cage atop of which is white glass globe.

There are plaques relating to WWI and other conflicts on each face of the Memorial. Located at the base of the Memorial is a circular plinth. There are four historic light posts arranged on either side of the Memorial.

5.1. Context



Figure 19. View from the west to the Memorial



Figure 20. View from the west along the Old Hume Highway (Main Street)



Figure 21. View from the north showing the Fire Station in the background and the end of the former Council Chambers.



Figure 22. View from the east with the former Shire Council Chambers behind and the intersection of Bowral Road and Main Street

Modifications:

The War Memorial was originally located in a grassed area inside a fence. There was a concrete path travelling east to west with the memorial in the centre. The fence had concrete posts on a strip concrete base with woven wire inserts. There were pedestrian gates at either end aligned with the paths. The paved area between the light posts and the former Council Chambers was part of the road.

5.2. War Memorial Clock Tower



Figure 23. South and east elevations



Figure 24. North and west elevations



Figure 25. Interior of War Memorial showing layout of columns, tiles and centre plinth



Figure 26. Paving, tiles, column and buttress



Figure 27. Tiling and column bases

Modifications:

The centre was originally an octagonal plinth resting on a circular base with a drinking fountain.

The base of the War Memorial appears to have been concrete with concrete or stone steps.

The existing terracotta tiles have a very different character to the original base of the memorial by virtue of their colour and paved appearance.



Figure 28. Top piece of tower – globe, wrought iron, capping and lights

The lights in the turret have been added since 1955.



Figure 29. Roof, intersecting gables and gable ends

The roof tiles have been repaired, or possibly replaced. A box of spare tiles is stored in the clock tower.



Figure 30. Corner detail



Figure 31. Face of the clock.

Modification – The clock now has a glass cover and black band. There is a black spotlight below the clock face above the plaque on each side of the memorial.

5.3. Clock Tower



Figure 32. The interior wall and clock face. The original brickwork is evident without the render which was applied to the exterior. (Wingecarribee Shire Council)

Modification: The original mechanism operating the clock has been replaced with an electric motor. The original mechanism is stored in the clock tower.



Figure 33. View of roof rafters, battens and structural timbers. The underside of the terracotta roof tiles can also be seen. (Wingecarribee Shire Council)



Figure 34. The electric clock mechanism. A corrugated steel ceiling has been installed above the clock.



Figure 35. An overview of the clock tower interior.

5.4. Site Elements



Figure 36. Light standards and flag poles



Figure 37. The open paved area between the War Memorial and the former Shire Council Chambers plays an important function in commemorative occasions.

5.5. Plaques



Figure 38. Plaques on the eastern elevation. Top left and top right commemorate the 1939-1945 War; The centre plaque commemorates the Great War 1914-1919; Bottom left Malayan Emergency and Indonesian Confrontation; far right bottom Gulf War I and II; and centre bottom row is the original plaque installed when the Memorial was established. The text is transcribed below.

This Memorial
TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY
OF THOSE WHO ANSWERED
THEIR COUNTRY'S CALL
DURING THE
GREAT WAR OF 1914-1919
WAS ERECTED BY THE PEOPLE OF
MITTAGONG DISTRICT
AND HANDED OVER TO THE
MITTAGONG MUNICIPAL COUNCIL



Figure 41. The foundation stone is embedded in the tiled steps. The inscription reads "This foundation stone was laid by Ald. N. Harvey Mayor 17 Sep 1919".



Figure 42. A commemorative plaque in the steps to mark the centenary of Armistice Day in 1918.



Figure 43. Plaques on the southern side of the memorial. The top plaque reads “they answered the call and lists names from Pitts to Newman. Bottom left the plaque is for East Timor and Peacekeeping operations. The centre plaque for the Boer War 1899-1902 and the third for the Afghanistan Conflict.

Modifications:

Over the years other wars have been commemorated with plaques on the memorial.

6. Comparative assessment

There are more than 3000 war memorials in NSW. Most Australian towns constructed a war memorial after the First World War and a substantial number of these memorials had clock towers. See Appendix E for a description of some other war memorial clock towers. Thanks to the Register of War Memorials in NSW (State Library of NSW, n.d.), it is possible to make a good comparison of other war memorials throughout the state.

Despite the proliferation of war memorials in NSW each community created war memorials that were particular to their own identity. The Junee War Memorial is the only example where the design has been directly copied from another war memorial, in this instance Mittagong War Memorial. This adds special meaning for Mittagong as an exemplar for other towns.

6.1. Other war memorials in Wingecarribee

There are several other war memorials in Wingecarribee. Some are located on public land, and some are within the grounds of RSL clubs. The Mittagong War Memorial Clock Tower is the only memorial with a clock. The Bowral War Memorial is also in a prominent location on the main road, however it does not have the same landmark value as the Mittagong War Memorial.

Mittagong RSL War Memorial

Cnr Hume Highway and Bessemer Street, Mittagong

Within the grounds of Mittagong RSL is a granite and marble pillar dedicated to those who served in all conflicts in which Australia has been involved. The memorial is flanked by two flagpoles. A military gun is also located outside. Inside the club is a collection of memorabilia relating to service, including photographs and a book. (State Library NSW, NSW Office for Veterans Affairs, 2021)



Figure 44. Mittagong RSL War Memorial (State Library NSW, NSW Office for Veterans Affairs, 2021)

Moss Vale First and Second World War Memorials

Moss Vale Services Club, Cnr Yarrawa Street and Argyle Road, Moss Vale NSW 2577

A rough-hewn trachyte obelisk, with honour rolls and dedication plaques for the First and Second World Wars attached. The memorial is located outside the front of the Moss Vale Services Club and is surrounded by a concrete footpath and grass. The grassed area is bordered by a low sandstone brick wall. The obelisk was dedicated on 8 January 1922. (State Library NSW, NSW Office for Veterans Affairs, 2021)



Figure 45. Moss Vale War Memorial, Places of Pride, National War Memorial Register

Bowral and District War Memorial

Cnr Bong Bong and Merrigang Streets, Bowral NSW 2576

The memorial is a polished trachyte and marble column, supported by a two-tier pedestal base and surmounted by a cross. The memorial is surrounded by a small garden bed. The base bears several plaques dedicated to different conflicts. The upper tier also contains names of those who fought in the First World War and the lower tier lists those from the Second World War.

The memorial is situated in a park and was re-dedicated on 11 November 2003. Nearby at the entry are two pillars joined by a green wrought iron arch bearing the words 'Lest we forget.' Each pillar bears a plaque. (State Library NSW, NSW Office for Veterans Affairs, 2021)



Figure 46. Bowral and District War Memorial, Places of Pride, Australian War Memorial

Berrima First and Second World War Memorials

Cnr Old Hume Highway and Jellore Street, Berrima NSW 2577

A stone pillar bearing two dedication plaques for the First and Second World Wars, unveiled around May 1953. Two flagpoles flank the memorial. It is located within a triangular park which is bordered by a white picket fence, and several wooden benches are within the grounds. There is a row of rosemary around the inside of the fence, and a large tree planted by Sir Henry Parkes with a plaque attached to a low plinth. (State Library NSW, NSW Office for Veterans Affairs, 2021)



Figure 47. Berrima War Memorial. Places of Pride, Australian War Memorial.

Bowral Vietnam War memorial

This memorial comprised of a monument of 5 trachyte obelisks and a memorial space and a winding path way called the Cherry Tree Walk.

6.2. Other clock towers in Wingecarribee

Dr J. M. Alcorn Memorial



Figure 48. Dr JM Alcorn Memorial Clock Tower

The memorial clock tower is located on a traffic island in Argyle Street, Moss Vale. It is a memorial and a town clock but not a war memorial.

6.3. Other war memorial clock towers in NSW

A 1944 Gallup Poll asked the question “What kind of war memorial do you favour?” 90% voted in favour of memorials that had a useful purpose rather than being a shrine or cenotaph. (Inglis, 2008 (3rd edition))

Most Australian towns constructed a war memorial after the First World War and a substantial number of these memorials had clock towers. See Appendix B for a description of some other war memorial clock towers in NSW. Thanks to the Register of War Memorials in NSW (State Library of NSW, n.d.), it is possible to make a good comparison of other war memorials throughout NSW.

Junee War Memorial Clock Tower

Cnr Broadway Street and Olympic Highway, Junee NSW 2663

The Junee War Memorial Clock Tower was designed to the same specifications as the Mittagong War Memorial Clock Tower and was constructed six years later. This adds another layer of significance to the Mittagong War Memorial as a rare example of a War Memorial that was copied by another town. There are minor differences in the two Memorials as the Junee Memorial has small parapets to its roof and no additional plaques have been added to its main facades.

DESCRIPTION

This memorial consists of a cement rendered cruciform-shaped clock tower raised on two lots of four pillars. An honour roll with dedication is attached towards the top of the tower. The clock tower was originally erected in honour of those who fell in the First World War and was unveiled on Empire Day, 24 May 1928.

Underneath the tower, a black stone cenotaph engraved with an honour roll for the Second World War and later conflicts has been installed at a later date. Several other commemorative plaques are attached to the memorial, and the Junee Long Tan memorial is also in proximity to the tower. (NSW War Memorials Register, 2021)



Figure 49. Junee War Memorial Clock Tower, National Register of War Memorials (Australian War Memorial, 2021)

7. Significance Assessment

7.1. Significance Assessment Criteria

The following criteria have been used in the assessment of cultural heritage significance. These criteria are the standard criteria for use in NSW that have been prepared for use by Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet.

For a place to be deemed to be significant to NSW or Wingecarribee it must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- a) an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's or Wingecarribee's cultural or natural history;
- 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 or Wingecarribee's cultural or natural history;
- c) an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW or Wingecarribee;
- d) an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW or Wingecarribee for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- e) an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's or Wingecarribee's cultural or natural history;
- f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's or Wingecarribee's cultural or natural history;

- g) an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's or Wingecarribee's - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments.

- a) *an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's or Wingecarribee's cultural or natural history;*

Mittagong War Memorial is historically significant for its ability to demonstrate Australia's contribution to World War One and the lasting impact it had on communities in rural and metropolitan areas. The Memorial is a symbolic commemoration of the large-scale loss of life that occurred in WWI which was beyond all previous wars. The Memorial provides physical evidence of the post WWI historical trend which reacted to this large-scale sacrifice by commemorating the contribution of veterans, alive and deceased, where previously war memorials focussed on particular individuals or singular events.

Meets this criterion at a local level.

- 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 or Wingecarribee's cultural or natural history;*

Mittagong War Memorial has historic association with Mittagong Returned Service League Sub-Branch which have been involved with the Memorial since its inception.

The Memorial has historic association with service men and women whose names are inscribed upon the Memorial.

The Memorial is historically associated with Mittagong Municipal Council and Wingecarribee shire council.

Meets this criterion at a local level.

- c) *an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW or Wingecarribee;*

Mittagong War Memorial demonstrates excellence in design and architectural detailing in the Inter-War Classical style. The Memorial is a striking architectural feature at a prominent junction of two major roads. The Memorial has landmark value for the town of Mittagong and contributes to the sense of place and identity of both Mittagong and Wingecarribee.

Meets this criterion at a local level.

- d) *an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW or Wingecarribee for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;*

The Mittagong War Memorial has high social value as a place to commemorate men and women from Mittagong who served in WWI and it also plays an important role in commemorating those who served in other wars or conflicts recognised by the Australian War Memorial.

Mittagong RSL Sub-branch has special association with the Memorial as custodians and hosts of annual commemorative events and as ex-service men and women who continue the tradition of remembrance.

The Memorial has special association for returned service men and women and their families and provides a poignant reminder of personal sacrifice.

The Memorial is important to the Mittagong community as a place of remembrance and identity.

Meets this criterion at a local level.

- e) *an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's or Wingecarribee's cultural or natural history;*

The Memorial does not have archaeological potential.

Does not meet this criterion.

- f) *an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's or Wingecarribee's cultural or natural history;*

Mittagong War Memorial is one of a kind in Wingecarribee. The landmark qualities and strategic placement at the junction of Main Street and Bowral Road together with its architectural style contribute to the rarity of the Memorial.

The memorial is rare as a memorial used as a template for the design of another memorial.

Meets this criterion at a local level.

- g) *an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's or Wingecarribee's - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments.*

Mittagong War Memorial is a fine example of Inter-war classical architecture as applied to a war memorial. The Memorial is an excellent example of the historic tradition of Australian communities creating memorials to commemorate large scale loss of life after World War One.

Meets this criterion at a local level.

7.2. Summary Statement of Significance

Mittagong War Memorial is historically significant for its ability to demonstrate Australia's contribution to World War One and the lasting impact it had on communities in rural and metropolitan areas. The Memorial is a symbolic commemoration of the large-scale loss of life that occurred in WWI which was beyond all previous wars. The Memorial provides physical evidence of the post WWI historical trend which reacted to this large-scale sacrifice by commemorating the contribution of veterans, alive and deceased, where previously war memorials focussed on particular individuals or singular events.

Mittagong War Memorial demonstrates excellence in design and architectural detailing in the Inter-War Classical style as applied to a war memorial. The Memorial is a striking architectural feature at a prominent junction of two major roads. The Memorial has landmark value for the town of Mittagong and contributes to the sense of place and identity of both Mittagong and Wingecarribee.

Mittagong War Memorial has historic association with Mittagong Returned Service League -Sub-Branch which have been involved with the Memorial since its inception. The Memorial has historic association with service men and women whose names are inscribed upon the Memorial.

The Mittagong War Memorial has high social value as a place to commemorate men and women from Mittagong who served in WWI and it also plays an important role in commemorating those who served in other wars or conflicts recognised by the Australian War Memorial. Mittagong RSL Sub-branch has special association with the Memorial as custodians and hosts of annual commemorative events and as ex-service men and women who continue the tradition of remembrance. The Memorial has special association for returned service men and women and their families and provides a poignant reminder of personal sacrifice. The Memorial is important to the Mittagong community as a place of remembrance and identity.

The landmark qualities and strategic placement at the junction of Main Street and Bowral Road together with its architectural style contribute to the rarity of the Memorial. The Memorial is rare as a memorial used as a template for the design of another memorial.

The Memorial is an excellent example of the historic tradition of Australian communities creating memorials to commemorate large scale loss of life after World War One.

Mittagong War Memorial is significant at a local level.

8. Curtilage

The heritage curtilage of the Mittagong War Memorial is the lot boundary created as Lot 8 DP 922038. The expanded heritage curtilage of the Memorial is the space between the memorial and the former Shire Council Chambers building and the space surrounding the Memorial on the traffic island.

... the term "heritage curtilage" means the area of land (including land covered by water) surrounding an item or area of heritage significance which is essential for retaining and interpreting its significance. (Heritage Office (Premier and Cabinet), 1996)

An expanded heritage curtilage is outside the lot boundary and provides a public open space setting to the heritage item to allow it to be viewed in the round, and in the case of the War Memorial to provide a forecourt for commemorative purposes.

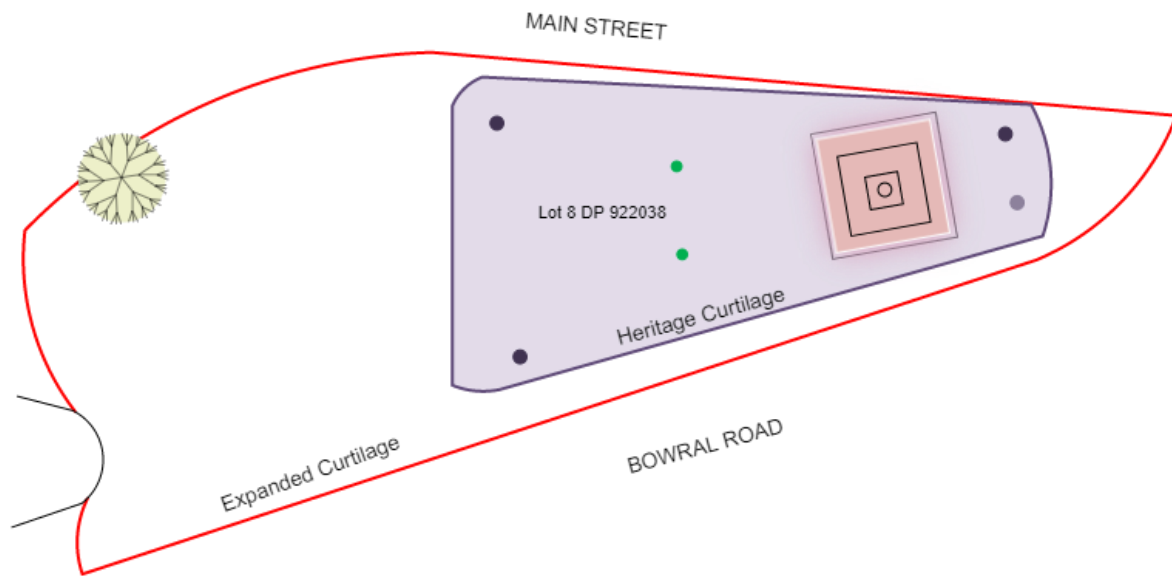


Figure 50. Diagram showing the heritage curtilage and the expanded curtilage. (Not to scale)

The landmark significance of the War Memorial is defined by the views to the Memorial.

There is a significant view to the Memorial along Main Street from the east. This street joins the main road into the Southern Highlands from the north and the Memorial is a focal point at a key junction. Views from the west along main Street and along Bowral Road are also significant. These views need to remain unobstructed to conserve the significance of the Mittagong War Memorial.










Figure 51. Diagram showing the key views to the War Memorial.

9. Grading of Significance

According to the document *Assessing Heritage Significance*, different components and spaces within a building or place have varying degrees of value according to how they contribute to the overall significance of the place. (NSW Heritage, Premier and Cabinet)

Grading of significance is therefore applied in order to make decisions regarding the tolerance for change.

Grading	Justification	Key to diagrams
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding element directly contributing to an item's local or State significance.	
High	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element or function of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance.	 
Moderate	Elements with some heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item often through provision of a function which is integral to items significance.	
Little	Neutral in relation to significance. Difficult to interpret.	 
Intrusive	Damaging to the item's heritage significance.	

9.1. Site Plan

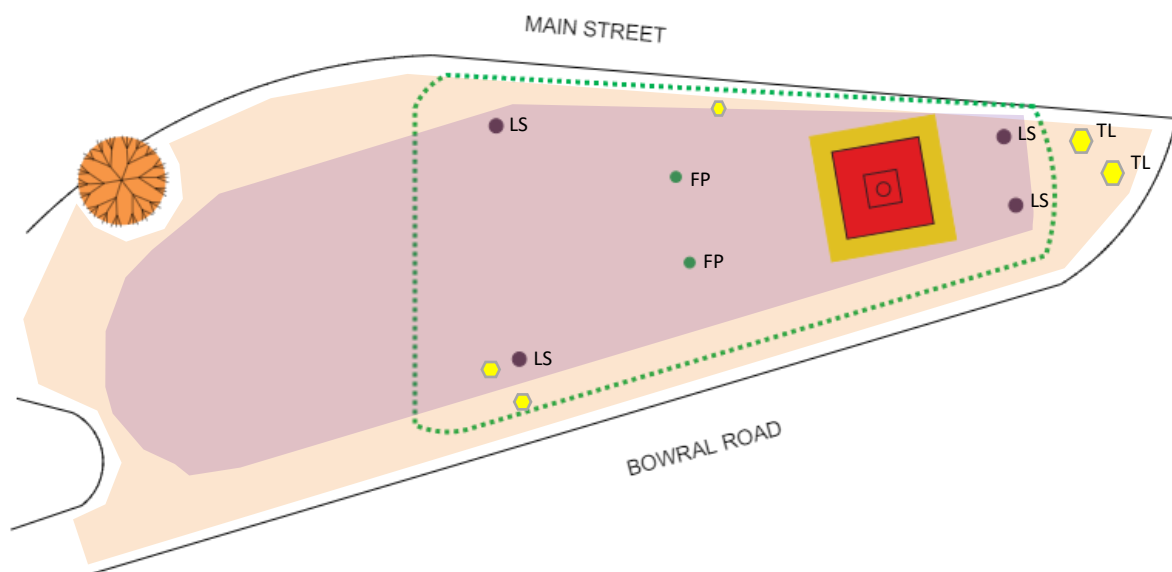


Figure 52. Site plan diagram with colours indicating relative significance. Explanation is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Relative significance of each element in the site plan

Element	Grading	Justification	Tolerance for change
War Memorial	Exceptional	The War Memorial as a sum of its parts is of considerable value.	There is no tolerance for change to the War Memorial as a whole. This includes its location; to conserve the significance of the Memorial its original/existing location must be retained.
Heritage Curtilage	High	The War Memorial within its lot boundary as defined by the 1933 Deposited Plan.	Has minimal tolerance for change. It should be kept clear of objects and structures.
Light standards (LS)	High	The 4 light standards are original to the early days of the Memorial and have been maintained on site.	The light standards should be maintained and conserved in working condition.
Flag poles (FP)	Medium	The flag poles contribute to the overall significance of the place through their commemorative purpose.	The flag poles are not significant in their fabric but should be retained for their role in the commemorative function of the place. No additional flag poles should be added to the site.
Expanded curtilage – Space between War Memorial and former Council Chambers	High	This space has the important role as the space where commemorative events take place on significant occasions such as ANZAC day.	This space must be kept clear of objects other than temporary objects for commemorative functions.
Paving to site	Little	The paving on the traffic island has no heritage value. It does help define the area around the Memorial as a pedestrian plaza.	The paving can be changed with no loss of significance. New paving should define the heritage curtilage and the expanded curtilage and differentiate them from pedestrian paving elsewhere in the town centre.
Tiled steps	Intrusive	Terracotta tiled steps and paving is uncharacteristic of the Memorial and has	Replacement of the tiles with a plain concrete finish is recommended when appropriate.

Element	Grading	Justification	Tolerance for change
		no relation to the period of construction.	
Pedestrian sign (S)	Intrusive	'Give way to pedestrians' sign is inside the heritage curtilage and obscures views to the Memorial.	An alternative location for the sign should be found that does not have an adverse visual impact.
No right turn sign (S)	Intrusive	'No right turn' sign is inside the heritage curtilage and obscures views to the Memorial.	An alternative location for the sign should be found that does not have an adverse visual impact.
No standing sign (S)	Intrusive	'No standing' sign is inside the heritage curtilage and obscures views to the Memorial.	An alternative location for the sign should be found that does not have an adverse visual impact.
Two traffic light posts (TL)	Intrusive	The two traffic light posts are inside the heritage curtilage and obscure significant views to the Memorial from the east.	It is recognised that the traffic lights have an important function and it would be difficult to move them. Future road design should examine the potential to relocate the traffic lights.
Covers to service pits	Intrusive	The paved area has numerous service pits with various designs of covers.	Should paving be redesigned in the future then a consistent approach to services should be incorporated into the design.
Tree	Little	The tree within the expanded curtilage has no heritage value.	The tree can be removed. No other trees should be planted within the expanded curtilage.
Road realignments.	Intrusive	<p>Since the memorial was built the road has encroached closer to the Memorial so that on the northern side there is now zero setback from the road at its north eastern corner. In 1955 there was a setback of 2 metres to the road.</p> <p>On the eastern side the traffic lights and pedestrian crossing are</p>	Council should work with Roads and Maritime Services to establish a greater setback from the road on the north and the east.

Element	Grading	Justification	Tolerance for change
		within the heritage curtilage.	

9.2. War Memorial

Element	Grading	Justification	Tolerance for change
Globe	High	Part of the original design.	Replacement only if broken and must be on a like for like basis.
Metal turret	High	Key part of the original design.	Repair and paint. Work must be on a like for like basis.
Spot lights in metal turret	Intrusive	Obscures the original open turret design.	Removal is recommended when a more effective lighting design is implemented that does not impact significance.
Roof form	High	Key part of the original design.	No change except for maintenance.
Roof tiles	High	Part of the original design.	Original ridge capping and finials could be reinstated.
Clock faces	High	Key part of the original design.	No change except for maintenance.
Covers to clock faces	Little	Not part of the original design.	Protects clock face from grime due to high traffic volume.
Electric clock mechanism	Medium	Not part of the original design but retains the clock in working order.	Can be changed to keep the clock working.
Original clock mechanism	High	Kept in the clock tower.	Important to significance, should be retained on site in the clock tower.
Lights beneath clock faces	Intrusive	Visually intrusive. Have a negative impact upon aesthetic significance.	Removal is recommended when a more effective lighting design is implemented that does not impact significance.
Pediment, label mould	High	Key part of the original design.	No change except for maintenance.
Walls	High	Part of the original design.	No change except for maintenance.

Element	Grading	Justification	Tolerance for change
Buttresses	High	Key part of the original design.	No change except for maintenance.
Tuscan columns	High	Key part of the original design.	No change except for maintenance.
Central plinth	Medium	Originally an octagonal plinth with a water fountain.	The water fountain may be reinstated if put on an octagonal plinth and based upon the original design. Research is required to inform this decision.
Paved floor	Intrusive	Terracotta tiles to floor of Memorial.	The floor tiles should be removed as soon as practicable to do so. The original painted concrete floor and steps should be reinstated.
Paint	Little	The original colour is not known.	Research such as paint scrapes and documentary evidence should be used to establish a colour scheme as close to original as possible.

10. Opportunities and constraints

10.1. Opportunities and constraints arising from significance

The Mittagong War Memorial Clock Tower should be managed according to its assessed level of significance. Proposals for works or maintenance to any element should first be assessed against the significance of the element and the heritage impact of the work upon that element and the Memorial.

The cultural significance of Mittagong War Memorial Clock Tower is inherent in its landmark location and its social value as an ongoing place of commemoration. Decisions regarding the setting of the Memorial must consider key views and the retention of a commemorative space around the Memorial.

10.2. Opportunities and constraints arising from statutory requirements

Wingecarribee Shire Community Strategic Plan 2031

A key issue identified by the community is 'Preservation of the character of the Shire.' The 2031 Plan identifies a 'strong sense of place', where heritage is valued and preserved. The Memorial is valued by the community as a place of commemoration and as a landmark that contributes to the identity of Mittagong.

Cenotaphs and War Memorial (Protected Places) Security and Protection Policy Wingecarribee 2016

Wingecarribee Council has a policy outlining its commitment to the preservation and protection of War Memorials and Cenotaphs which aims to maintain the dignity of Memorials and Cenotaphs. The objectives of the policy are:

- *To avoid the placement of objects or signage within the curtilage of War Memorials and Cenotaphs that will obscure or obstruct their viewing, context or meaning.*
- *To avoid any use, development or activity that restricts access to or pedestrian circulation around War Memorials and Cenotaphs*
- *To avoid any activity or actions that detract or damage any part of War Memorials and Cenotaphs and that do not show respect for what they represent to the wider Wingecarribee Community and Returned Service personnel in particular.*

One of the constraints outlined in the policy is the definition of a two-metre curtilage around the Memorial, where no structures, signs or activities other than commemorative ones relating directly to the memorial, are to take place. An opportunity exists to provide a more site specific curtilage for the Mittagong War Memorial based upon the significance assessment. For example, the space used as an area for commemorative events should be managed as the expanded curtilage.

Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010

Mittagong War Memorial Clock Tower is a heritage item listed in schedule 5 of WLEP 2010. The War Memorial is also situated within a Heritage Conservation Area. The objectives of WLEP 2010 for heritage are contained in Clause 5.10 as follows:

(1) Objectives The objectives of this clause are as follows—

- a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Wingecarribee,*
- 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.*

The current heritage curtilage defined in Wingecarribee LEP is the lot boundary. This does not include the road reserve between the memorial and the adjacent former Shire Council Chambers. The expanded curtilage should be used as the basis for the heritage listing so that the significance of the War Memorial in its commemorative setting is adequately protected. This would ensure that the area outside the lot boundary is considered by RMS when making decisions effecting the road reserve.

10.3. Opportunities and constraints arising from use

The principal function of the Mittagong War Memorial is one of remembrance and commemoration. This function must be given precedence. The significance of the Memorial is such that it is likely to be the only appropriate use. Events associated with its significance such as the commemoration of ANZAC Day or Remembrance Day, are to be supported in the ongoing function of the place.

Commemorating other conflicts other than WWI has occurred and plaques have been installed at the War Memorial. This has changed the overall appearance of the Memorial. The Memorial has no further capacity for plaques on its main walls. Should any additional plaques be proposed, an alternate location should be found after careful consideration of the impact upon significance and according to their relevance.

The Memorial originally had a drinking fountain. Reinstating the drinking fountain is not considered to be in keeping with the contemporary use of the Memorial. The plinth may be a suitable location if further plaques are deemed necessary.

10.4. Opportunities and constraints arising from ownership.

A meeting was held with staff from Wingecarribee Shire Council on 26 May 2021. Staff included Rachel Forte and Kylie Stefaniuk representing the assets team, Mandy McCullagh representing properties and Sarah Farnese representing heritage, were present at the meeting. Council owns the Mittagong War Memorial and custodianship rests with Mittagong RSL Sub-Branch. A further meeting was held with Stephen Spence, President, Mittagong RSL Sub-Branch.

Some of the items discussed included:

- The encroachment of the road. Main Street is close to the northern side of the memorial. Roads and Maritime Services is the caretaker of the Main Street.
- The tiles on the steps are lifting and the bullnose edge tile to the step is a trip hazard, especially for older people when laying wreaths.
- The RSL Sub-Branch does not want any more plaques.
- There is no proposal for any other objects within the curtilage.
- Two flag poles are enough any more would clutter the space.
- Frensham School is involved in commemorative events if they occur during school term.
- During events they close the road. The traffic management plan is coordinated by Wingecarribee Shire Council. The dais is located adjacent to the former Council Chambers and the area between the memorial is used for seating. The Memorial is the focus for laying of wreaths.

10.5. Opportunities and constraints – Resources

War memorials are an excellent starting point to answer questions about family members and local community. As a source of local history, the Mittagong War Memorial can provide names of men and women who once lived in the area. Each name has a story attached, and the increasing availability of online resources means that researching them is more achievable than ever.

The Royal Australian Historical Society has recently launched a new NSW History project, *Researching Soldiers in Your Local Community*⁶. With a particular focus on community history, Researching Soldiers aims to give anyone the tools to find out about local residents who served in wartime.

⁶ <https://www.rahs.org.au/researching-soldiers-in-your-local-community/>

11. Conservation Policy

11.1. Intention of conservation policy

The primary purpose of a conservation plan is to establish policies which will guide the future care and development of a place. (Kerr, 2000)

The conservation policy is developed from the previous information contained in this report including:

- Historical background and fabric analysis.
- Significance assessment and grading of components.
- Opportunities and constraints.

The conservation policy contained here is intended to facilitate the conservation and management of the Mittagong War Memorial Clock Tower also referred to in the policy as Mittagong War Memorial, the War Memorial or the Memorial.

11.2. Requirements for retention of significance

The principal aspects of the significance of the place that should be retained and conserved are:

- The War Memorial in its entirety.
- The location of the War Memorial
- The setting and curtilage of the Memorial.
- Unobstructed views to the Memorial.
- The elements of the Memorial graded as having high significance.

Policy 1. The significance of Mittagong War Memorial should be conserved in accordance with this Conservation Management Plan.

Policy 2. The significance assessment and grading of significance within this report should form the basis for decision making.

Policy 3. This CMP should be adopted as a guiding document for the care and management of the Mittagong War Memorial.

Policy 4. The principles of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) should be applied to future management and development of the place.

11.3. The importance of keeping records.

It is essential that records associated with the care, maintenance and cultural significance of the Memorial are maintained in a secure local location. Recording the Memorial before, during and after repairs with annotated drawings and photographs provides valuable information for future asset managers and custodians.

All documents relating to the War Memorial should be stored on a Wingecarribee Council file specific to the Memorial.

Copies of this CMP and historical information should also be lodged with the local history section of Wingecarribee Shire Library, so they are publicly available for reference.

An archival record of the Memorial should be undertaken, and transcripts made of each plaque, it is particularly important to record the names on the plaques.

Policy 5. Undertake an archival record of the Memorial including making a transcript of the plaques.

Policy 6. The Memorial must be recorded before, during and after repairs with annotated drawings and photographs.

Policy 7. All records associated with the Memorial must be stored on a Wingecarribee Shire Council file and a copy of this CMP and any historical information be provided to the Wingecarribee Shire library.

11.4. Curtilage, views and setting.

Policy 8. Maintain the expanded curtilage of the Memorial to allow views to be unobstructed.

Policy 9. Prior to making any changes within the heritage curtilage an assessment must be made of the impact of the proposed work on the significance of the War Memorial. Works, including placement of objects, fence, flag poles, signs or plantings should not detract from the values of the memorial itself.

Policy 10. Planning for upgrades of roads, signage or civic improvements within the area shaded yellow in Figure 50. should be assessed against the impact upon the significance of Mittagong War Memorial.

11.5. Fabric conservation

Chemicals, abrasion, and high-pressure water cleaning techniques are commonly responsible for causing irreparable damage to historic building materials, particularly memorials. It is essential to consider what the impact of work will be in the short and long term.

Policy 11. Before undertaking any work, it is essential to establish whether the work is necessary and whether the proposed methods and materials will damage the fabric of the Memorial. Using the wrong methods or materials can cause irreversible damage.

11.6. Restoration and reconstruction

Policy 12. Reinstatement or reconstruction of elements, objects or fabric must be preceded by an assessment of heritage impact.

11.7. Maintenance

The essence of good care in managing cultural heritage places is to adopt a 'cautious' approach. Sprucing up or adding new commemorative elements to a war memorial, or altering setting, access or security, may involve risks. Decisions should balance the community significance and use of a war memorial with its physical condition and vulnerability. The aim of responsible care is to slow down the rate of decay and address causes of deterioration - not to 'restore' for appearance's sake. The challenge (in the words of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, or "Burra Charter") is to do "as much as necessary but as little as possible", and to consider carefully what the long-term impact of our actions might be.

Policy 13. Prepare and implement a Maintenance Strategy with regular cyclical inspection schedules of the significant fabric in the War Memorial, prioritising actions in accordance with need.

Policy 14. Review maintenance methods on a regular basis and update as new information comes to light.

Policy 15. Collate all monitoring data annually, as a basis for monitoring the condition of the Memorial.

Policy 16. Trade's people and supervisory staff will take care not to damage significant fabric in maintenance and repair activities. A review of the Conservation Management Plan policies and the Maintenance Strategy will be made prior to any work proceeding.

11.8. New Work

Policy 17. If new work requiring introduction of new materials is proposed it shall be preceded by a heritage impact assessment.

11.9. Treatment of uncharacteristic elements

Policy 18. Elements defined in the grading of significance as intrusive should be considered for replacement when the opportunity arises.

11.10. Use

Policy 19. The commemorative use of the War Memorial is its most important function and all other uses must be subservient to this use.

Policy 20. The Memorial also has a use as a town clock.

11.11. Interpretation

Interpretation is a means of sharing the significance of the place and any stories associated with the place. It is essential that interpretation does not impact the significance of the place. For example, signage can be intrusive. Interpretation in the limited space of the curtilage around the War Memorial is not likely to be possible. Electronic story telling is recommended as an alternative.

Policy 21. Interpretation of the War Memorial must not negatively impact its heritage values.

11.12. Temporary Structures

Policy 22. Temporary structures should be only used where they relate to a commemorative event or maintenance activity. They should only be kept on site for a minimum amount of time.

11.13. Signage

Policy 23. *Signage located within the heritage curtilage or expanded curtilage that is unrelated to the memorial should be removed. No new signage should be permitted.*

11.14. Plaques

Policy 24. *The capacity for the War Memorial to take more plaques is limited.*

Policy 25. *New plaques should be avoided, however if new plaques are proposed they should be assessed for their relevance and if required, it may be possible to locate them on an alternate area such as the stairs or the centre plinth. Subject matter must relate to the conflicts recognised by the Australian War Memorial.*

11.15. Outdoor furniture and fencing

Policy 26. *If the original fence was proposed for reinstatement, it must be first subject to a heritage impact assessment.*

Policy 27. *The expanded and heritage curtilage must be kept clear of furniture (street).*

11.16. Unrelated commemorative objects.

Policy 28. *All commemorative objects within the heritage curtilage must directly contribute to the heritage significance of the War Memorial.*

11.17. Personnel

Policy 29. *Appropriately qualified staff and contractors should be the only ones to undertake repairs and maintenance to the War Memorial. Skilled and experienced trades people should be engaged. Provide the opportunity for staff and the RSL Sub-Branch to learn from the qualified tradespeople.*

Policy 30. *Consultant trades-people and supervisory staff will be appropriately qualified in their relevant fields and will have knowledge and experience of sound conservation practices;*

Policy. 31 *Develop the capacity of Wingecarribee Council staff and Mittagong RSL Sub-Branch members to manage the heritage values of the War Memorial and its heritage curtilage.*

11.18. Emergency access

Policy. 32 *The expanded curtilage must be kept clear of permanent objects to provide access for emergency vehicles.*

11.19. Events

Policy 33. *The only events to be held at the Memorial are to be commemorative or memorial services relating to the significance of the War Memorial.*

Policy 34. *Events at the Memorial should be sanctioned by the Mittagong RSL Sub-Branch.*

11.20. Adoption of the CMP

Policy 35. *This Conservation Management Plan should be adopted by Wingecarribee Shire Council.*

Policy 36. *This Conservation Management Plan should be adopted by the Mittagong RSL Sub-Branch.*

Policy 37. *This CMP should be reviewed after 10 years.*

12. Maintenance Strategy

This maintenance strategy is for general management of maintenance. More specific conservation methods must be specified by a specialist materials conservator. Refer to the Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Materials, the professional organisation for conservators in Australia.

12.1. Terminology

The terms fabric, place, preservation, reconstruction, restoration, adaptation and conservation used throughout this report have the meaning given them by the Burra Charter.

The general principal to apply is to “do as much as necessary and as little as possible”.

The following definitions also apply.

Cyclical Maintenance

Cyclical maintenance is work required to be carried out on an agreed cycle. The regular expenditure of a small amount of maintenance funds is more cost effective, than large injections of capital every 20 years or so. Cyclical maintenance can usually be carried out by the property manager and does not require specialist tradespeople.

Corrective Maintenance:

Corrective maintenance is work necessary to bring a building or structure to an acceptable standard (often as recommended by a conservation plan) or planned maintenance work to prevent failure which recurs predictably within the life of a building, such as painting.

Corrective maintenance is listed as a once only maintenance item in the cyclical maintenance table in order of the significance of the item requiring work. It is usually carried out by specialist tradespeople.

Emergency Corrective Maintenance:

Emergency Corrective Maintenance is work that must be initiated immediately for health, safety, security reasons or that may result in the rapid deterioration of the structure or fabric if not undertaken (for example, roof repairs after storm damage, graffiti removal or repairing broken glass). A daily response system detailing who is responsible for urgent repairs should be prepared.

Like for Like

Where replacement of items such as fixings, broken tiles etc. is unavoidable, this should be done on a like for like basis where the replacement is identical in material and profile. It is preferable to repair rather than replace as the fabric of the place is part of its significance.

Technical terms

See glossary in Appendix C.

12.2. Asset management

Recording the asset

Prior to implementing a maintenance program, the Mittagong War Memorial must be recorded and described to provide property managers with basic information.

- Measured drawings,
- Details of services,
- Site ownership and management, including the area outside the DP and any encumbrances on this land
- Conservation Management Plan
- Photographic archival record.
- Records of previous maintenance.

Maintenance Log Book

All maintenance work must be recorded. The log of maintenance must include the following information:

- Date of work.
- Description of work.
- Why the work was considered necessary.
- Name of person/company contractor who carried out the work, and warranties.
- Cost of the work.
- It should also provide details such as paint colour and brand, type of cleaning agents etc.

The log book should be kept by the building manager and a copy, regularly updated, stored in Council's filing system.

Periodic Inspection and condition assessment

The War Memorial should be inspected at periodic intervals. It is recommended an inspection occur in February so that any identified issues can be rectified prior to ANZAC day on 25 April. It is also recommended that the site be inspected a week before ANZAC day with a representative of the Mittagong RSL Sub-Branch. Other periodic inspections should occur at six monthly intervals or as identified in the maintenance strategy in Part 12.4.

The inspection should be recorded with detailed observations about the condition of the War Memorial. It should also note the performance of materials or procedures used previously to rectify damage, in the event that they are failing, so they are not repeated. The written record must be kept with the log book and a copy with Council's file. Written records are essential to provide background on prior maintenance for new asset management staff.

See Appendix 3 for a template.

Preparing a budget

It is essential that the maintenance of the War memorial is included in Council expenditure. There are three types of budgets recommended (Heritage NSW, 1998):

Committed expenditure – This covers the regular maintenance to the War Memorial that happens annually.

Variable expenditure – This covers the prioritised maintenance to the War Memorial that happens every few years. For example, removing the lichen from the roof tiles.

Managed expenditure – this is for unplanned maintenance. For example, graffiti removal.

12.3. Cleaning

12.3.1. Cleaning methods

Inappropriate cleaning and coating treatments can cause irreversible damage to War Memorial. The general nature and source of dirt or soiling material on a building must be identified to remove it in the gentlest means possible. The location of the War Memorial makes it vulnerable to dirt, fumes and fall out from large amounts of passing traffic. Highly abrasive cleaning will make surfaces more porous which will trap more dirt and lead to increased cleaning.

Clean all parts of the memorial with a soft nylon broom and a leaf blower:

- Cleaning should be completed from an elevated work platform.
- Cleaning should commence from the top and move downwards.
- Surface dust, rubbish and cobwebs should be gently brushed or blown from the surface. Special care should be taken not to scratch or scrape the surface. Nooks and crannies on the sculptural elements will require the most attention.

Test any additional cleaning method, starting with the gentlest eg low pressure water wash.

12.3.2. Lichen

The roof tiles are terracotta created from clay which is a relatively moist material, particularly on the southern side where the sun does not dry out the tile. Moss and lichen can and has built up on the southern surfaces of the roof tiles this may degrade the surface of the tile and restrict the water flow off the roof. If the lichen is to be removed it is important to use the least abrasive method.

Generally, a wooden spatula is used followed by natural bristle brushes and water. A biocide may also be used to inhibit the regrowth of lichen, however the product must be selected with care and comply with Council's policies on the use of chemicals in the environment. See references for a fact sheet on lichen (War Memorials Trust (UK)).

12.4. Maintenance strategy

Maintenance of the War Memorial is identified here with an accompanying priority. The table below indicates the timing of works.

Table 2. Timing of works according to priority.

Priority	Timing of works
Emergency	Essential repair work to address deterioration of fabric. These works should be undertaken within the first 3–6 months.
Corrective	Works that must be undertaken to ensure the weather-tightness of the War Memorial and prevent decay of the fabric. These works should be undertaken within the first 12–24 months.
Cyclical	Works should be undertaken on a regular basis.
Low priority	Works should be undertaken within four years.
Optional	Works are desirable to remove intrusive elements or enhance heritage significance but are not required to retain the current heritage significance.

The following tables provide a preferred timetable for works for best practice management. In summary at three months a full visual inspection from the ground. At 6 months a detailed visual inspection from the ground and from a cherry picker.

12.4.1. Roof

Access to the exterior elements of the roof for annual inspection should be done using an independent device such as an elevated work platform (EWP). Avoid climbing onto the roof.

Element	Strategy	Priority
General	The War Memorial is located in a corrosive environment due to the surrounding roads and volume of traffic. It should therefore be visually inspected from the ground and inside the roof on a regular basis.	Cyclical – 6 months
Cleaning	As per 12.3	Cyclical – prior to ANZAC day
Orb	Inspect for dirt and cracking. Ensure the fixings and screws are in place and secure.	Cyclical – annually
Iron work to turret and steel cap	Check for rust and peeling paint. Clean back and touch up paint if necessary.	Cyclical – annually
Spotlights	Bulb replacement must be done externally, avoid climbing onto the roof.	Cyclical – annually to coincide with other inspections using an EWP
Roof tiles - external	Lichen and moss – See Part 12.3 for cleaning methodology. Inspect for loose or slipped tiles, cracked or broken and check porosity. Inspect roof tiles and replace any rusting screws, deteriorated washer fixings or wire fixings.	Cyclical – annually
Roof tile replacement	Replacement of some or a large portion of roof tiles may need development consent.	See Heritage Exemptions in Part 12.5
Roof tiles internal	Visual inspection for defects, cracks or broken ties from inside the tower.	Cyclical – annually
Battens	Visual inspection for defects, cracks or broken ties from inside the tower.	Cyclical – annually

Element	Strategy	Priority
Rafters	Visual inspection for defects, cracks or broken ties from inside the tower.	Cyclical – annually
Access	Ensure access is available to the WSC staff and that keys are held in a known location.	Ongoing

12.4.2. Walls

Element	Strategy	Priority
General	The War Memorial is located in a corrosive environment due to the surrounding roads and volume of traffic. It should therefore be visually inspected from the ground and inside the roof on a regular basis.	Cyclical – annually
General	Movement and change must be monitored. Monitoring sites should be checked, and accurate measurements taken. Any significant change will be an early warning of potential structural issues.	Cyclical – annually
General	Removal of graffiti. Poultice method should be used rather than abrasive removal. A test solution of a spray application of a 2% solution of a quaternary ammonium compound biocide (such as 'Wet and Forget') should be made to a small area of the affected surfaces. If there is no damage to the monument use to remove the graffiti.	Emergency – within 3 months
Cleaning	As per 12.3	Cyclical – prior to ANZAC day
Clock	The exterior glass of the clock should be cleaned with a mild soap.	Cyclical – prior to ANZAC day or 6 monthly
Clock mechanism	The mechanism should be regularly serviced by a specialist in tower clocks.	Cyclical – annually
Render/ exterior plaster	The render shall be inspected for superficial cracks. These shall be monitored and only addressed if painting is proposed. The render is likely to be lime based therefore any new plaster should use a lime putty rather than a strong concrete mix.	Cyclical – 12 months

Element	Strategy	Priority
Paint	Match the existing paint colour and type.	Corrective – as required.
Repainting	Colour schemes may impact the significance of the memorial and require development consent accompanied by a statement of heritage impact.	See Part 12.5 Heritage exemptions
Brick buttresses	The bases of the buttresses show evidence of salt attack due to the paving. This should be monitored.	Cyclical – 12 monthly
Concrete columns	The bases of the columns show evidence of salt attack due to the paving. This should be monitored.	Cyclical – 12 monthly

12.4.3. Floor

Element	Strategy	Priority
Floor tiles inside the War Memorial and steps	These tiles are intrusive and are also causing damage to the structure by changing the original material of the base, by introducing a impervious surface which is forcing salts up through the structure. The tiles are also a trip hazard and are in poor condition. The tiles should be removed and the subsurface investigated before further remedial action is taken. This work would require consent from WSC and supervision by a heritage architect. This may require development consent.	Low Priority – within 4 years. See 12.5 Heritage Exemptions.

12.4.4. Site

Element	Strategy	Priority
Stormwater	The stormwater drains should be cleaned with a truck mounted suction unit to ensure they are free flowing	Cyclical - annual
Light standards and fixtures	Inspect paint finish on posts lanterns and check working order of lights. Clean and repair as required.	Cyclical – annual
Tree	The tree has no value. It can be retained if healthy and removed if deemed suitable.	Optional
Paving	The paving could be cleaned to remove dirt and grime and improve the appearance of the place.	Optional
Flag poles	The flag poles should be kept structurally sound with their ropes working for suitable occasions.	Cyclical – annual

12.4.5. Plaques

Element	Strategy	Priority
Plaques	The plaques should be cleaned with a soft brush and a mild detergent.	Cyclical – annual, prior to ANZAC day
Plaques	The plaques should be polished with a cold application of microcrystalline wax paste applied with a soft cotton rag. Renaissance wax is a suitable product. Care should be taken not to get wax onto the surrounding masonry.	Low priority – within 4 years

12.5. Heritage Exemptions for minor works and maintenance Cl 5.10 (3) WLEP2010

Under Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan clause 5.10(3) provides for minor works and maintenance to be undertaken to heritage items without the need for consent.

Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010

5.10 (3) When consent not required.

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

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

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

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

(d) the development is exempt development.

When assessing whether a work or activity requires consent ask the following questions:

1. Is the work minor or maintenance?
2. Will the work impact the heritage significance of the item?
3. Are all replacement materials “like for like”, ie the same material and profile replacing the same material with the same profile.

All the works described in Part 12.4 above are maintenance unless otherwise indicated in the tables. In summary three activities are identified which are likely to require development consent:

- Retiling the roof of the War Memorial,
- Repainting the War Memorial,
- Retiling the floor and steps of the War Memorial.

Other activities not listed in the schedule should be referred to Council’s heritage officer for advice on whether consent is required.

12.5.1. The Heritage Exemption Process

In order to be granted a heritage exemption it is necessary to follow a few steps in order to meet the requirements of the LEP.

Step One – Notify Council

Put the details of the proposal in writing to Council (Strategic Planning). Include enough information that the officer assessing the application can assess whether consent is required. The following is a list of what it is good to include:

- Detailed description of the proposed works
- Site plan or aerial photo marked to show the location of the proposed works.

- Photographs of the location where work is proposed e.g. which side of the memorial, roof etc
- Photographs of existing materials, with captions
- Product brochures of proposed replacement materials.
- Colours proposed, specify name and brand or provide swatch.
- Trade quotations describing how the proposed works are to be undertaken.
- Other photographs including the following:
 - photo of the property from the street;
 - photo of the part of the property affected by the works
 - close up photos of the affected area of the property.
 - All photos to be captioned with a description of the content of the image.

Step Two – Council assessment

Council officers, likely to be the heritage officer, will assess whether the work is minor or maintenance and whether it would have an adverse heritage impact. They will decide whether the works require consent.

Step Three – Notification from Council

Council will inform the applicant in writing whether consent is required.

12.6. Recommendation

Maintenance specified in Part 12. Should be exempt from the notification process under 5.10(3) of WLEP.

This Conservation Management Plan should be adopted by Council so that the maintenance specified in Part 12 is exempt from the notification process. All maintenance carried out in accordance with Part 12 of this CMP would require no further assessment unless it was for works not specified, or for the replacement of roof materials, removal of floor tiles or re-painting.

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- Wingecarribee Shire Council. (n.d.). Property file for Mittagong War Memorial.

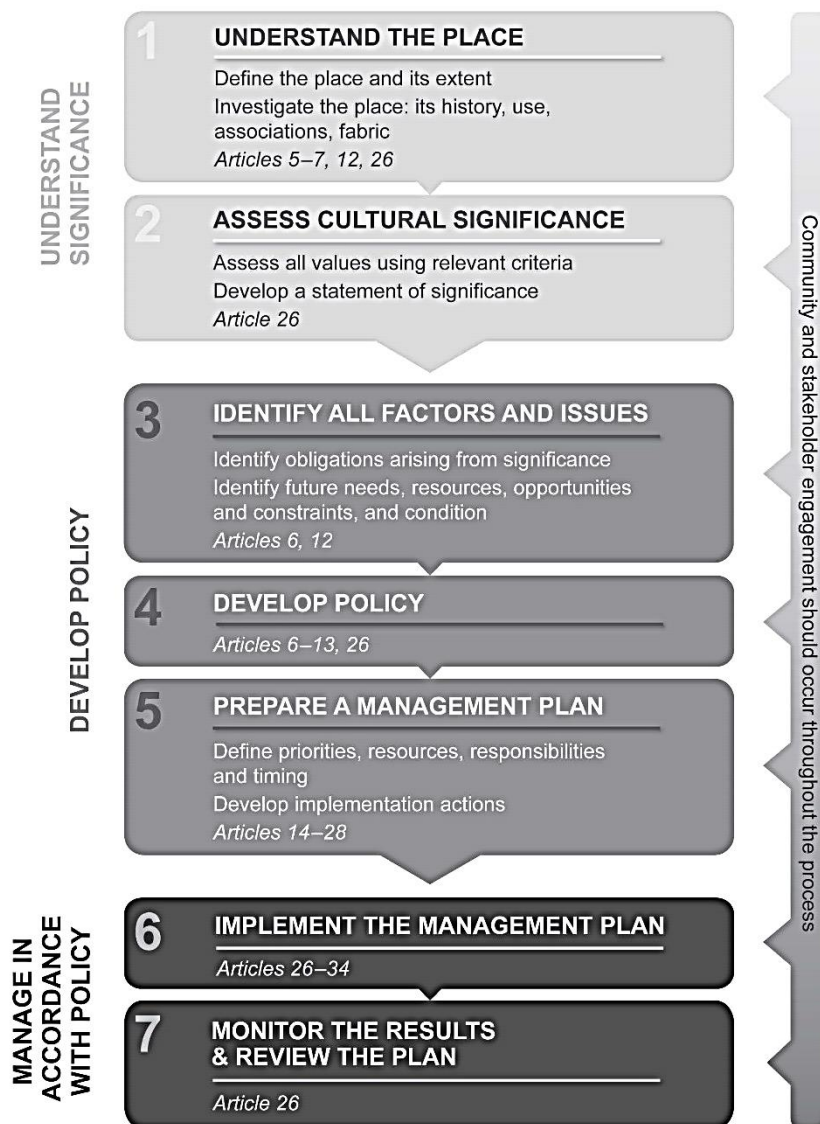
Appendix A – The Burra Charter Process

The Burra Charter Process

Steps in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance

The Burra Charter should be read as a whole.

Key articles relevant to each step are shown in the boxes. Article 6 summarises the Burra Charter Process.



The Burra Charter Process: flow chart from the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter*, 2013, p10.

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Appendix B – Resources

The following is a list of resources provided by the NSW Department of Public Works May 2013 in their publication *Caring for our War Memorials*.

General

<http://www.warmemorialsregister.nsw.gov.au>
<http://www.veterans.nsw.gov.au/heritage/memorialsfund.html>
http://www.nationaltrust.com.au/conservation/cemeteries/assets/cemetery_conservation_guide.pdf
<http://www.warmemorials.org/helpsheets/> <http://www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/veterans-heritage/preserving-veterans-heritage/preserving-war-heritage-fact-sheets>
<http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs.htm>

Understanding Significance

<http://australia.icomos.org/publications/charters/>
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/listings/assessingheritagesignificance.pdf>

Documentation

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/maintenance12documentingmaint.pdf>
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/infoarchivalrecords.pdf>

Cleaning

www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/preservedocs/Keeping-It-Clean.pdf
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/tagbiologicalgrowths.pdf>

Graffiti

<http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/informguide-graffiti.pdf> <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/advice/advice-by-topic/buildings/maintenance-and-repair/graffiti-removal/>

Masonry

<http://www.buildingconservation.com/articles/concrete/concrete.htm> www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/informguide-masonry.pdf

Metals

<http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/informguide-bronze.pdf>
<http://www.warmemorials.org/uploads/publications/255.pdf>
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/maintenance31metalwork.pdf>

Plantings and Setting

<http://www.warmemorials.org/uploads/publications/359.pdf>
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/heritagegardensandgrounds.pdf>

Repointing Mortar Joints

[http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/tagrepointjointsupdate.p](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/tagrepointjointsupdate.pdf)
[df http://www.spab.org.uk/advice/technical-qas/technical-qa-21-inappropriate-cement-pointing/](http://www.spab.org.uk/advice/technical-qas/technical-qa-21-inappropriate-cement-pointing/)
<http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/informguide-ashlar.pdf> For

Appendix C – Glossary (NSW Public Works, 2013)

Algae

A group of organisms found in moist environments, usually bright green and slimy in texture

Alkali

The salt of an alkali metal element. Common alkali salts used in cleaning products are sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide

Brass

An alloy of copper and zinc, harder than copper but softer than bronze and less corrosion resistant

Bronze

An alloy of mainly copper (typically around 85%), tin and lead

Cenotaph

A symbolic monument marking the grave of someone who is buried elsewhere. The basic form is a tomb chest on a plinth but many WWI memorials are modelled on the “stepped pylon” shape of the Cenotaph in Whitehall, London

Consolidation

Stabilisation or strengthening using techniques that preserve as much historic material as possible

Distilled water

Water with its impurities removed by boiling and condensation. De-ionised (or demineralised) water has also been purified using a chemical process to remove metal elements like calcium, sodium and iron

Erosion

Process of breakdown of stone materials due to wind and weather

Lichen

An organism consisting of a fungus living in symbiosis with an alga. Lichens come in many colors, and have a leafy or crusty appearance

Limewash

A traditional surface finish consisting of lime mixed with water, sometimes modified with fats or oils for extra durability

Microclimate

Atmospheric and environmental conditions in the immediate vicinity of an object

Micro-crystalline wax

Synthetic wax used in conservation in place of traditional beeswax as a more stable, flexible protective coating for bronze, brass and other materials

Orb

Ornament, symbolic of the Empire, often found at the top of a monumental column

Patina

A layer of relatively stable corrosion products in metals (or weathering effects in stone) that causes pleasing alterations in colour, tone and lustre. Also an artificial chemical treatment for cast metals that induces a thin, often colored, “passive” layer

Poultice

A treatment to remove paint, stains or salts from masonry, which involves active chemical reagents combined in a gel or paste with inert materials (such as natural clays, latex or cellulose) to allow controlled, localised chemical cleaning

Raking out

Removing loose or decayed mortar from joints with hand tools

Reagent

A substance or chemical ingredient that brings about a chemical reaction

Repointing

Maintenance of masonry by re-filling decayed joints between bricks and stones with suitable mortar to keep out the weather

Risk

The probability of something causing injury or harm

Soluble salts

Crystalline, inorganic mineral compounds found in, or introduced into, building materials in dissolved form as a result of water movement. They cause physical damage to brick, mortar, stone and coatings

Spalling

Detaching flakes or fragments of stone or concrete, often caused by expansion pressure (e.g. due to rusting ironwork or soluble salt attack)

Tarnish

A thin layer of corrosion formed on copper, brass and aluminium caused by reaction with oxygen or other gases

Weathering

Physical disintegration and chemical decomposition of materials in an outdoor environment

Appendix D – Condition Assessment

A template can be found in the document *Caring for our War Memorials* by NSW Department of Public Works May 2013. <https://www.veterans.nsw.gov.au/assets/Community-War-Memorials-Fund/Caring-for-our-War-Memorials-NSW-Public-Works.PDF>

The following is a list of questions tailored to the Mittagong War Memorial Clock Tower that could be incorporated into an assessment template for use during inspections.

Condition Assessment

General

War Memorial Name and Location	Mittagong War Memorial Clock Tower, Main Road, Mittagong
Date assessment made	
Assessors Name	
Wingecarribee Shire Council Job Description	
Contact Phone	
Contact Email	

Description

- Rendered and painted brick structure.
- Square plan form and four identical sides, the structure is supported by four corner buttresses and 8 Tuscan columns arranged in a square plan form.
- Walls are rendered and painted brick.
- There is a triangular pediment on each elevation with a clock face framed by a label mould.
- The roof is comprised of two intersecting gables clad in flat terracotta tiles. It has a central spire at the junction of the two gable roofs which is also clad in flat terracotta tiles and is topped with a steel lid with a wrought iron cage atop of which is white glass globe.
- There are plaques relating to WWI and other conflicts on each face of the Memorial. Located at the base of the Memorial is a circular plinth. There are four historic light posts arranged on either side of the Memorial.
- There are tiled steps up to the Memorial and a tiled floor.

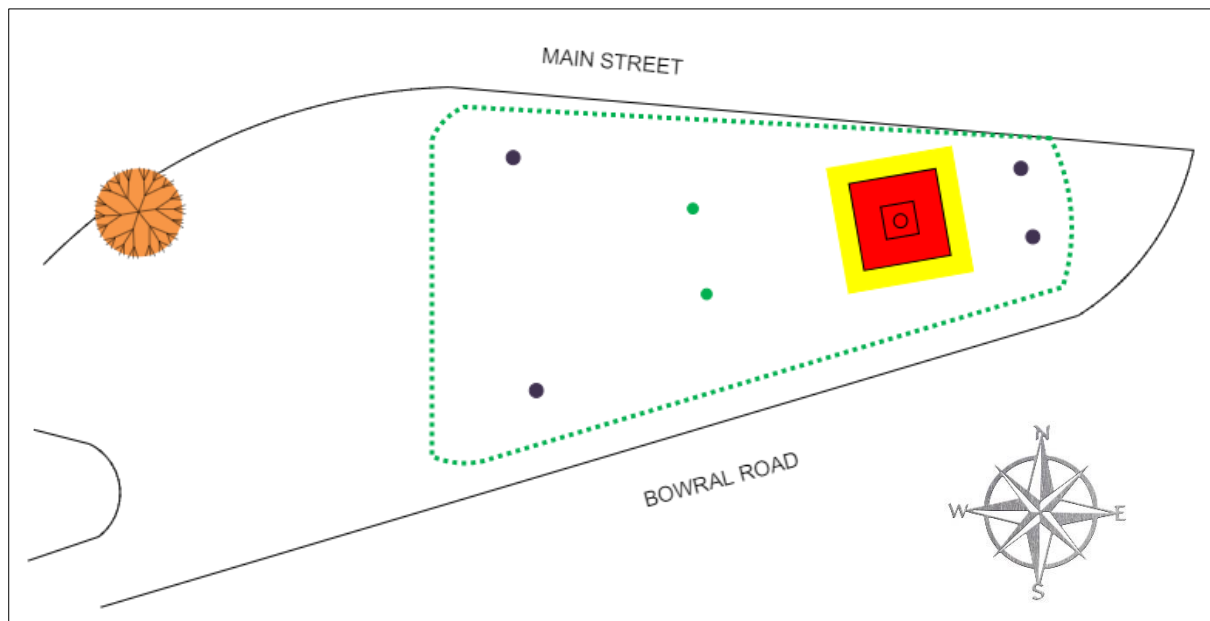
General Condition	Make note of Missing parts, broken elements, cracks or ground movement, blistering paint, graffiti, bird droppings, lichen, clock keeping time, stains on plaques, stains from dirt. Use terminology in Appendix C for description.
Floor tiles and steps	
Buttresses	

Tuscan columns	
Walls	
Floor tiles and steps	
Clock	
Turret and orb.	

Further notes

Photographs

Captioned photograph, indicate which side of the memorial, north, south, east or west.



Inscriptions

Location of plaque on Memorial. Photograph

Type of damage	Notes
Missing parts,	
Illegible,	

Lost paint/ gilding	
Graffiti	
Moss/ lichen/ algae	
Tarnish	
Stains	

Other condition Notes

Lamp Posts	
Flag Poles	
Paving	
Lighting	


Summary


Overall condition of structure	Good	Fair	Poor
Overall condition of Plaques and inscriptions	Good	Fair	Poor
Risks	Any possible future risks identified		
Maintenance notes Instructions to asset manager.			

Appendix E – Other war memorial clock towers

Clock Tower War Memorials in NSW – Free standing not associated with buildings. Images and information largely sourced from the NSW War Memorial Register

Name	Description	Comparison with Mittagong War Memorial Clock Tower	Picture
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Wee Waa Clock Tower Memorial	Square red brick structure standing roughly 5m high. 20 Veterans commemorated. Situated in the middle of the road at the intersection of Rose and Church Sts. Constructed by Michael W Hardy. Constructed by the Wee Waa Returned Soldier's League from funds raised locally. Dedicated 1939 (Source: Register of War Memorials in NSW)	<p>Tower has four faces</p> <p>Clock face has commemorative lettering marking the time.</p> <p>Constructed 1939</p> <p>Commemorates WWI</p>	
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Mudgee Memorial Clock Tower	Red brick four sided clock tower in the middle of the road with garden bed forming a road roundabout. Commemorates WWII	<p>Brick</p> <p>Four-sided clock tower</p> <p>Commemorates a later war</p>	
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Northbridge
Memorial
Clock Tower

Address:
Cnr Cliff and
Strathallen
Avenues

Northbridge NSW
2063

Tall square fluted
sandstone column
surmounted with a
four-sided clock, on
the northern
approach to Long
Gully Bridge.
Erected 1948

Commemorates
World War II

Four-sided clock on a
tapered stone tower
base with a stepped
plinth.



ANZAC
Memorial
Clock Leeton
NSW

ANZAC Memorial
clock

Clock is a metal
structure separate
from the rest of the
structure.

Masonry is rendered
and painted.



Campsie Clock Tower Memorial
194 Beamish Street, ANZAC Mall, Campsie,
Stone clock tower
Has been modified

The Clock Tower Memorial was originally erected in 1932 to commemorate those who served in World War One. The tower was remodelled in 1951
Source: Monument Australia)



Junee Soldiers War Memorial Clock Tower
Broadway Street, Junee,
Dedicated 1928. Commemorates both World Wars
Made to the same design as the Mittagong War Memorial. The roof is slightly different as Junee War Memorial has parapets.



Coonabarabran War Memorial Clock Tower

A large rectangular tower made from local sandstone with a four faced clock at the top. East wall, with the dedication. There are two flagstaffs on the North and South sides. Established 1928

A clock tower with four clock faces
Memorial to WWI



War Memorial Clock Tower Boorowa



Narrabri Rotary Clock Tower

Constructed by Narrabri Rotary Club in 1978 to commemorate the Great War 1914 – 1918

A more recent version of the clock tower memorial.



Appendix F – Revised Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Memorial Clock Tower					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Mittagong War Memorial Clock Tower, Mittagong War Memorial					
Item type (if known)	Built					
Item group (if known)	Monuments and Memorials					
Item category (if known)	War Memorial					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number						
Street name	Main Street					
Suburb/town	Mittagong				Postcode	2575
Local Government Area/s	Wingecaribee					
Property description	Lot 8 DP 922038					
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-34.451137			Longitude	150.447186
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing	
Owner	Wingecaribee Shire Council					
Current use	War Memorial					
Former Use	War Memorial					
Statement of significance	<p>Mittagong War Memorial is historically significant for its ability to demonstrate Australia's contribution to World War One and the lasting impact it had on communities in rural and metropolitan areas. The Memorial is a symbolic commemoration of the large-scale loss of life that occurred in WWI which was beyond all previous wars. The Memorial provides physical evidence of the post WWI historical trend which reacted to this large-scale sacrifice by commemorating the contribution of veterans, alive and deceased, where previously war memorials focussed on particular individuals or singular events. Mittagong War Memorial demonstrates excellence in design and architectural detailing in the Inter-War Classical style as applied to a war memorial. The Memorial is a striking architectural feature at a prominent junction of two major roads. The Memorial has landmark value for the town of Mittagong and contributes to the sense of place and identity of both Mittagong and Wingecaribee.</p> <p>Mittagong War Memorial has historic association with Mittagong Returned Service League -Sub-Branch which have been involved with the Memorial since its inception. The Memorial has historic association with service men and women whose names are inscribed upon the Memorial.</p> <p>The Mittagong War Memorial has high social value as a place to commemorate men and women from Mittagong who served in WWI, and it also plays an important role in commemorating those who served in other wars or conflicts recognised by the Australian War Memorial. Mittagong RSL Sub-branch has special association with the Memorial as custodians and hosts of annual commemorative events and as ex-service men and women who continue the tradition of remembrance. The Memorial has special association for returned service men and women and their families and provides a poignant reminder of personal sacrifice. The Memorial is important to the Mittagong community as a place of remembrance and identity.</p>					

	<p>The landmark qualities and strategic placement at the junction of Main Street and Bowral Road together with its architectural style contribute to the rarity of the Memorial. The Memorial is rare as a memorial used as a template for the design of another memorial.</p> <p>The Memorial is an excellent example of the historic tradition of Australian communities creating memorials to commemorate large scale loss of life after World War One.</p> <p>Mittagong War Memorial is significant at a local level.</p>	
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Phillip Burgoyne Hudson					
Builder/ maker	Ben Bourne					
Physical Description	<p>Mittagong War Memorial is a rendered brick structure in the Inter-War Classical style. The Memorial has a square plan form and four identical sides and is located at a prominent junction of two major roads. The structure is supported by four corner buttresses, the base of the buttresses resting upon a tiled platform two steps up from the ground. Flanking each side of every buttress is a Tuscan column, making up a total of 8 Tuscan columns arranged in a square plan form. The space between the buttresses and columns is open and can be walked through. Walls above the open space are supported by the columns and are surmounted by a triangular pediment on each elevation. The buttresses are attached at the corners of the walls and terminate before the pediment. A clock face is arranged in the centre of the wall on each elevation located equidistance between the pediment and the wall. A label mould frames the clock and outlines the triangular pediment. The roof is comprised of two intersecting gables clad in flat terracotta tiles. It has a central steeple at the junction of the two gable roofs which is also clad in flat terracotta tiles and is topped with a steel lid with a wrought iron cage atop of which is white glass globe.</p> <p>There are plaques relating to WWI and other conflicts on each face of the Memorial. Located at the base of the Memorial is a circular plinth. There are four historic light posts arranged on either side of the Memorial.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>Good.</p> <p>No archaeological potential.</p>					
Construction years	Start year	1919	Finish year	1920	Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	<p>Fence and grassed area within the fence have been removed. (1955-1962)</p> <p>Water fountain has been removed. (Unknown date)</p> <p>Reduction in curtilage by encroachment of the road.</p> <p>Renovations circa 1997. New tiled floor and steps.</p> <p>Lights added inside the turret and below each clock face.</p> <p>New clock mechanism.</p> <p>Additional plaques have been added.</p>					
Further comments						

HISTORY

Historical notes	<p>Aboriginal groups traditionally occupying the Southern Highlands were the Gandangara (Gundungara) and the Dharawal (Tharawal). The Wingecarribee, Wollondilly and Nattai rivers and Nungungungulla (Jubilee Rocks) continue to have cultural significance to the Gundungurra people.</p> <p>Governor Macquarie ordered the commencement of the road south in 1819. It was finally surveyed and built by Surveyor-General Thomas Mitchell in 1833. The road provided access to the district and settlement followed. Mittagong grew as a village along the road with two inns established in the late 1830s. Coal and iron ore were discovered, and Fitzroy blast furnace and brickworks were established in 1849. A number of land subdivisions were made after this starting with Gainsborough then Livingston and Fitzroy. Not many lots were sold until the arrival of the railway in 1867, generating land sales in the new subdivision of New Sheffield. This was to become the Town of Mittagong. A group of land speculators created the Mittagong Land Company Limited in 1885 and purchased much of the Fitzroy Iron Mines estate in the Town of Mittagong, which they then set out to auction off in the 1880s and 1906.</p> <p>In 1915 and 1916 soldiers began returning home after the conflicts in places such as the Dardanelles. It became clear support for returned soldiers was sorely needed and Returned Soldiers Associations began to be formed throughout Australia. The first Sub Branch in the Southern Highlands of the Returned Soldiers and Soldiers Imperial League was formed in Moss Vale in 1919. Nattai formed a Branch shortly after and then Mittagong joined with Bowral, including Kangaloon and Glenquarry. (Emery, 2019)</p> <p>The townspeople of Mittagong were not only keen to support the returned soldiers, sailors, and airmen but eager to express their gratitude with a memorial. The Mayor of Mittagong proposed a motion at a Council meeting in 1918 that the town express gratitude to those who served their country by making a fitting memorial . . .</p> <p><i>. . . and, beautifying our town, a fitting memorial be constructed in the centre of the town near or at the intersection of the Main-Street and Bowral Rd, to be hereafter called 'Victor Patch,' Memorial Corner.' or some such appropriate name, and, that all the roadway at about the place mentioned, not actually required for traffic purposes, be set apart for purposes of this memorial ; and, that designs be invited from the public for the most suitable scheme to be adopted. (Robertson Advocate 1918)</i></p> <p>In 1919 a committee was formed to oversee peace celebrations and a committee was formed to oversee the construction of the War Memorial. It was proposed that a carnival be held on the day of the laying of the foundation of the Memorial.</p> <p>The Mittagong War Memorial Clock Tower was designed by Lieutenant Phillip Burgoyne Hudson, a returned serviceman who had fought in France whose brother was on the Mittagong War memorial Committee. (Emery, 2019) In August 1919, the Southern Mail advised that a sketch of the proposed War Memorial was on display at the Town Hall and that donations could be made at the Commercial Bank. Mr Ben Bourne of Mittagong, a local builder, supervised the construction of the memorial. The unveiling of Mittagong War Memorial took place on Saturday 18 December 1920.</p>
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THEMES

National historical theme	3 Developing local, regional and national economies 7 Governing 8 Developing Australia's cultural life 9 Marking the phases of life
State historical theme	Events Defence Creative endeavour Social institutions Birth and death Persons

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	Mittagong War Memorial is historically significant for its ability to demonstrate Australia's contribution to World War One and the lasting impact it had on communities in rural and metropolitan areas. The Memorial is a symbolic commemoration of the large-scale loss of life that occurred in WWI which was beyond all previous wars. The Memorial provides physical evidence of the post WWI historical trend which reacted to this large-scale sacrifice by commemorating the contribution of veterans, alive and deceased, where previously war memorials focussed on particular individuals or singular events. Meets this criterion at a local level.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	Mittagong War Memorial has historic association with Mittagong Returned Service League Sub-Branch which have been involved with the Memorial since its inception. The Memorial has historic association with service men and women whose names are inscribed upon the Memorial. The Memorial is historically associated with Mittagong Municipal Council and Wingecarribee shire council. Meets this criterion at a local level.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	Mittagong War Memorial demonstrates excellence in design and architectural detailing in the Inter-War Classical style. The Memorial is a striking architectural feature at a prominent junction of two major roads. The Memorial has landmark value for the town of Mittagong and contributes to the sense of place and identity of both Mittagong and Wingecarribee. Meets this criterion at a local level.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	The Mittagong War Memorial has high social value as a place to commemorate men and women from Mittagong who served in WWI and it also plays an important role in commemorating those who served in other wars or conflicts recognised by the Australian War Memorial. Mittagong RSL Sub-branch has special association with the Memorial as custodians and hosts of annual commemorative events and as ex-service men and women who continue the tradition of remembrance. The Memorial has special association for returned service men and women and their families and provides a poignant reminder of personal sacrifice. The Memorial is important to the Mittagong community as a place of remembrance and identity. Meets this criterion at a local level.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The Memorial does not have archaeological potential. Does not meet this criterion.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	Mittagong War Memorial is one of a kind in Wingecarribee. The landmark qualities and strategic placement at the junction of Main Street and Bowral Road together with its architectural style contribute to the rarity of the Memorial. The memorial is rare as a memorial used as a template for the design of another memorial. Meets this criterion at a local level.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	Mittagong War Memorial is a fine example of Inter-war classical architecture as applied to a war memorial. The Memorial is an excellent example of the historic tradition of Australian communities creating memorials to commemorate large scale loss of life after World War One. Meets this criterion at a local level.
Integrity	Mittagong War Memorial has the ability to demonstrate its heritage significance through its overall structure, fabric and setting which is largely intact.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010 Local significance I278

INFORMATION SOURCES

Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Report	Louise Thom Heritage	Conservation Management Plan for Mittagong War Memorial Clock Tower	2022	Wingecarribee Shire Council
Report	JRC Planning Services	Wingecarribee Heritage Study	1991	Wingecarribee Shire Council
Book	Linda Emery	Pride, Spirit and Enthusiasm, A history of Mittagong RSL Sub-Branch	2019	Wingecarribee Shire Council

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	
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SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Conservation Management Plan for Mittagong War Memorial Clock Tower	Year of study or report	2022
Item number in study or report			
Author of study or report	Louise Thom Heritage		
Inspected by	Louise Thom		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Louise Thom	Date	January 2022

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

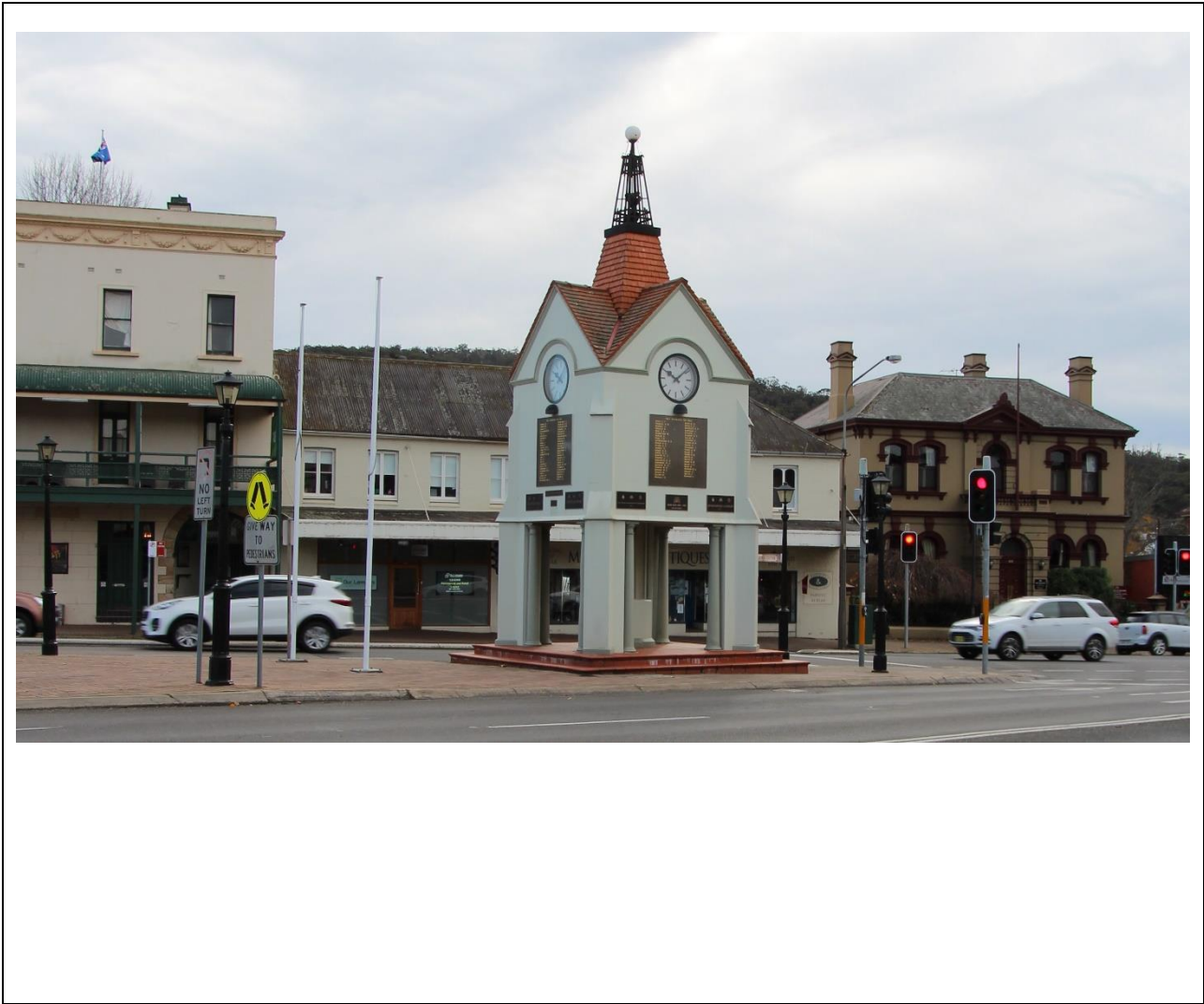
Image caption	Mittagong War Memorial viewed from the east				
Image year	2021	Image by	Megan McGrath	Image copyright holder	Wingecarribee Shire Council



IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	South western view of the Memorial showing part of the open plaza space				
Image year	2021	Image by	Megan McGrath	Image copyright holder	Wingecarribee Shire Council



IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View from the intersection of Main Street and Bowral Road				
Image year	2021	Image by	Megan McGrath	Image copyright holder	Wingecarribee Shire Council



IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View from the open memorial plaza on the west side of the Memorial.				
Image year	2021	Image by	Megan McGrath	Image copyright holder	Wingecarribee Shire Council



IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Close view of the walls and pediments on two sides with the plaques.				
Image year	2021	Image by	Megan McGrath	Image copyright holder	Wingecarribee Shire Council



IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Close view of the steeple.				
Image year	2021	Image by	Megan McGrath	Image copyright holder	Wingecarribee Shire Council

