

NOMINATION TO THE ACT HERITAGE REGISTER

Please note that the information below represents indicative heritage values only, and not the views of the ACT Heritage Council (the Council).

This nomination is yet to be assessed by the Council against the heritage significance criteria established under the Heritage Act 2004.

Acceptance of a nomination is a preliminary, threshold step and ought not to be taken as indicative of any particular outcome concerning the Council's assessment of the nomination.

**Block 314 HALL, Block 3 Section 8 HUME, Block 96 KOWEN, Block 19 PADDYS RIVER,
Block 59 STROMLO, Block 92 TENNENT, Block 1 Section 19 THARWA,
Block 130 TUGGERANONG
Travelling Stock Route**

In the ACT 15 travelling stock reserves were set apart from rural/urban development according to the provisions of the Stock Ordinance of 1934 for the 'Territory of the Seat of Government' for the 'use of travelling stock'. Much of the grazing land in the ACT has now been absorbed into the urban spread of the capital city and the TSRs are now on the fringes of urban development, often within nature reserves where grazing is either no longer practiced. Nine TSRs have now been identified as being remnants of this former era of rural industry.

The ACT's pastoral history is evident in the surviving Travelling Stock Reserves at Hall, Kowen, Paddys River, Uriarra Road (Stromlo), Naas, Melrose (Tuggeranong), Hume, Tharwa and Williamsdale. These reserves and routes were developed to enable the movement of livestock between both locally by rural landholders and across larger tracts of land to often distant markets. Collectively the nine identified Travelling Stock Reserves in the ACT are intact examples of this type of land use and designation. While they differ in size, location and landform they retain an easily identifiable historical link to the rural period of the ACT's development.

Principal characteristics of the Travelling Stock Reserves throughout the ACT were their location near major transport routes so that stock could be moved safely through the landscape; on fertile land with good soil characteristics which would provide suitable vegetation for food; and easy access to water resources. Collectively the nine identified TSRs demonstrate these characteristics.

The Travelling Stock Reserves have remained largely uncleared land throughout the rural phase of the ACT's development and so form significant remnants of native vegetation. Although separated from each other they nevertheless form links to larger areas of native vegetation. Varying degrees and associations of native vegetation have been retained on the TSRs preserving small environmental areas associated with Eucalypt species, shrub, and grass species. These environments, although relatively small and fragmented can act as

refuges and movement corridors for native wildlife. In doing so they contribute significantly to the genetic diversity and populations of native terrestrial animals and bird species by creating viable links between otherwise unfavourable (cleared) land.