

Technical Report – Historical heritage

Virya Energy

Yanco Delta Wind Farm
18 October 2022



Executive summary

Virya Energy is proposing to construct, operate and maintain the Yanco Delta Wind Farm (the Project). Approval is sought under Division 4.7 of Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act) and Part 9, Division 1 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

The Project would involve the construction, operation and maintenance of a wind farm with up to 208 wind turbine generators (WTGs), a battery energy storage system (BESS) and associated electrical infrastructure. The generating capacity of the wind farm is approximately 1,500 megawatts (MW).

This historical heritage assessment has been prepared to address the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) relating to non-Aboriginal heritage impacts and will assist the Minister for Planning to make a determination on whether or not to approve the Project. This assessment provides an assessment of potential impacts of the Project on historical heritage and outlines proposed management measures.

Assessment methodology

The assessment presented in this report has considered potential impacts to non-Aboriginal/historical heritage items within the study area, being the area containing the construction activities and infrastructure related to the Project and a 50 metre buffer from the outermost WTGs and transmission lines. This assessment has also considered potential visual impacts extending 8 kilometres from the WTGs.

The impact of the Project on each known or potential heritage item is assessed, for direct, potential direct, and indirect impacts. The level of impact on the heritage significance of each heritage item in the study area and visual impact study area have also been assessed. Appropriate management measures are identified to avoid, minimise, and manage impacts to the heritage items.

Existing environment

There is one known heritage item (The Yanko Station Store, listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) for its state significance) and seven potential heritage items identified within the study area and visual impact study area. Of the seven potential heritage items identified during this assessment, five are considered to meet the threshold for local heritage significance, and two do not meet the threshold for heritage significance.

Only two heritage items are within the study area (both identified as being areas of archaeological potential). These are:

- 'Potential remains of historic camp' (assessed local significance)
- 'Potential site of old Cobb & Co horse exchange' (assessed local significance).

All of the other heritage items are located within the visual impact study area. These are:

- 'The Yanko Station Store' (SHR 02039)
- 'Moonbria Homestead group including Woolshed' (assessed local significance)
- 'Waringah Homestead group including Woolshed' (assessed local significance)
- 'Goolgumbla Station Homestead group' (assessed local significance).

Overview of historical heritage impacts

Statements of Heritage Impact (SoHI) have been prepared for the six heritage items, which may be directly or indirectly impacted by the construction and operation of the Project. The SOHIs have identified the key findings:

- Two potential heritage items (with archaeological potential) are located within the study area. In order to mitigate against the risk of physical impacts arising from the Project works (i.e. destruction or disturbance of historical archaeology) exclusion buffer zones have been identified around the areas of archaeological potential to avoid unplanned works occurring within the curtilage of heritage items. Therefore, following the implementation of mitigation and management measures the level of impact on these heritage items would be negligible
- The four built heritage items (all Homestead complexes) within the visual impact study area were considered for potential indirect, visual impacts. The level of visual impact to these Homestead sites, has been assessed as negligible. This is due to the distances between the heritage items and the Project infrastructure, the proposed use of screening vegetation in the vicinity of the heritage items where needed, and the review of materials and colour finishes to minimise reflection and visual impact
- During decommissioning, if and when this should occur, the study area would be rehabilitated to its pre-construction conditions. This would allow for the existing setting of the heritage items to be restored and any potential impacts resolved/removed
- There is no intersection and little proximity between the current Project works location and the location of the other assessed projects in the surrounding region of the Project. Understanding the location of the known and potential heritage items identified within this report, the level of cumulative impact created by the current Project is negligible.

Management measures

Management measures would be implemented to manage potential impacts to items of heritage significance from construction works in the vicinity of heritage items. This includes a preparation of a Historical Heritage Management Plan which will include an unexpected finds procedure. Site specific management measures would also be applied at specific heritage items, including the delineation of exclusion areas to avoid unplanned works occurring within the curtilage of heritage items, the provision of screening vegetation and the consideration of materials and finishes for Project elements to minimise visual impacts. If changes are made to the Project to include impacts within areas identified as historical heritage within this document, further assessment must be conducted.

Conclusion

Overall, with the implementation of the proposed management measures, the Project would have a negligible impact on historical heritage.

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Glossary and terms

Term	Definition
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
Burra Charter	Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter for Places of Cultural Significance
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
DPE	NSW Department of Planning and Environment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
EP&A Act	<i>Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
Heritage Act	<i>NSW Heritage Act 1977</i>
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
MW	Megawatts
MWh	Megawatt hours
NSW	New South Wales
REZ	Renewable Energy Zone
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register
SoHI	Statement of Heritage Impact
The Project	Yanco Delta Wind Farm
The Proponent	Virya Energy
SEARs	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
TSR	Travelling Stock Reserves
VNI West	Victoria to NSW Interconnector West
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Virya Energy is proposing to construct, operate and maintain the Yanco Delta Wind Farm (the Project). Approval is sought under Division 4.7 of Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act) and Part 9, Division 1 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

The Project would involve the construction, operation and maintenance of a wind farm with up to 208 wind turbine generators (WTGs), a battery energy storage system (BESS) and associated electrical infrastructure. The generating capacity of the wind farm is approximately 1,500 megawatts (MW). The Project would be located within the South-West Renewable Energy Zone (REZ), 10 kilometres north-west of the town of Jerilderie, within the Murrumbidgee Council and Edward River Council Local Government Areas (LGAs) (refer to **Figure 1-1**).

The Project area is defined as the property boundaries of Project landowners (i.e. landowners that have entered into agreements with Virya Energy to have WTGs or associated infrastructure on their properties).

1.2 Project description

The Project would include the following key features:

- Up to 208 WTGs to a maximum tip height of 270 metres
- Generating capacity of approximately 1500 MW
- BESS, approximately 800 MW/800 megawatt hours (MWh) (type yet to be determined)
- Permanent ancillary infrastructure, including operation and maintenance facility, internal roads, hardstands, underground and overhead cabling, wind monitoring masts, central primary substation and up to eight collector substations
- Temporary facilities, including site compounds, laydown areas, stockpiles, gravel borrow pit(s) and concrete batch plants.

An indicative Project layout is provided in **Figure 1-2**.

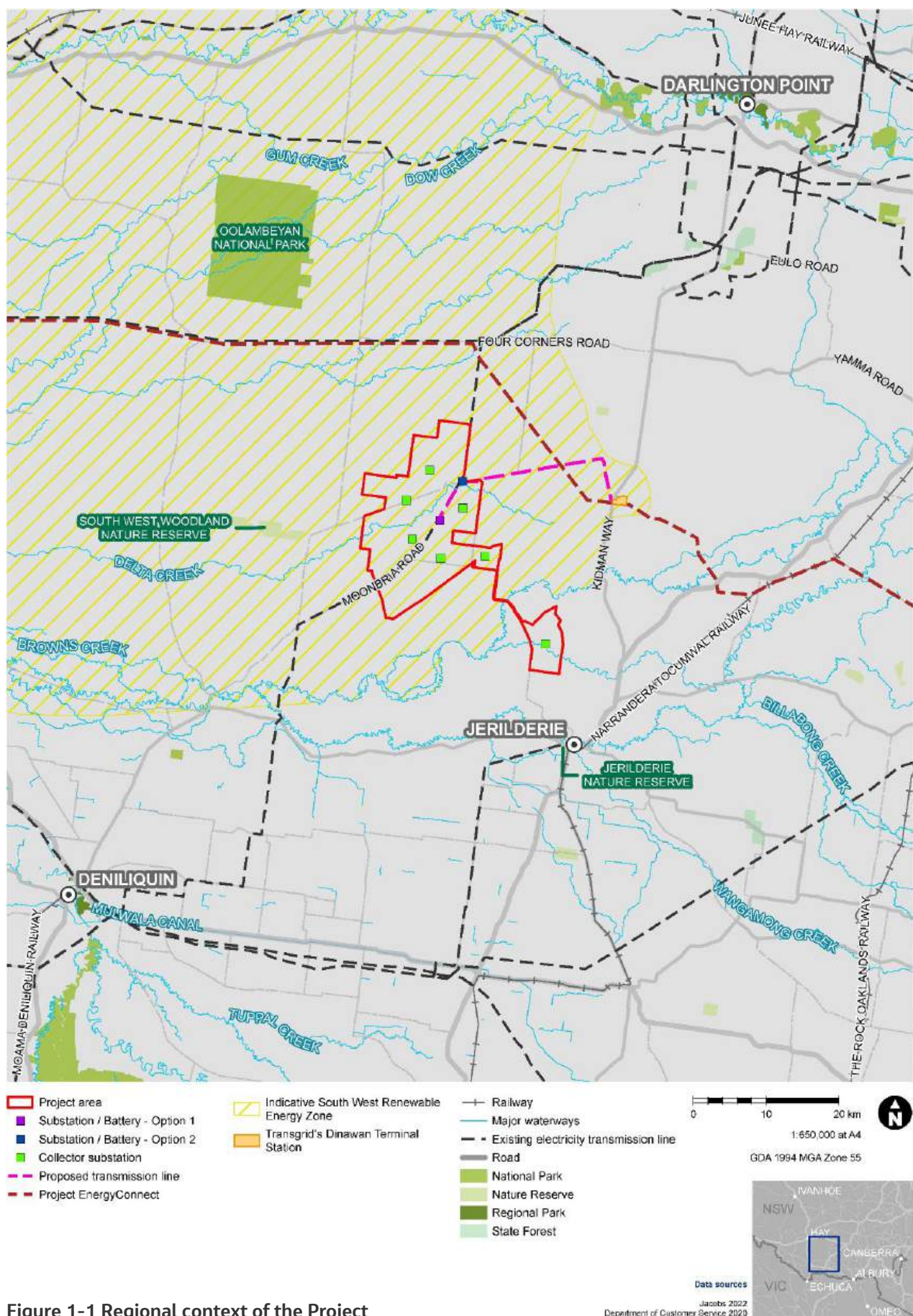
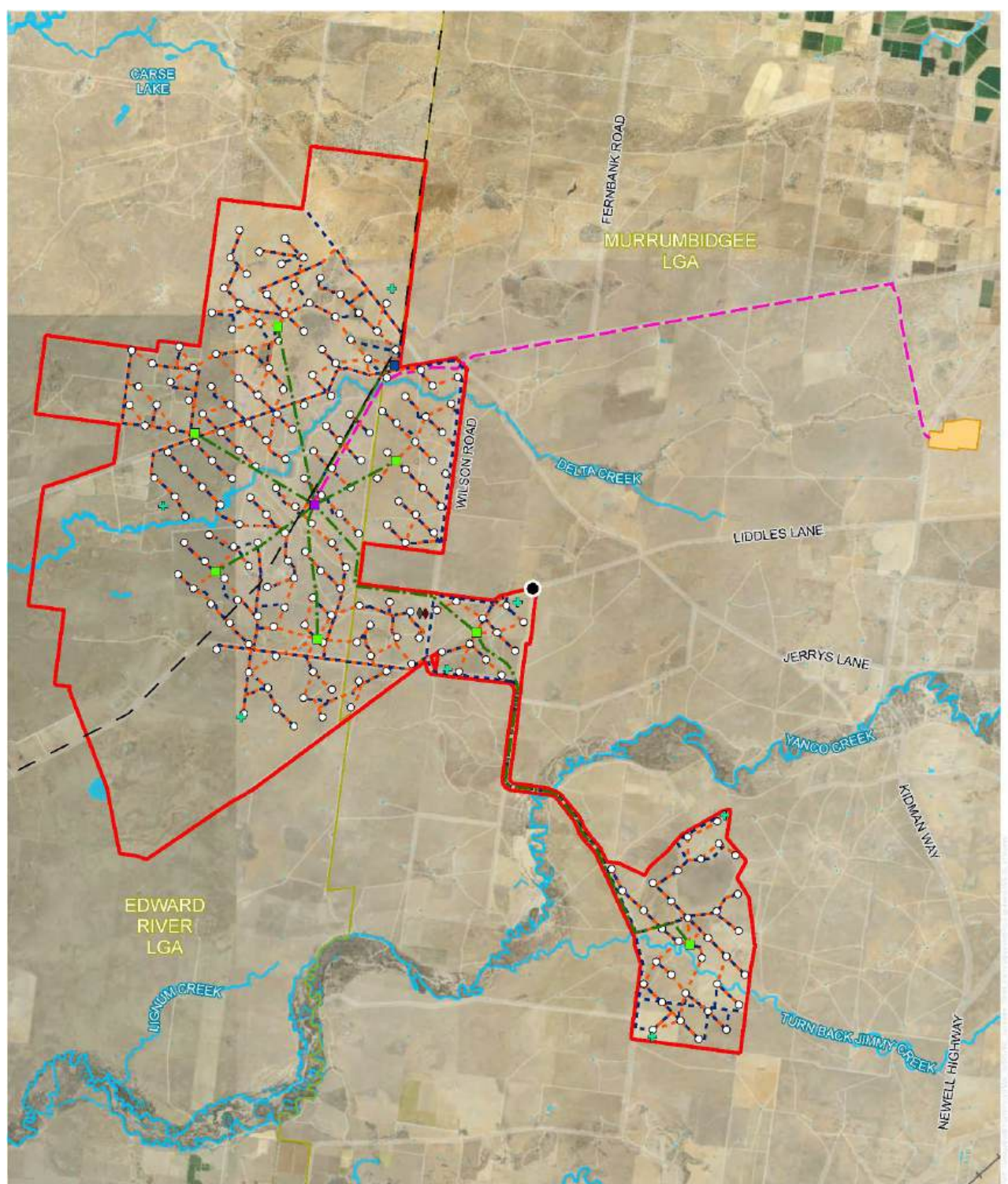


Figure 1-1 Regional context of the Project

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- Indicative Project**
- Project area
 - Turbine locations
 - Substation / Battery - Option 1
 - Substation / Battery - Option 2
 - Collector substation
 - Access tracks
 - Internal cabling
 - Overhead powerline
 - Proposed transmission line
- Site facilities**
- + Permanent MET mast
 - ♦ O&M facility
 - ♦ Site compound
- Other features**
- Transgrid's Dinawan Terminal Station
 - Local Government Area
 - Site access
 - Railway
 - Waterways
 - Existing 132kV transmission line
 - Road

0 2 4 km
1:200,000 at A4
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



Figure 1-2 Indicative Project layout

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Data sources
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1.3 Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

This assessment forms part of the environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Project. The EIS has been prepared under Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act. This assessment has been prepared to address the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) (SSD-41743746) relating to historical heritage impacts and will assist the Minister for Planning to make a determination on whether or not to approve the Project.

Table 1-1 outlines the SEARs relevant to this assessment along with a reference to where these are addressed in this report.

Table 1-1 SEARs relevant to historic heritage impacts

Secretary's requirement	Where addressed in this report
Heritage - including	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An assessment of the impacts to historic heritage having regard to the NSW Heritage Manual 	Chapter 6 and Chapter 7

1.4 Authors

Table 1-2 provides details on the team of suitably qualified heritage consultants that has carried out this assessment.

Table 1-2 Heritage consultants carrying out this assessment

Name	Qualifications	Role
Dr Karen Murphy	PhD (Historical Archaeology) Bachelor of Arts (Honours) (Archaeology)	Management and direction of overall assessment Technical advice and review
Lara Goldstein	Bachelor of Planning (Honours) Masters of Heritage Conservation	Desktop assessment Field survey Report preparation Statements of Heritage Impact
Caroline Seawright	Bachelor of Archaeology (Honours)	Desktop assessment
Clare Leever	Bachelor of Archaeology Graduate Diploma Archaeology	Archaeological assessments Statements of Heritage Impact for archaeological sites
Matt Finlayson	BA, Master of Heritage Management	Field survey

1.5 Structure of this report

An overview of the structure and content of this report is outlined in **Table 1-3**.

Table 1-3 Structure of this report

Chapter	Description
Chapter 1 Introduction	Outlines key elements of the Project, SEARs, authors and the structure of this report (this Chapter).
Chapter 2 Legislative and policy context	Provides an outline of applicable legislation, guidelines, plans and strategies relevant to this assessment.
Chapter 3 Assessment methodology	Provides a description of the assessment methodology for this assessment, study area, assessment approach, data sources and limitations.
Chapter 4 Existing environment	Provides an overview of the existing environment including historical and physical contexts, and sets out the results of the desktop study and field survey results.
Chapter 5 Significance assessment	Presents a summary of the significance assessments for identified known and potential heritage items.
Chapter 6 Assessment of potential impacts	Presents the outcomes of the assessment of potential impacts on the known and potential heritage impacts arising from the Project works.
Chapter 7 Assessment of cumulative impacts	Presents the assessment of potential cumulative impacts on historical heritage values with other projects.
Chapter 8 Environmental management measures	Presents the environmental management measures and strategies to avoid, manage or mitigate negative socio-economic impacts and enhance positive socio-economic impacts relating to the Project.
Chapter 9 Conclusion	Summarises the findings of this report.
References	Presents details of information sources used in this assessment
Appendix A Heritage item descriptions and significance assessments	Describes and evaluates significance (significance assessments) of identified known and potential heritage items.

2. Legislative and policy context

2.1 State legislation

2.1.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The EP&A Act establishes a legislative framework for development in NSW and includes provisions for assessing the environmental impact of development. Approved projects to which Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act applies do not require approval under Part 4 of the *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) (for example, a Section 60 approval) for items on the State Heritage Register (SHR), or for an excavation permit under Section 139.

2.1.1.1 Local Environmental Plans

The development of Local Environmental Plans (LEP) is governed under the provisions of Part 3, Division 4 of the EP&A Act. Local heritage items, heritage conservation areas and archaeological sites are identified and listed in Schedule 5 Environmental Heritage of all LEPs.

The Conargo LEP 2013 (Edward River LGA) and Jerilderie LEP 2012 (Murrumbidgee LGA) apply to the Project.

2.1.2 Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) is designed to protect both listed heritage items, such as standing structures, and potential archaeological remains or relics. The Heritage Act provides a number of mechanisms by which items and places of heritage significance may be protected.

2.1.2.1 State Heritage Register

The Heritage Council of NSW maintains the SHR. Only those items which are of state-level heritage significance in NSW are listed on the SHR. Listing on the SHR controls activities such as alteration, damage, demolition and development.

2.1.2.2 Archaeological relics

Part 6 Division 9 of the Heritage Act protects archaeological 'relics' from being 'exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed' by the disturbance or excavation of land. This protection extends to the situation where a person has 'reasonable cause to suspect' that archaeological remains may be affected by the disturbance or excavation of the land. It applies to all land in NSW that is not included in the SHR.

A 'relic' is defined by the Heritage Act as:

Any deposit, object of material evidence which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement, and has local or state significance.

Section 139 of the Heritage Act requires any person who knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that their proposed work will expose or disturb a 'relic' to first obtain an Excavation Permit from the Heritage Council of NSW, unless there is an applicable exception. A Section 139 permit is not required for this Project.

Section 146 of the Heritage Act requires any person who is aware or believes that they have discovered or located a relic must notify the Heritage Council of NSW providing details of the location and other information required.

It should be noted that Heritage NSW has recently made updates to exceptions to the requirement for a section 40 permit, including the requirement for test excavation of disturbance of relics considered to be of local heritage significance.

2.2 Commonwealth heritage legislation

2.2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The EPBC Act includes 'national heritage' as a Matter of National Environmental Significance and protects listed places to the fullest extent under the Constitution. It also establishes the National Heritage List (NHL) and the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).

2.3 Relevant guidelines and policies

This assessment was carried out and report prepared according to the principles outlined in:

- Australia ICOMOS *Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (Burra Charter) (Australia ICOMOS 2013)
- *NSW Heritage Manual* (NSW Heritage Office 1996b) including the following sections:
 - *Investigating History*. This section was used in carrying out research into historical context and history of individual heritage items
 - *Investigating Fabric*. This section was used in surveying and recording individual heritage items.
- *EPBC Act Significant impact guidelines 1.2* (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, 2013). The level of impact on the heritage significance of each heritage item has been assessed based on the definitions and framework for assessing severity of impacts
- *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Office 2001). The updated section of the 1996 NSW Heritage Manual was used to review existing significance assessment and carry out significance assessment for new heritage items
- *Investigating Heritage Significance* (draft guideline) (NSW Heritage Office 2004). The updated section of NSW Heritage Manual was used to carry out significance assessment for new heritage items
- *Statements of Heritage Impact* (NSW Heritage Office 2002)
- *NSW Wind Energy: Visual Assessment Bulletin for State significant wind energy development* (DPE 2016).

3. Assessment methodology

3.1 Overall approach

The following methodology has been applied in preparing this assessment:

- Establishing the study area and visual impact study area for the assessment
- Desktop assessment review including review of heritage registers and lists, heritage reports and other source material
- Field survey of the study area to identify any additional potential heritage items or areas of archaeological potential
- Completion of significance assessments including statements of significance for any additional potential (unlisted) heritage items or areas of archaeological potential
- Completion of a statement of heritage impact (SoHI) for identified potential items and consideration of cumulative impacts.

Further information on each of the items above are covered in the sections below.

3.2 Study area

This report assesses the disturbance footprint for the Project (which is defined as the area that would be directly impacted during construction and operation) in the context of a study area and visual impact study area to represent a conservative analysis of the worst-case scenario for potential historic heritage impacts. This approach allows for further Project design refinement during the detailed design phase, which would be carried out in consultation with landowners, communities, relevant stakeholders and government agencies.

These are further defined as follows (refer to **Figure 3-1**):

- **Study area** - This area contains the disturbance footprint related to the Project and a 50 metre buffer from the outermost WTGs and transmission lines. This is intended to capture and address any potential physical impacts (direct and indirect) to heritage significance as a result of the Project
- **Visual impact study area** - A potential visual impacts zone which extends 8 kilometres from the outermost WTGs. This buffer zone is intended to capture and address any potential visual impacts to heritage significance as a result of the Project. This buffer zone is consistent with the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) (Jacobs 2022) prepared for the Project and the NSW Wind Energy: Visual Assessment Bulletin (DPE 2016).

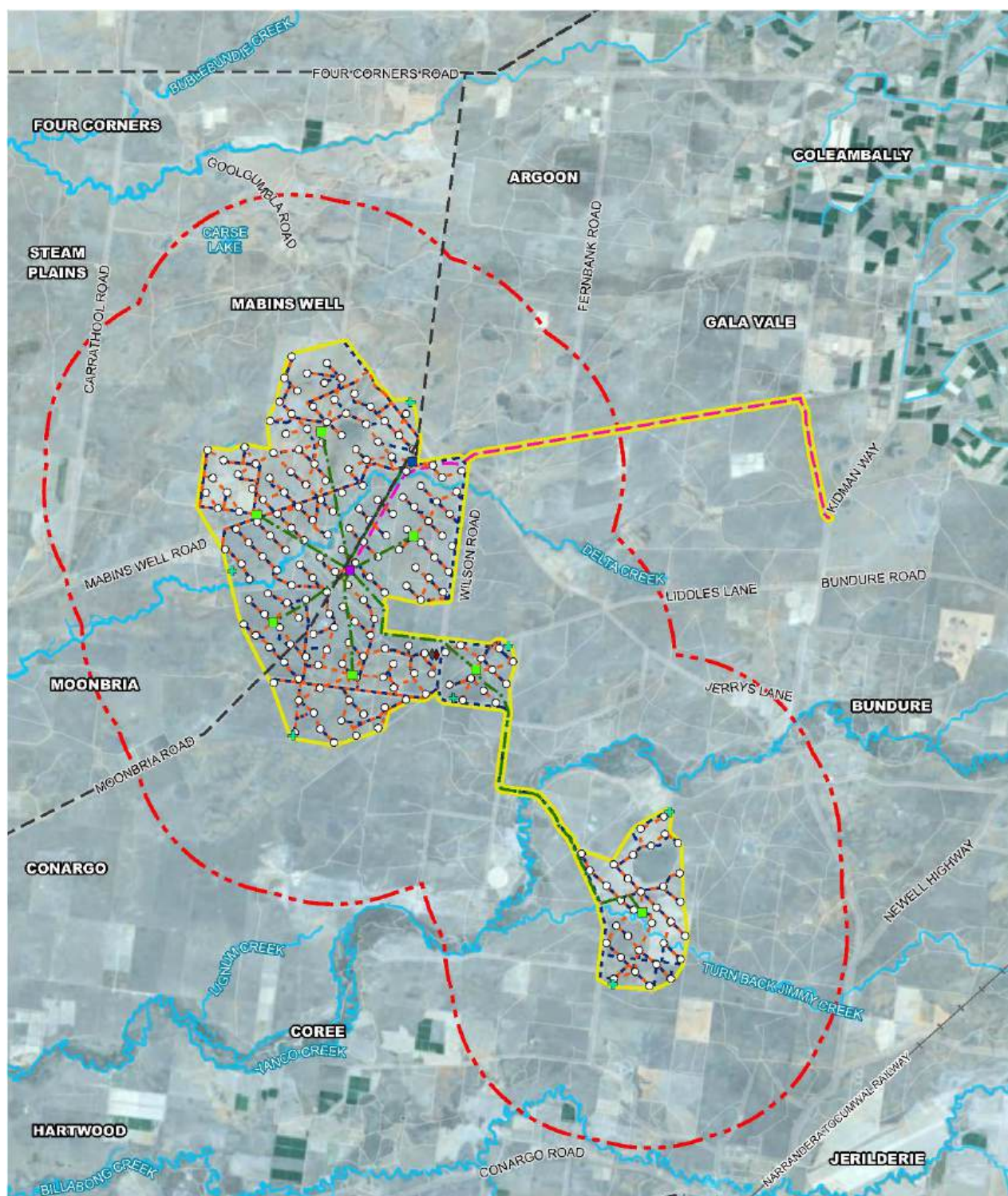


Figure 3-1 Historic heritage study area and visual impact study area

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3.3 Desktop assessment

The desktop assessment informed the key areas of focus for the field survey, significance assessment and impact assessment.

3.3.1 Heritage register searches

The following heritage registers and databases were searched to identify known heritage items within the study area:

- World Heritage List
- CHL
- NHL
- SHR
- State Heritage Inventory
- Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers
- Conargo LEP 2013
- Jerilderie LEP 2012
- National Trust of Australia (NSW) list
- Register of the National Estate.

The results of the register searches are presented in **Section 4.2.1**.

3.3.2 Literature review

A literature review was undertaken in order to inform the desktop assessment and determine locations of historic heritage potential for survey. Relevant local councils, including Edward River Council and Murrumbidgee Council, were contacted to request information relating to local council heritage studies, previous heritage assessment related to the study area. Other information sources included historic parish maps and other plans, current aerial images, historical imagery, NSW Travelling Stock Reserves (TSR) State Classification Map (NSW Government Local Land Services, 2022), the Historical Lands Records Viewer (NSW Land Registry Services, 2022). Oral sources included personal communications from local historians and property owners as referenced.

From the desktop assessment a number of locations of historic heritage potential were identified and included the following:

- Houses, homesteads and other buildings associated with settlement of the region
- Past rural uses related to pastoralism including woolsheds, fences, sheds and other outbuildings, dams and potential airstrips.

The findings of the literature review are presented in **Section 4.2.2**.

3.4 Field survey

3.4.1 Known heritage items

The field survey approach reflected the degree of potential disturbance or impact of the Project.

For the one known heritage item within the study area or visual impact study area, a visual inspection of the heritage item and recording of the nature and condition of the individual heritage item (including a photograph and brief notes).

3.4.2 Areas of archaeological potential or other previously unidentified heritage items

For areas of archaeological potential, a visual inspection was carried out to:

- Understand the potential for archaeological remains to be present, and the levels of past disturbance to the areas
- Identify any buildings or features that have the potential to be heritage items.

The key features and the nature and condition of the areas of archaeological potential, or previously unidentified potential heritage items, were recorded during the field survey, including photographs and notes.

The field survey results are presented in **Section 4.2.3** and detailed heritage item descriptions and significance assessments are presented in **Appendix A**.

3.5 Significance assessments

Key historical themes for the study area have been identified from the *Heritage Council's New South Wales Historical Themes* (Heritage Council of NSW 2001). For known heritage items, existing significance assessments and statements of heritage significance were collated and reviewed, but where significance assessments were not in existence, major updates were not carried out.

A summary of the statements of significance are presented in **Chapter 5**. The detailed significance assessments are presented in **Appendix A**.

3.6 Archaeological assessment

For potential heritage items with archaeological potential identified as part of their significance, a preliminary archaeological assessment was prepared in accordance with *Archaeological Assessments: Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* (NSW Heritage Office, 1996a). This included synthesising historical research (where available) and physical evaluation of the site to assess its archaeological significance. Maps showing potential archaeological features and areas of archaeological potential were also prepared (refer to **Figure 4-12** and **Figure 4-13**). Assessment of archaeological potential and significance are presented in **Appendix A**.

3.7 Impact assessment

3.7.1 Definition of impacts

For the purposes of this assessment, the following categories of impact were considered:

- **Direct impact** – This is defined as planned, intentional physical change occurring to a heritage item from Project activities occurring within the heritage curtilage, which results in the significant diminution of the historical heritage values of that heritage item. Direct impact may include minor and peripheral changes, or large-scale removal and destruction, including demolition, archaeological disturbance, and the requirement for architectural noise treatment
- **Potential direct impact** – This is defined as incidental physical impacts and consequences occurring to a heritage item from Project activities occurring adjacent to or within the heritage boundary, which result in the significant diminution of the historical heritage values of that heritage item. Potential direct impact may include a variety of changes including inappropriate access by vehicles, which can be managed or mitigated by appropriate measures
- **Indirect impact** – This is defined as a secondary impact to a heritage item or to its surroundings (where those surroundings contribute significantly to the historical heritage values of that item or place), where this occurs outside the heritage boundary, and the impact is a consequence of the Project. The potential

for indirect impact varies according to the nature of the heritage item, and its proximity to the Project. Indirect impact may include vibration, settlement, visual impact, social impact, impact to landscapes and vistas, changes to ongoing use, changed associations, or change to access. Assessments of indirect impact were completed based on site-specific characteristics.

3.7.2 Levels of impact

The level of impact on the heritage significance of each heritage item has been assessed based on the definitions and framework for assessing severity of impacts from the *EPBC Act Significant impact guidelines 1.2* (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, 2013).

The following criteria were used to assess the level of impact:

- The scale of the proposed work and its impact
- The intensity of the proposed work and its impact
- The duration and frequency of the proposed work and its impact.

The levels of impact used in this assessment are defined in **Table 4-1**; for impacts to meet a certain level it must generally have two or more of the characteristics noted. The level of impact assigned to each heritage item is based on the level assessed following implementation of management or mitigation measures.

Table 3-1 Definitions of levels of impacts

Two of more characteristics	Scale	Intensity	Duration/frequency
Major	Medium – large	Moderate – high	Permanent / irreversible
Moderate	Small – medium	Moderate	Medium – long term
Minor	Small / localised	Low	Short term / reversible
Negligible	Little or no physical or visual impact; or little or no impact on heritage significance from physical impacts or visual impacts; or potential physical impacts can be prevented through implementation of management measures (e.g. reduction of vibration).		

3.7.3 Statements of heritage impact

A SoHI is used to identify what impact the Project would have on the heritage items identified in the assessment. A SoHI, together with supporting information, addresses:

- Why the item is of heritage significance
- What impact the proposed works would have on that significance
- What measures are proposed to mitigate negative impacts
- Why more sympathetic solutions are not viable (NSW Heritage Office 2002).

A SoHI has been prepared for each State or locally significant heritage item impacted by the Project in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office (2002) *Statements of Heritage Impact guidelines*.

The SoHI consider the construction, operational, and decommissioning impacts together to assess the overall impact the Project would have on the heritage item both in the short term and long term.

The SoHIs are provided in **Section 6.3**.

3.7.4 Cumulative impacts

Cumulative impacts occur when impacts from the Project interact or overlap with impacts from other projects and potentially result in a larger overall impact.

Relevant projects were identified based on criteria including location overlapping or adjacent to the current Project, timeframe for construction overlapping or recently completed, size and scale of impacts, and status as approved or under statutory environmental impact assessment. The assessment of cumulative impacts on historical heritage is provided in **Chapter 7**.

3.8 Limitations

Limitations of the field survey involved, for a number of places (majority being dwelling houses), access being limited to the boundary of each property from the public domain (i.e. roads). This included the point 29 to point 45 (residential dwellings) of potential heritage identified on **Figure 4-12**. Where it was possible to sight any built elements on these properties the visual inspection was completed from a distance.

In the case of one location of potential heritage (refer to point 21 on **Figure 4-12**) access was restricted due to farming activities taking place at the time of the visual inspection and so this location was not able to be investigated.

These limitations are unlikely to affect the quality of this assessment, as they were taken into account during the assessment and reporting during fieldwork.

A number of dwellings were identified outside of the study area but within the visual impact study area. These dwellings were investigated in the desktop study however access during the site inspection was limited to what was able to be sighted from the public domain (road) and therefore in a number of cases due to a lack of evidence and/or being unable to sight any built elements on site it was not possible to identify or assess potential for significance (refer to **Table 4-3**). However, given the physical distance of the dwellings within the visual impact study area from the Project works there is a low risk of heritage potential, and relatively low risk to impacts given it is only related to visual impacts.

4. Existing environment

4.1 Historical context

The following discussion provides a history of the region.

4.1.1 Exploration

The first non-Aboriginal explorer to the region was Charles Sturt, who explored the route of the Murrumbidgee River in 1829. This opened the way for early graziers to settle along the upper reaches of this waterway (State Library of South Australia 2010). In 1836, Surveyor-general Major Thomas Livingston Mitchell opened the plains of central and western Victoria to settlers (refer to **Figure 4-1**). This included identifying the extent of distribution of the River Red Gums along major rivers, including the Murrumbidgee River (Bird 2018). Both of these explorations opened up the country to graziers, who travelled to the Jerilderie region, following the Murrumbidgee River, from the east (State Library of South Australia 2010).

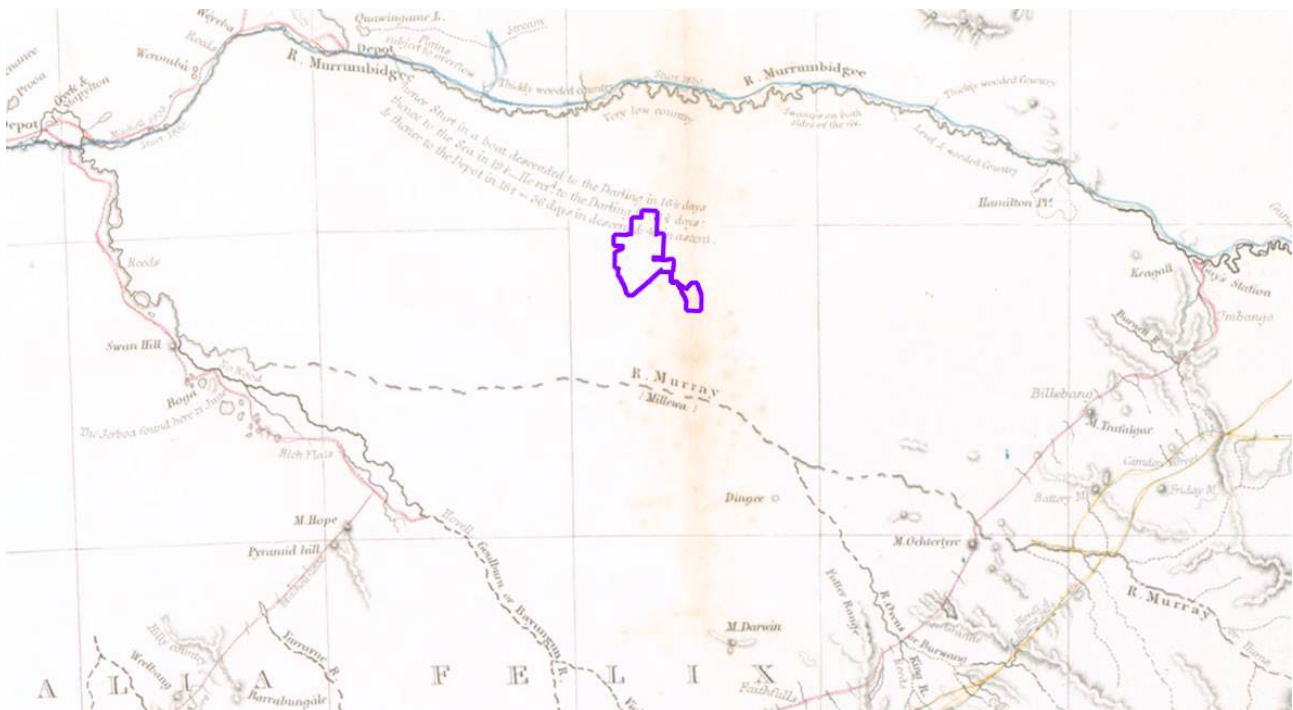


Figure 4-1 1838 map of the southeastern portion of Australia, with Australia Felix to the south, showing the approximate location of the Project area outlined in purple (Arrowsmith 1838)

4.1.2 Pastoralism

It was only after the *Crown Lands Occupation Act* of 1836 that settlement was officially permitted further west than Mount Bowning (near Yass) area (State Library of South Australia 2010). Early cattle runs were established shortly thereafter. By 1841, there were 147 cattle stations in what was then known as the District of Murrumbidgee (refer to **Figure 4-2**). In total, there were 1,795 acres of land under cultivation, 1,517 horses, 62,848 head of cattle, 180,654 sheep, and a total population of 1,139 within this District.

One such station in the Jerilderie area, in the County of Urana, was that taken up by James Kennedy, sometime between 1840 and 1847. This run comprised the 80,000-acre Mary's Creek Run situated on Billabong Creek. By 1852, the run had been subdivided into two stations, with Billabong Creek separating the two runs. These comprised the 47,760-acre Jerilderie North Station and the 33,190-acre Jerilderie South Station. Kennedy retained Jerilderie North, while Jerilderie South was leased by William Virgoe (Henery

2016). Other runs comprised the Broomey and Cudgel Runs, which were taken up by Joseph Carne who claimed to have arrived in the County of Deniliquin area in 1845. By 1850, both stations became part of the Yanko Run, which was leased by William Charles Wentworth (Henery 2016).

According to the *Jerilderie Herald and Urana Advertiser* (14 September 1950, p. 1), the 65,000-acre Moonbria (also known as Moonbra) Run, in the County of Townsend, was taken up under license by Charles Huon and William Taylor by 1854. This was taken up by Robert Chrichton in the early 1860s, before being taken over by HB Patterson, J Blackwood and JJ Clarke in 1877. It was subsequently purchased by Franc Sadleir (F.S.) Falkiner, who owned a number of pastoral stations across the region, in 1881. By 1950, it was still owned and administered by the Falkiner family but was being subdivided for sale.

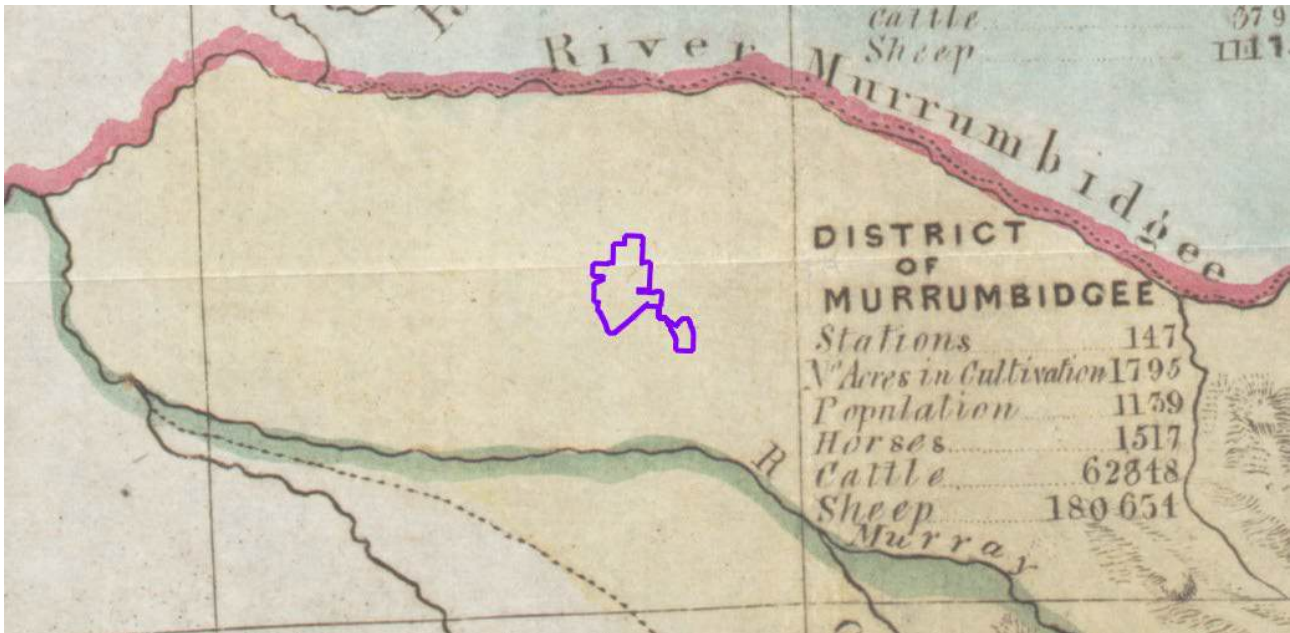


Figure 4-2 1841 map of the District of Murrumbidgee, showing the approximate location of the Project area outlined in purple (Baker 1841)

By 1860, the Murrumbidgee District has been subdivided by small pastoral allotments. The Project area appears to have been situated in the vicinity of the Mary's Creek Run, the Moonbra [sic] Run, and several Yanko properties (refer to **Figure 4-3**).

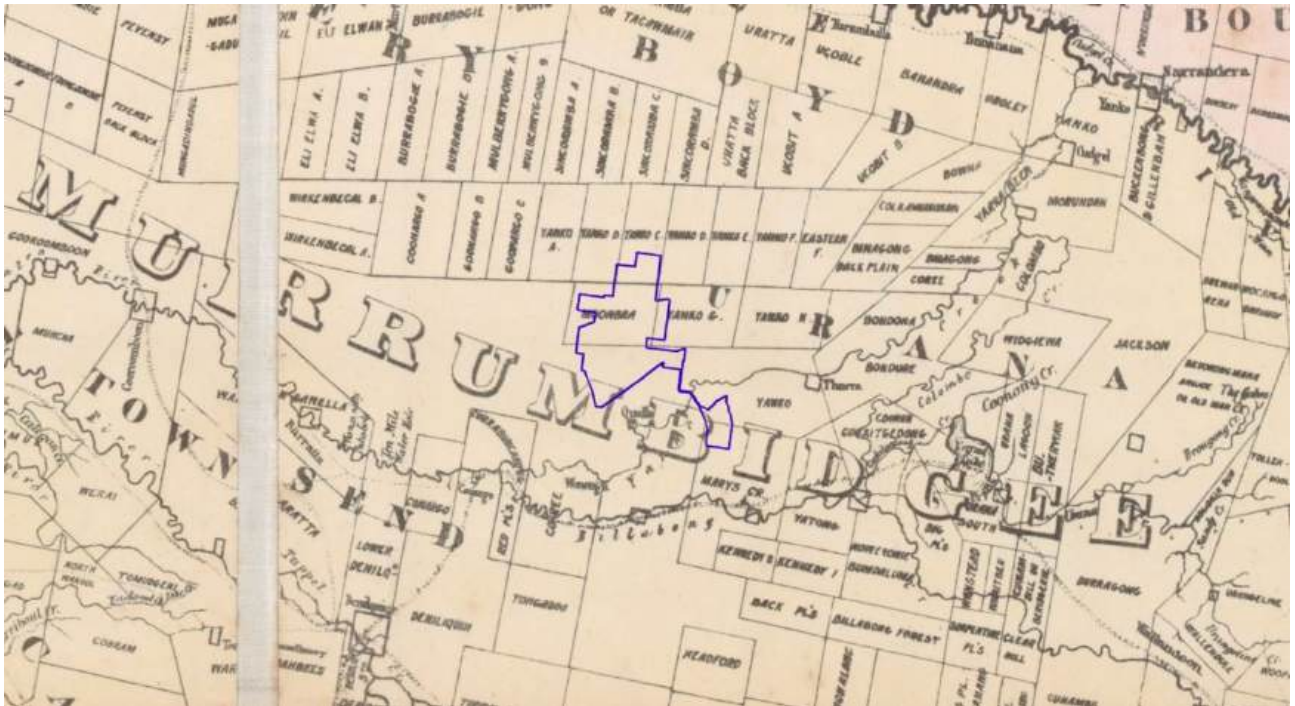


Figure 4-3 1860 map of pastoral runs within the District of Murrumbidgee, showing the approximate location of the Project area outlined in purple (Reuss & Browne 1860)

However, 1886 mapping of the Townsend and Urana Counties show a change in the allotments from that present in 1860. Instead, the allotments that intersect the Project area comprise portions 22, 23, 24, 45, 46 and 49 within the County of Townsend, and portions 18, 28, 39 and 66 within the County of Urana. Several features cross the Project area, including Yanko and Turn Back Jimmy Creeks in the Country of Urana. Moonbria is noted across portions 21 and 24, to the west of the Project area, within the County of Townsend; however, neither the exact location of this run, nor the locations of structures associated with this place, are depicted on this map (refer to **Figure 4-4**).

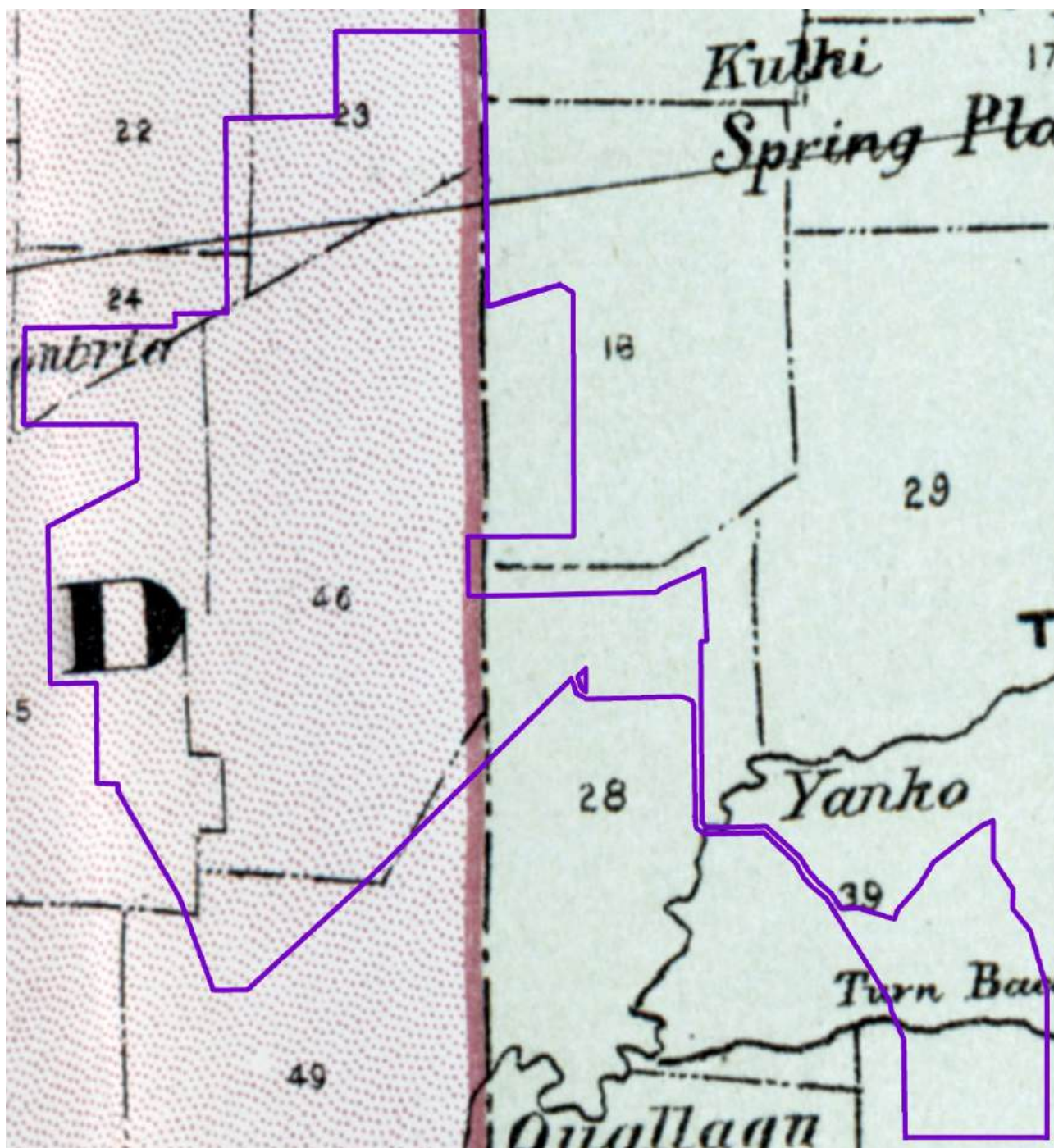


Figure 4-4 1886 map of the Counties of Townsend and Urana, showing the approximate location of the Project area outlined in purple (John Sands 1886)

Mapping, reportedly dating to 1876 although it appears to be a much later map judging by the small subdivisions of the allotment, of Parishes along Yanko Creek show that much of the land comprises small subdivisions, with several long sections running along a north/south alignment in the Parishes of Wononga and Wood. The allotments which intersect with the Project area to have primarily been comprised of small rural ones. Many of the roadways which are extant today were, by then, established. Yanko Creek is the only other feature which intersects with the Project area in this map (refer to **Figure 4-5**).

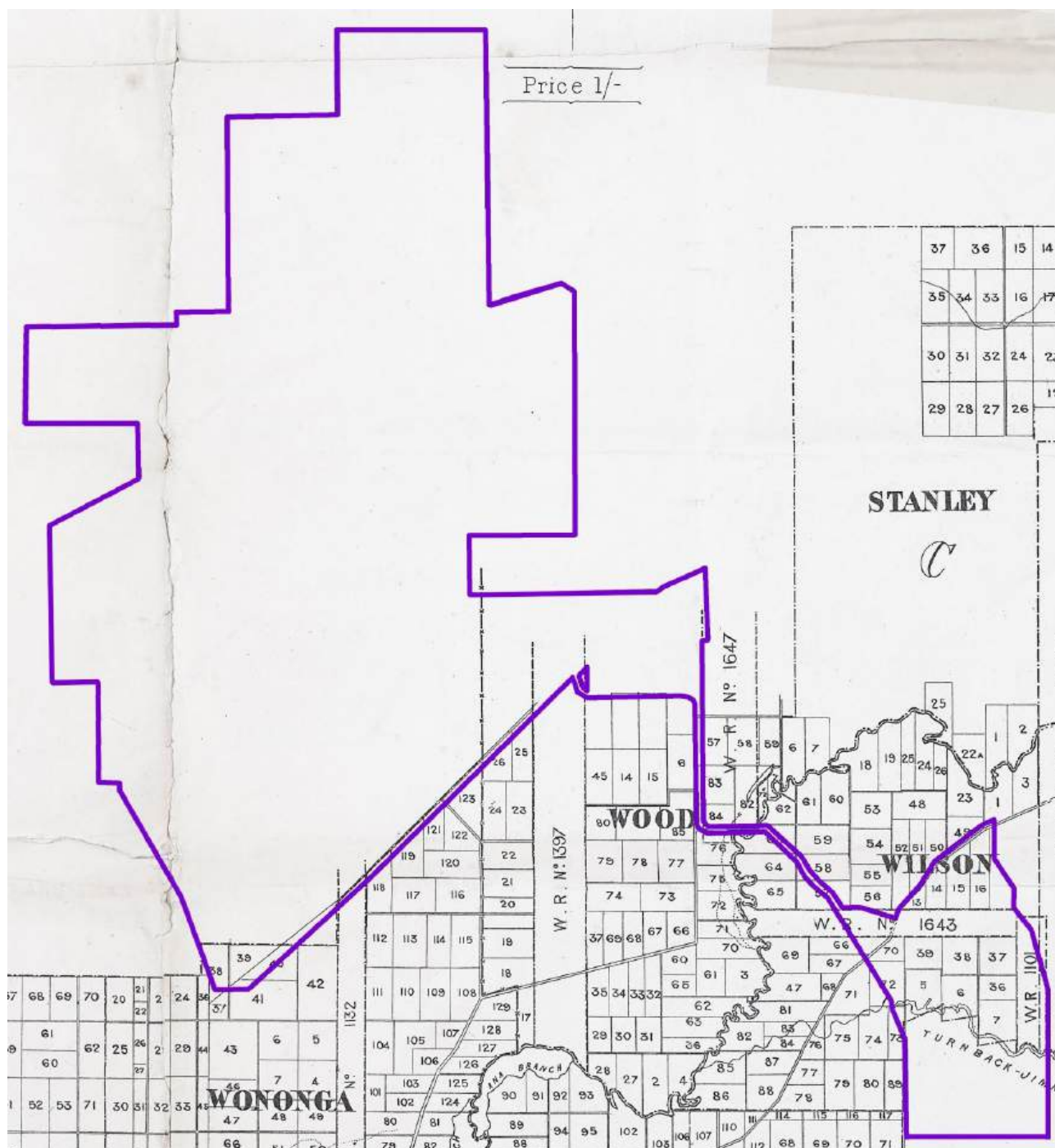


Figure 4-5 1876 Parish maps along Yanko Creek, showing the approximate location of the Project area outlined in purple (Goldsbrough Mort and Company 1876)

4.1.3 Transportation

Mapping from 1890 depicts the major railways and coach routes surrounding the Project area. Unlike the parish mapping, this comprises a sketch map of the area, and the exact locations of these routes may be inaccurate. However, it appears that, at this time, no mail route traversed through the Project area. The major coach routes are shown to have then been between Jerilderie and Deniliquin in the south, Deniliquin and Hay in the west, and Hay and Whitton in the north (refer to **Figure 4-6**).

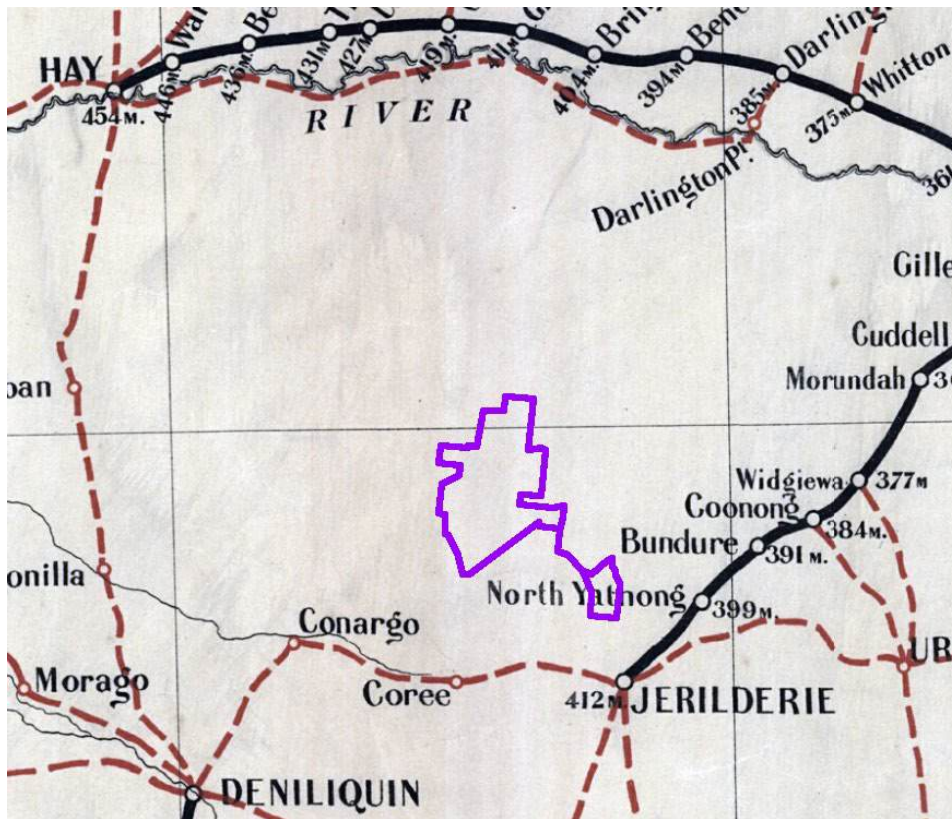


Figure 4-6 1890 sketch map of the railway lines (solid line) and major coaching routes (dashed lines) in NSW, showing the approximate location of the Project area outlined in purple (New South Wales Department of Lands 1890)

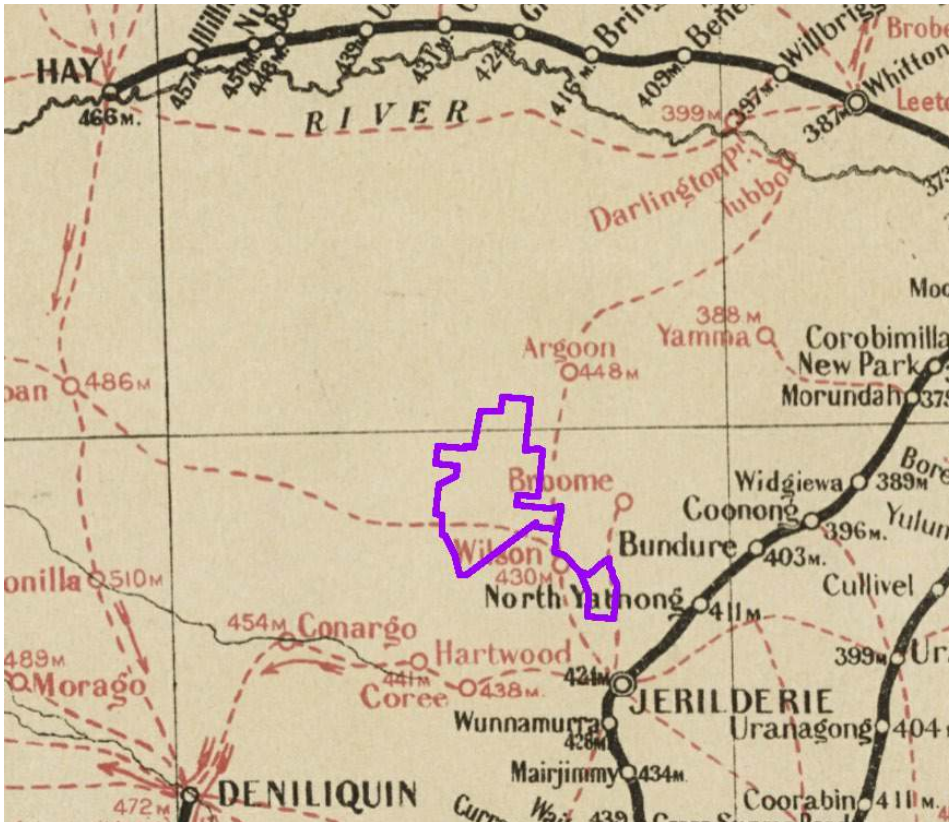


Figure 4-7 1918 sketch map of the railway lines (solid line) and major coaching routes (dashed lines) in NSW, showing the approximate location of the Project area outlined in purple

By 1918, however, it appears that there may have been several coach routes that may have run through, or close to, the Project area. These comprise a route between Jerilderie and Booroorbar, a route between Jerilderie and Tubbo, and one between Jerilderie and Broome. However, the map comprises a sketch map of the area, and may not be to scale. As such, the location of the Project area on this map is approximate, and the locations of the former routes cannot be guaranteed (refer to **Figure 4-7**).

4.1.4 Land tenure

Mapping of the Counties of Townsend and Urana, dating to 1923, show that by this time the larger sections of land have been subdivided into small allotments across all the Parishes (**Figure 4-8**).

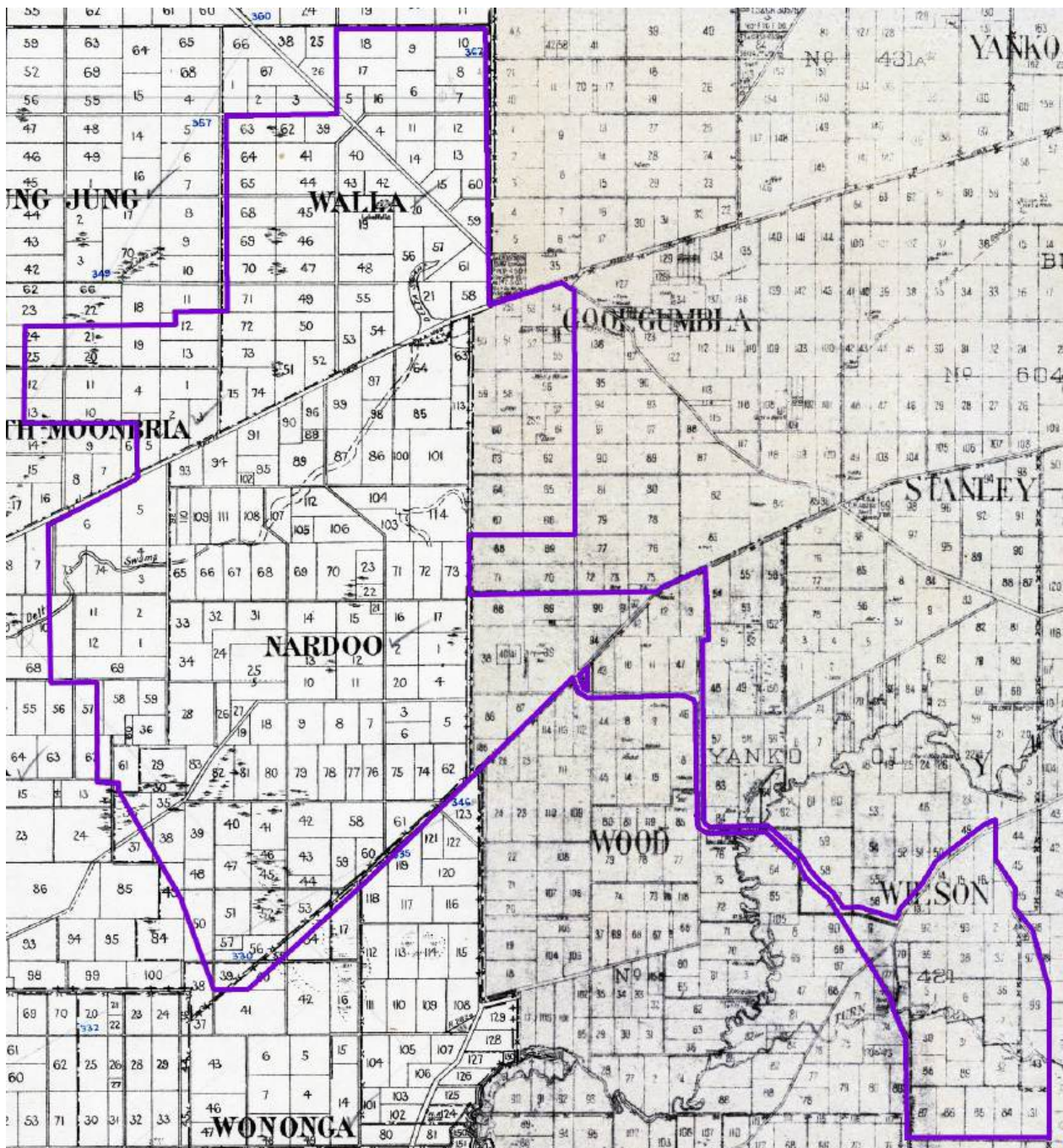


Figure 4-8. 1923 map of the Counties of Townsend and Urana, showing the approximate location of the Project area outlined in purple (Department of Lands 1923a; 1923b)

These maps show features such as roadways, swamps, waterways, and lakes in the County of Townsend, and waterways, public watering places, wells, walls, dams and bridges in the County of Urana. A dam and tank is situated within section 52, a well and whim within section 56, and dams within section 58 and 61, and a public watering place, called Mabin's Corner Well, adjacent to the Project area within the Parish of Goolumla; there is also a hut between sections 10 and 11, a house in section 12, a woolshed in section 38, a hut, a house and a well within section 39, and a travelling stock and cattle reserve is adjacent to Wilson's Bridge crossing of Yanko Creek within the Parish of Wood; and Bendigo Dam, situated on Turn Back Jimmy Creek, between sections 72 and 5 of the Parish of Wilson. Irrigation channels cut through a number of allotments, particularly between properties (refer to **Figure 4-8**).

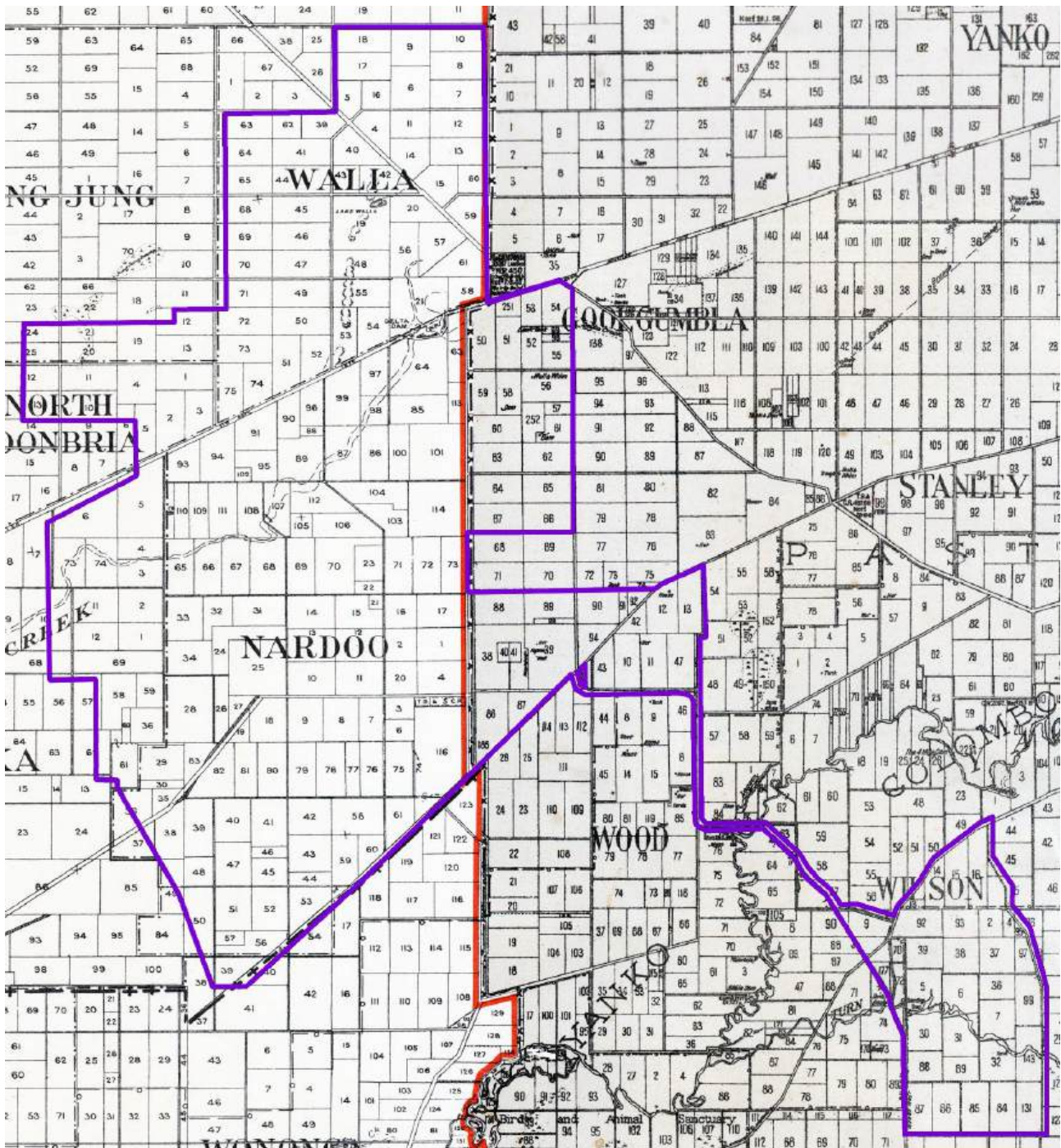


Figure 4-9 1953 map of the County of Urana and 1962 Of the County of Townsend, showing the approximate location of the Project area outlined in purple (Department of Lands 1953; 1962a)

The mapping of the Country of Urana from 1953 appears to be an exact replica of the 1923 mapping, with no obvious changes evident. However, the 1962 mapping of the County of Townsend shows limited changes, such as how parts of sections 3, 5, 6, 75, 74 and 62 of the Parish of Nardoo change sizes (with some allotments merging) to allow for the larger section 116 property with a travelling stock and cattle reserve immediately to its north. Otherwise, only differences in the waterways and swamps, and some irrigation channels, are noted (refer to **Figure 4-9**).

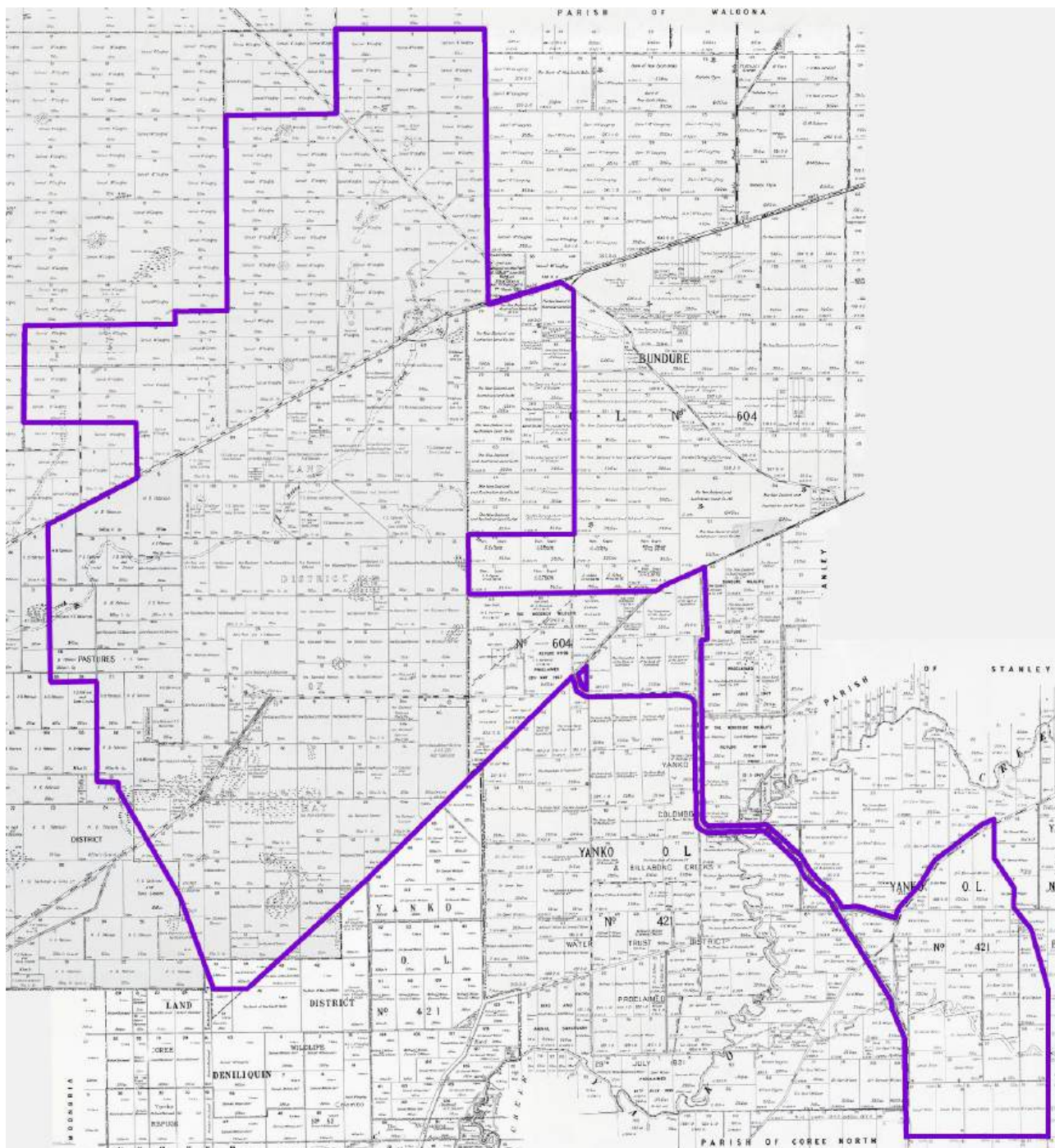


Figure 4-10 1950-1971 Parish mapping, showing the approximate location of the Project area outlined in purple (Department of Lands 1950; 1958a; 1958b; 1960; 1962b; 1963; 1964; 1968; 1969; 1970)

By 1950-1971, Parish mapping shows each of the allotments depicted in the County mapping, but with names of the original owners being attributed to each of them (Figure 4-10).

The allotments within the Project area in the Parishes of Jung Jung and North Moonbria are shown to have entirely been first owned by Samuel McCaghey. Several features are shown on the Parish of Jung Jung, including swampland (sections 20, 21 and 22), and Gum Lagoon (at the intersection of sections 11, 12 and 18). Within the Parish of North Moonbria, features include polygonum swamp (within section 13), and a small swamp (in section 11).

McCaghey also owned the vast majority of land within the Parish of Walla, excepting two allotments off Goolgumbra Road owned by James Wilson, and a water reserve along Mabins Well Road. Features in the Parish of Walla include swamps (between section 4, the roadway and section 6; within section 19; between sections 62 and 63; between sections 46 and 69; between sections 47 and 70; and at the intersection of sections 51, 73 and 74), and sand hills (between sections 11 and 14; between sections 19 and 42; crossing sections 48, 55 and 53; and between sections 52 and 53), Lake Walla in which a tank is depicted (within section 19), part of Detta Creek (running from the water reserve on the south side of Mabins Well Road and through sections 21, 56 and 57), and several tanks in and around the water reserve.

To the south of Mabins Well Road, within the Parish of Euroka, the majority of the land is owned by HB Paterson, with fewer allotments being owned by John Reid and AS Balcombe, and FS Falkiner and Sons, and two single allotments, one owned by James Blackwood, JJ Clarke and HB Paterson, and the other by HB Blackwood. Euroka map, including three tanks adjacent to Detta Creek (two in sections 10 and one in section 3), and a dam (in section 10).

In the Parish of Nardoo, the subdivisions are noted under a variety of owners. These include land owned by FS Falkiner and Sons Limited, by James Blackwood, JJ Clarke and Hew Blackwood (HB) Paterson, by Corneles Van der Maal, by John Reed and AS Balcombe, by Hew Blackwood Paterson, and a single allotment owned by Henry Jukes and Millicent Watkins. Delta Creek is shown to flow across the Parish (sections 65, 66, 111, 67, 108, 68, 107, 89, 112, 87, 86, 98, 97 and 64, into the water reserve, then into a swamp within section 63). Other swamps occur across the Parish (between sections 109 and 110, within sections 15, 21, 22, 23 and 70, in section 73, between sections 1 and 17, at the intersections of sections 10, 11, 12 and 13, sections 25, 27 and 18, section 79, sections 38, 39, 49 and 48, sections 46, 45 and 52, and section 53), with a large swath of swampland crossing multiple allotments in the southeast corner of this Parish, particularly along Moonbria Road, where it runs along a southwest/northeast alignment. An unnamed waterway also runs through a small section of the Parish (sections 114, 104, 103 and 72). Dams are shown along waterways (sections 107, 114, and within the water reserve), as are a number of tanks (including within sections 87, 97, 64 and 104). Other features include tanks (sections 20, 23, 24, 26, 29, 45, 65, 76, 81, 84, 91, 99, 101 and 110), a whim and well (section 89), a well (section 49), a woolshed (section 25, near Moonbria Road), and a homestead complex and tank 7 (section 28).

Only two allotments within the Parish of Wononga are within the Project area. Both these allotments were shown as being owned by Hew B (HB) Paterson. No features are shown within these two parcels of land within the Project area.

Within the Parish of Goolgumbra, each of the allotments within the Project area was depicted as being owned by the New Zealand and Australian Land Company Limited (of Glasgow). One of the few features depicted, other than roadways, includes a dam (within section 58). The Mabins Corner Well public watering place is present adjacent to the Project area to the north of the New Zealand and Australian Land Company Limited land. This public watering place is at the intersection of Mabins Well Road and Wilson Road. The allotment is noted shown as a travelling stock and cattle reserve, and was placed under Pastures Protection Board control on 7 March 1903 before being gazetted on 26 June 1903.

Land within the Parish of Wood within the Project area included several Homestead Grants. These were recorded as having been given to ME Moreland for sections 88, 89 and 93, to WA Mackie for sections 90, 94 and 92, to John Macrae for sections 38, 40 and 41, to TR Moreland for section 39, and to John Ryan Jr for sections 86, 87 and 185. Much of this land appears to have subsequently become part of the Woodside Wildlife Refuge on 12 May 1967. The land to the east of this Home Grants area, over an unnamed roadway, is primarily owned by the Corporation of the Bank of Australasia, with one allotment owned by Sir Samuel Wilson, another by Elizabeth Dalgeish, and a third by John Jones. No features are detailed on this map within the Project area, outside of roadways and Wilsons Bridge over Yanko Creek. However, a travelling stock and cattle reserve is shown immediately adjacent to the Project area in the south, on the west side of Yanko Creek.

The mapping of the Parish of Wilson shows that the Project area runs along a roadway over Yanko Creek in the southeast, until the smaller southeast portion of the Project area widens to encompass a number of allotments. This land is primarily shown as having been owned by Sir Samuel Wilson, with several allotments having been owned by WC and CC Wilson, and CC Wilson. Other than Yanko and Turn Back Jimmy Creek (which forms the southern border of the Parish of Wilson within the Project area), the only other feature within the Project area comprises irrigation channels (running between sections 64 (and 17) and 58; between sections 57, 56, and 91 in the north and sections 90 and 9 in the south; and through sections 70 and 72).

Finally, within the Parish of Jerilderie North, the majority of the allotments within the Project area are shown to have been owned by Samuel Wilson. Two allotments in the east were owned by WC and CC Wilson. The only features depicted, beyond Turn Back Jimmy Creek, comprise several closed roads are shown between some of these properties within the Project area.

The majority of the landowners across the Project area thereby comprised large swaths of land in the hands of several people or companies. Individuals who purchased large swaths of land within the Project area include Sir Samuel McCaghey (1835–1919, Irish-born pastoralist and philanthropist who first purchased a third share of a station in the Riverina area in 1860 (National Library of Australia 1976)) and Sir Samuel Wilson (1832–1895, Irish-born pastoralist and politician, who first purchased a run at the confluence of the Wimmera River and Yarriambiack Creek in the Wimmera region in 1845 (Blake 1976)). Several individuals also appear to have bought up much of the land as groups, including Hew Blackwood Paterson (or Patterson), James Blackwood and JJ Clarke, and John Reed and AS Balcombe. Companies include FS Falkiner and Sons (which was formed by pastoralist Franc Sadleir Falkiner in 1899 and specialised in livestock production, including a stud farm and a genetic sourcing service for wool sheep (Australian Food & Agriculture Company Limited 2022; Bloomberg 2022; Patenall 1972)), New Zealand and Australian Land Company Limited (which was formed in Glasgow in 1862 by 17 individuals with land interests in New Zealand and Australia, and eventually became the largest woolgrower in Australia prior to World War II; all its stations were sold after its takeover by Dalgety and New Zealand Loan Ltd in 1968 (National Library of Australia 1976)), and the Corporation of the Bank of Australasia (who are mentioned in *NSW Government Gazette Notices* as being property ownership between 1906 and 1975, and who were in operation as a bank from at least 1844 (*The Sydney Morning Herald*, 1 October 1844, p. 2)). Features across the Project area, not including waterways, water bodies and roadways, include typical rural features such as wells, dams, tanks and travelling stock and cattle reserves, along with homestead complexes and woolsheds.

Due to the lack of features across the Project area, as a large number of features would typically be expected from small farms, in combination with the large amount of recurring original owner details, it is likely that much of the subdivisions within the Project area were used by previous owners as part of their large pastoral stations. This seems to be consistent with modern land use, as evidenced by the large properties owned by the current landowners across the Project area.

4.1.5 Historical themes

Historical context provides a framework with which to understand local site histories. It is also used to establish the significance of the historical values associated with particular sites, making it easier to understand the history of the site as it is seen through the lens of the broader histories of both Australia and NSW.

Historical themes have been established by the Heritage Council of NSW (Heritage Council of NSW 2001) and the Australian Heritage Commission (Australian Heritage Commission 2001). Relevant themes for the study area are outlined in **Table 4-1**.

Table 4-1 Relevant historical themes for the study area

Australian theme (Australian Heritage Commission, 2001)	NSW theme (Heritage Council of NSW, 2001)	Local theme	Site types
Developing local, regional and national economies / Surveying the continent	Exploration	Activities associated with making places previously unknown to a cultural group known to them.	Explorers' route, marked tree, camp site, explorer's journal, artefacts collected on an expedition, captain's log, surveyor's notebook, mountain pass, water source, Aboriginal trade route, landing site, map
Developing local, regional and national economies / Promoting settlement	Pastoralism	Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use.	Pastoral station, shearing shed, slaughter yard, stud book, photos of prize-winning stock, homestead, pastoral landscape, common, fencing, grassland, well, water trough, freezer boat shipwreck, wool store.
Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use	Pastoral stations, homesteads, pastoral landscapes, grasslands, and wool stores
Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure	Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal.	Fence, survey mark, subdivision pattern, land title document, boundary hedge, stone wall, shelterbelt, cliff, river, seawall, rock engravings, shelters & habitation sites, cairn, survey mark, trig station, colonial/state border markers.
Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)	Transport	Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements.	Railway station, highway, lane, train, ferry, wharf, tickets, carriage, dray, stock route, canal, bridge, footpath, aerodrome, barge, harbour, lighthouse, shipwreck, canal, radar station, toll gate, horse yard, coach stop.

4.2 Physical context

4.2.1 Historical heritage register search

Historical heritage items identified on the relevant historical heritage registers and schedules within the study area, including the visual impact study area, are presented in **Table 4-2** and mapped on **Figure 4-11**.

There is only one identified historical heritage item which is listed on the SHR and the Jerilderie LEP – the Yanko Station Store (SHR 02439, LEP I19), located 6.5 kilometres from a WTG.

Table 4-2 Results of historical heritage register searches

Place name	Register	Listing number	Address	Suburb	LGA	Significance level
The Yanko Store / The Yanko Station Store	SHR	02039	1063 Kidman Way, Jerilderie, NSW, 2716	Jerilderie	Murrumbidgee	State
	Jerilderie LEP 2012	I19	1063 Kidman Way, Jerilderie, NSW, 2716	Jerilderie	Murrumbidgee	Local

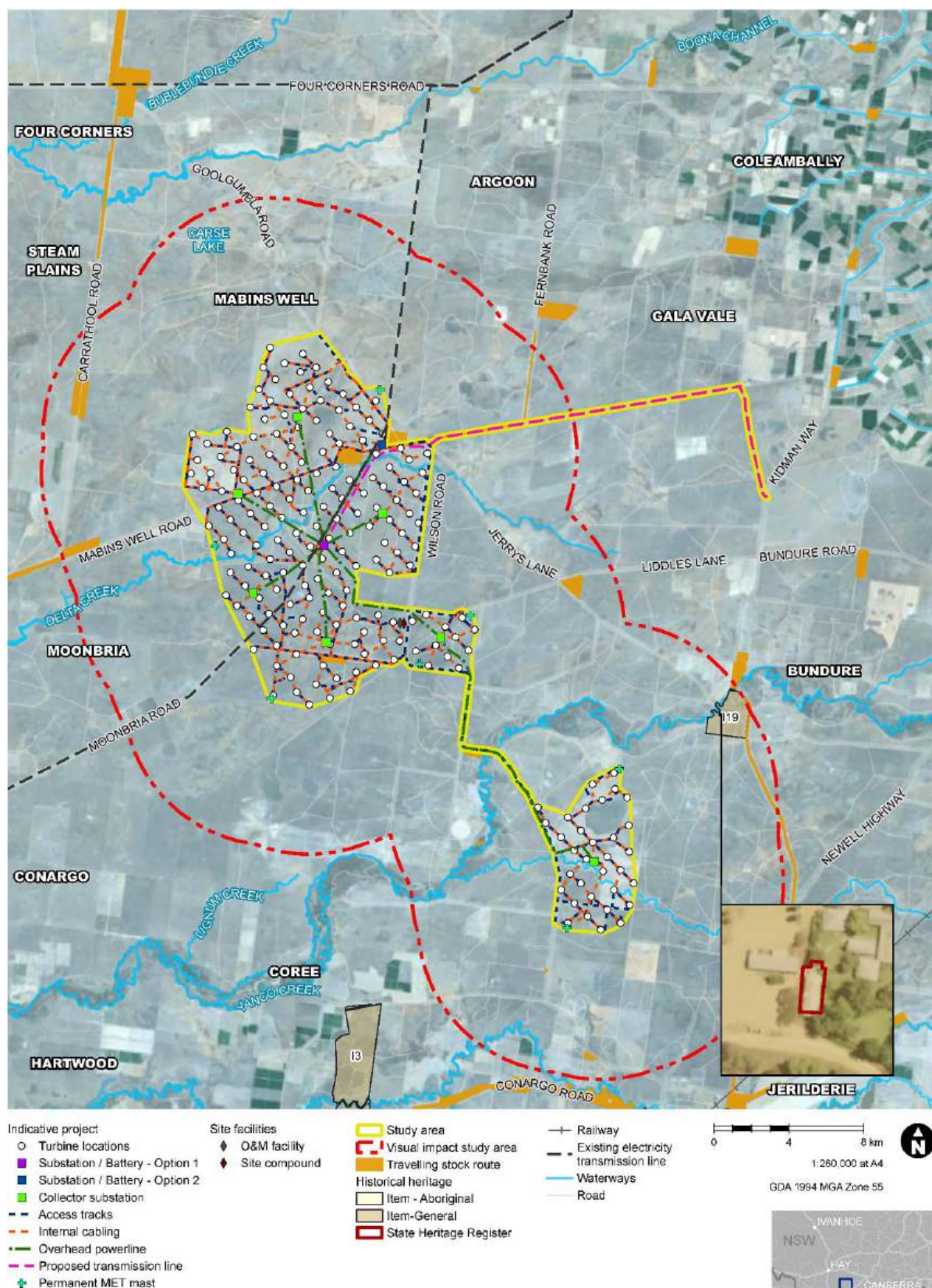


Figure 4-11 Historical heritage within the study area, visual impact study area and wider vicinity

4.2.2 Local heritage studies and previous heritage assessments

There are no local heritage studies of relevance to the study area.

Contact was made with the relevant local councils to establish what information was available. However, it appears that no local heritage studies have been undertaken or available to review. There are no heritage assessments available for any overlapping or nearby projects at this time.

4.2.3 Identification of potential historical heritage items

Based on desktop assessment and field survey, 45 potential historical heritage items were identified. These are listed in **Table 4-3** below.

Included within this list are a number of dwellings located within the study area and more widely within the visual impact study area were also identified (as part of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)) as being of relevance for potential visual impacts arising from the project. The desktop assessment identified the dwellings (point 29 to point 45) identified on **Figure 4-11** as locations of historic heritage potential for assessment during the field survey.

4.3 Field survey results

Field survey was carried out on foot and from vehicle from 1 to 4 May 2022 and 18 to 22 July 2022, in accordance with the methodology outlined in **Chapter 3**.

One known heritage item and 45 potential historical heritage items identified as part of the desktop study were investigated on foot during the field survey and are summarised in **Table 4-3** (also refer to **Figure 4-12**).

Sites subject to field survey that did not have any potential heritage features, are not further assessed. Those with the potential to be heritage items or local or state significance were subject to detailed significance assessment. These are listed, along with the one listed heritage item, in **Table 4-5** and **Figure 4-13**. The significance assessment for these items is presented in **Appendix A**.

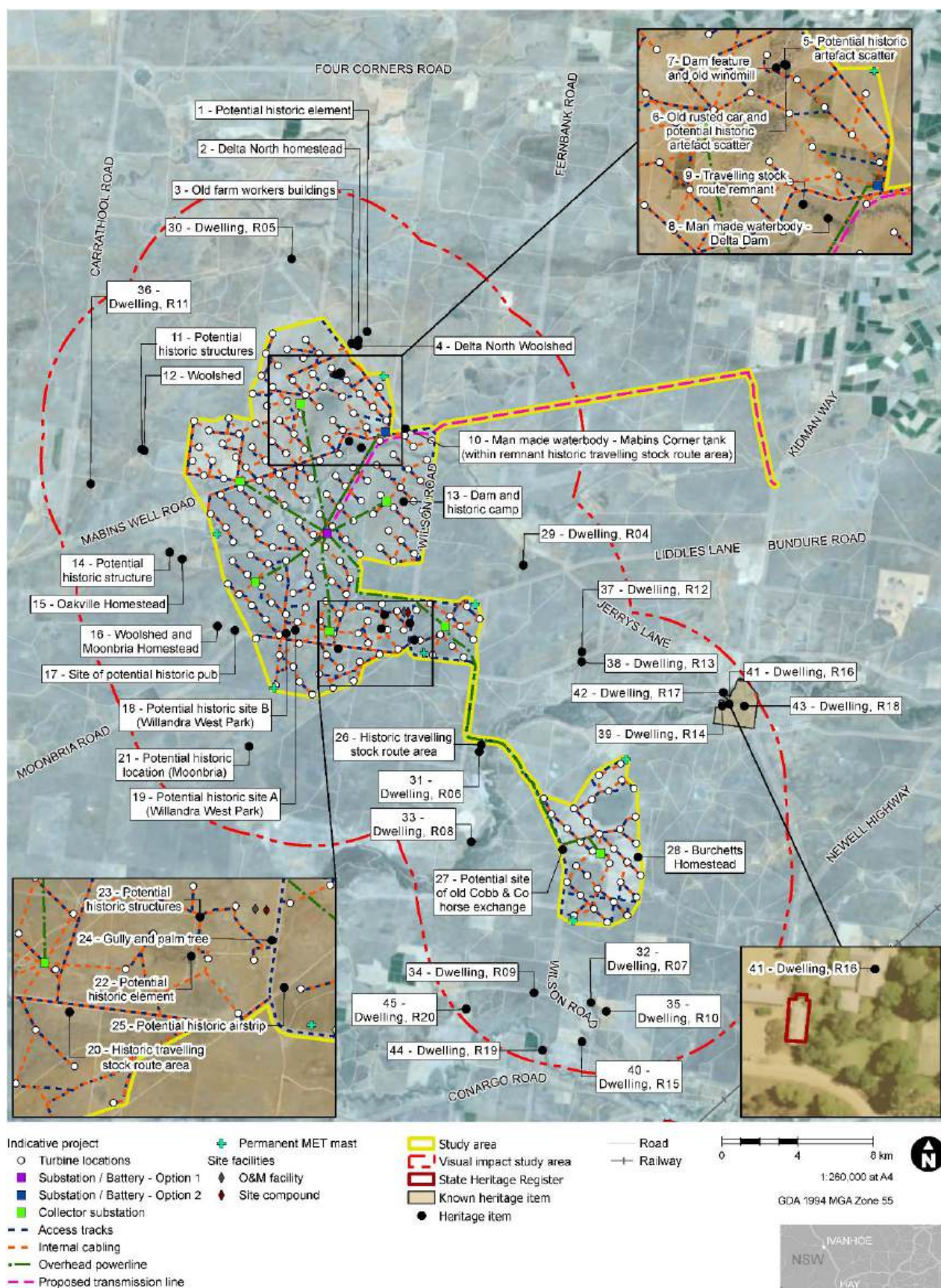














Figure 4-12 Potential heritage identified prior to or during the field survey – within the study area and visual impact study area




Table 4-3 Potential heritage identified prior to or during the field survey – within the study area

Point number (Figure 4-12)	Type/Identification	Description	Representative photograph
Points 5 and 6	Potential historic artefact scatter	<p>Located adjacent to a man made dam. Old rusted car (make unknown) and potential historic artefact scatter surrounding. Noted near car and photographed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old timber elements • Scrap metal from unknown source • Small number of scattered broken bricks • Old broken glass bottles and what appears to be medicine bottles (age unknown but design seems to match 1920s/1930s). <p>A significance assessment and archaeological assessment has been undertaken in Appendix A (refer to A.5).</p>	
Point 7	Dam feature and old windmill	<p>Dam near an old camp of some kind. May be similar age but unknown when the dam was dug out. Modern concrete water culvert located along western side of dam. Old windmill located along the eastern side of the dam.</p> <p>No evidence of heritage features or archaeological potential.</p> <p>Given simple basic nature of the structures, they are not considered to be of heritage potential and therefore has not been assessed further.</p>	
Point 8	Delta Dam – man made water body	<p>Man made water body/dam</p> <p>Age unknown. Established gum trees surround down by the water level.</p> <p>No evidence of heritage features or archaeological potential. Not considered to be a potential heritage item and therefore not considered to require further assessment.</p>	

Point number (Figure 4-12)	Type/Identification	Description	Representative photograph
Point 9	Historic travelling stock route area	Irregular shaped historic stock route area adjacent south to Mabins Well Road. No evidence of heritage features or archaeological potential. Not considered to be a potential heritage item and therefore not considered to require further assessment.	
Point 10	Mabins Corner Tank and Historic travelling stock route area	Constructed water body/dam. Age unknown. Located within an area of historic travelling stock route. No evidence of heritage features or archaeological potential. Not considered to be a potential heritage item and has not been further assessed.	
Point 13	Potential remains of historic camp	Old rusted car (make unknown) and potential historic camp. Noted in the locale: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old timber elements, • Sheet metal scrap, • Small number of scattered broken bricks throughout the site, • Broken glass bottles e.g. beer, coca cola (age unknown), • Old medicine bottles (entire and broken shards) – age unknown but design seems to match c1920s/1930s, • Rusted iron bed head (appears c1930s by design), • Old metal scrap barrel/iron bars/pipe/, • Old iron vice, • Ceramic shards e.g. plates, 	

Point number (Figure 4-12)	Type/Identification	Description	Representative photograph
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old tin plate (not corroded), • Old iron car springs, • Old iron elements potentially from a horse drawn sulky (cart) – age unknown • Old iron spoon fragment (appears 1930s). <p>A significance assessment and archaeological assessment has been undertaken in Appendix A (refer to A.6).</p>	
Point 18	Willandra-West Park property: Potential historic site B	<p>Identified scatter of building materials including red bricks (do not appear to be handmade) with cement mortar attached, cement, scrap metal, broken glass.</p> <p>Other objects related to residential use that were identified include old glass bottles, remains of a number of shoes, plastic kitchen brush.</p> <p>Located in close proximity to the building materials scatter is a concrete water tank and dried up dam/gully with rusted scrap metal within.</p> <p>Given the apparent age of the building materials (post 1960s) it is not considered to be of heritage potential and has not been further assessed.</p>	
Point 19	Willandra-West Park property: Potential historic site A	<p>Corrugated iron sheet half dome shed. Age unknown. Appears to be some kind of machinery workshop/garage. Condition is poor and the interior is open to the elements. Located in close proximity to this is a corrugated iron, timber, steel shed with a tractor in it. Condition appears poor.</p> <p>Given simple basic nature of the structure, it is not considered to be of heritage potential and has not been further assessed.</p>	

Point number (Figure 4-12)	Type/Identification	Description	Representative photograph
Point 20	Historic travelling stock route area	<p>Rectangular shaped remnant stock area located along the southern side of Moonbria Road.</p> <p>No evidence of heritage features or archaeological potential. Not considered to be a potential heritage item and therefore not considered to require further assessment.</p>	
Point 22	Potential historic element	<p>Pre 1958 corrugated iron sheet shed with farm machinery inside.</p> <p>Given simple basic nature of the structure, it is not considered to be of heritage potential.</p>	
Point 23	Potential historic structures	<p>Collection of buildings and structures including corrugated iron and steel sheds, water tanks, steel sheep pens. The larger structures pre date 1958.</p> <p>May be of historic interest but not considered likely to reach the threshold for consideration as a potential heritage item given the basic and generic nature of the outbuildings. Not considered to require further assessment.</p>	

Point number (Figure 4-12)	Type/Identification	Description	Representative photograph
Point 24	Gully and Palm tree	Identified in the field. Introduced species (palm tree) is evidence of European use of the land. Unable to confirm if the gully is artificial or naturally formed. No other physical evidence of potential heritage features identified. May be of historic interest but not considered to reach the threshold for consideration as a potential heritage item. Not considered to require further assessment.	
Point 25	Potential historic airstrip	Located behind a dam/water tank that is on Crown Land. Unable to see physical evidence of an airstrip. Area appears to be relatively flat and either naturally open (without vegetation) or cleared. Fenced area. No evidence of heritage features or archaeological potential. Not considered to be a potential heritage item and therefore not considered to require further assessment.	
Point 26	Historic travelling stock route area	Remnant historic travelling stock route area located along Wilson Road (southern side) just west of Yanco Creek bridge. No historic elements identified. Not considered to require further assessment.	N/A
Point 27	Willandra Wells Yanco property: Potential site of old Cobb & Co horse exchange	This location was identified in the field by the property owner who accompanied Jacobs consultants to the site. Located along the western property boundary adjacent to Wilson Road. Evidenced by scattered building materials, and artefacts including a potential horse trough, and partially buried brick and metal/iron fragments, protruding from what looks like a slightly mounded area. The bricks at this location look similar in colour, material and form to the bricks at Moonbria Homestead.	















Point number (Figure 4-12)	Type/Identification	Description	Representative photograph
		A significance assessment and archaeological assessment has been undertaken in Appendix A (refer to A.7).	
Point 28	Willandra Wells Yanco property: Burchetts Homestead	<p>C late 1950s/early 1960s cottage. Fibro walls, corrugated iron (roof), timber boards, concrete steps construction.</p> <p>Now in derelict condition and abandoned with a thicket of vegetation surrounding the building.</p> <p>Adjacent to the ruins of the house is the remains of an old timber/corrugated iron shed.</p> <p>Located within the study area.</p> <p>Appears to date post 1950s -60s and is not considered likely to be a heritage item. Not considered to require further assessment.</p>	 




Table 4-4 Potential heritage identified prior to or during the field survey – within the visual impact study area




Point number (Figure 4-12)	Type/Identification	Description	Representative photograph
I19	The Yanko Store/The Yanko Station Store	<p>The store is a late-Victorian style rural outbuilding that is part of The Yanko homestead group.</p> <p>The heritage item is located within the visual impact study area. It is State Heritage listed.</p> <p>A significance assessment is provided in Appendix A (refer to A.1).</p>	
Point 1	Potential historic element	<p>Historic rubbish dump, age unknown. Appears to still be in active use.</p> <p>No evidence of heritage features or archaeological potential. Not considered to be a potential heritage item and has not been further assessed.</p>	
Point 2	Delta North homestead	<p>C1950s earliest. Weatherboard, corrugated iron roof, brick undercroft construction. Appears to be original exterior.</p> <p>Corrugated iron and timber shed / garage located adjacent (north) to the dwelling (second photo). Given simple basic nature of the structure, it is not considered to be of heritage potential and has not been assessed further.</p> <p>The dwelling building has been assessed as part of the Delta North homestead group/complex. The significance assessment is provided in Appendix A (refer to A.4).</p>	



Point number (Figure 4-12)	Type/Identification	Description	Representative photograph
			
Point 2	Farm sheds and water tank	<p>Element identified in the field.</p> <p>Corrugated iron and steel farm sheds (storing hay) and raised water tank. Appear not to be of recent construction and are not considered for further assessment.</p>	
Point 2	Farm buildings - various.	<p>Collection of farm activity related buildings. Located in close proximity to the homestead dwelling. Includes garages, Recent build demountables erected to house farm workers and a house the property owners use when visiting.</p> <p>Not considered to be a potential heritage item and therefore has not been further assessed.</p>	




Point number (Figure 4-12)	Type/Identification	Description	Representative photograph
Point 3	Old farm workers buildings	<p>Two small structures with three simple rooms in each. No inbuilt amenities e.g. bathrooms. Potentially used as historic farm hand/workers accommodation.</p> <p>The structure on the southern side appears to be of older construction with weatherboard walls with red brick chimney. Concrete verandah slab. Timber verandah deck removed. Has a verandah along both eastern and western sides.</p> <p>The structure on the northern side looks to be more recent and appears to be a corrugated iron (walls and roof) replica of the other. Fibro interior walls with formed timber supports – verandah posts.</p> <p>A concrete slab with red brick chimney base is located adjacent to the built elements, this may have been a third building.</p> <p>These buildings have been assessed as part of the Delta North homestead group/complex. The significance assessment is provided in Appendix A (refer to A.4).</p>	
Point 4	Woolshed	<p>Element identified in the field.</p> <p>Delta Woolshed located in the vicinity of the Delta North homestead. Concrete slab and steel footings, glass louvre windows, corrugated iron walls and roof.</p> <p>Not considered to be a potential heritage item due to modern construction and materials and therefore not assessed further.</p>	




Point number (Figure 4-12)	Type/Identification	Description	Representative photograph
Point 11	Potential historic structures – grouping of buildings	<p>Number of small buildings/structures in close proximity and varying states of disrepair/dereliction. All abandoned and no longer in use.</p> <p>Appears to include an old school, some residential buildings and a shed/open garage with a historic timber wheat wagon/cart in situ (in a state of disrepair). Other potential datable elements in the locale include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hills Hoist (invented 1945), Old rusted car – potentially c1920s/30s, Old shoe and a book in the potential old school building – dated to 1923. <p>Assessed as part of the Waringah homestead group/complex. The significance assessment is provided in Appendix A (refer to A.3).</p>	 
Point 12	Woolshed	<p>Historic woolshed. Appears to be constructed in two parts – older section (eastern end) looks to be constructed of timber/ corrugated iron. Possibly dated turn of the 20th century (c1910). Apparent later addition constructed with flat roof, corrugated iron sheeting/steel, louvre windows (first two photos). A tall open walled shed of steel and corrugated iron construction is located adjacent to woolshed (third photo). Given the likely age and simple basic nature of the structure, it is not considered to be of heritage potential and has not been assessed further.</p> <p>The woolshed building has been assessed as part of the Waringah homestead group/complex. The significance assessment is provided in Appendix A (refer to A.3).</p>	



Point number (Figure 4-12)	Type/Identification	Description	Representative photograph
			 
Point 14	Potential historic structure - Oakville woolshed	Oakville Woolshed. Likely to have been built at the same time or after the homestead. Corrugated iron, steel, concrete, timber construction. The current owner has undertaken renovations to the building including the replacement of internal and external fabric. Given the age of the building and construction materials and method it is not considered likely to be a heritage item and is not further assessed.	




Point number (Figure 4-12)	Type/Identification	Description	Representative photograph
Point 15	Oakville homestead	<p>C1940s residential building (homestead). Original form remains readable but the building has been comprehensively renovated in 2011 by the current owner, including replacement of internal and external fabric.</p> <p>It is therefore not considered likely to be a heritage item is not further assessed.</p>	
Point 16	Moonbria homestead	<p>Large historic homestead building with wraparound verandah. C1860s-1880s. Includes living areas, a ballroom and servants' quarters. Red brick and timber construction with a corrugated iron roof. Still in use as a dwelling. Variety of substantial outbuildings in the vicinity.</p> <p>This building has been assessed as part of the Moonbria homestead group/complex. The significance assessment is provided in Appendix A (refer to A.2).</p>	
Point16	Moonbria woolshed	<p>Historic woolshed c1860s – 18880s. Timber and iron structure. Some timbers appear to be axe cut. Appears relatively intact inside. Red brick paving the rear outside pens. It is still a working woolshed – see photo of the latest wool collected ready to be shipped off.</p> <p>This building has been assessed as part of the Moonbria homestead group/complex. The significance assessment is provided in Appendix A (refer to A.2).</p>	




Point number (Figure 4-12)	Type/Identification	Description	Representative photograph
Point 17	Site of potential historic pub	<p>Red brick and other artefact scatter such as ceramic shards, broken glass bottles, metal scrap, which may be related to early land uses on the property (according to oral history from the current land owner this may have been an old pub).</p> <p>This site has been assessed as part of the Moonbria homestead group/complex. The significance assessment is provided in Appendix A (refer to A.2).</p>	
Point 21	Potential historic location	<p>Potential historic building/structure within worked/landscaped area. Located near a dam at the southern corner of the Moonbria property. Appears pre 1961. Unable to visit due to access restrictions and unable to find evidence of heritage features or archaeological potential. Therefore has not been assessed further</p>	N/A
Point 29	Dwelling (R04)	<p>Privately owned property that is not associated with/part of the Project. This property is located within the visual impact study area and therefore limited to viewing from the public realm (road). Given it was not possible to sight any built structures on this property it was not possible to identify or assess potential for significance. No further assessment undertaken.</p>	


Point number (Figure 4-12)	Type/Identification	Description	Representative photograph
Point 30	Dwelling (R05)	<p>Privately owned property that is not associated with/part of the Project.</p> <p>Goolgumbla Station homestead group. Unable to see any of the buildings from the public domain however research indicates that this property may have some historic significance.</p> <p>Potential heritage item. Further assessment undertaken. Significance assessment included in Appendix A (refer to A.8).</p>	
Point 31	Dwelling (R06)	<p>Partially sighted from the public road – Wilson Road. Unable to determine age of buildings. Privately owned property that is not associated with/part of the Project.</p> <p>This property is located within the visual impact study area and therefore limited to viewing from the public realm (road). Given it was not possible to sight any built structures on this property it was not possible to identify or assess potential for significance. No further assessment undertaken.</p>	
Point 32	Dwelling (R07)	<p>Partially sighted from the public road – Wilson Road. Unable to determine age of buildings. Dwelling appears to be c1980. Privately owned property that is not associated with/part of the Project.</p> <p>Unable to assess for potential heritage, but given the likely recent date of the structures, it is not considered likely to be a potential heritage item. No further assessment undertaken.</p>	

Point number (Figure 4-12)	Type/Identification	Description	Representative photograph
Point 33	Dwelling (R08)	<p>Partially sighted from the public road – Milthorpes Lane. Unable to determine age of buildings. Privately owned property that is not associated with/part of the Project.</p> <p>Unable to assess for potential heritage, but given the likely recent date of the structures, it is not considered likely to be a potential heritage item. No further assessment undertaken.</p>	
Point 34	Dwelling (R09)	<p>Single storey dwelling house with hipped roof and covered verandah. Yellow brick and green tiled roof construction. Appears relatively contemporary in design and build c1980s onwards.</p> <p>Privately owned property that is not associated with/part of the Project.</p> <p>RFS Shed located adjacent to the dwelling house.</p> <p>Sighted and confirmed not to be of heritage potential. No further assessment undertaken.</p>	
Point 35	Dwelling (R10)	<p>Unable to view any buildings/structures from the public road – Wilson Road. Unable to determine age of buildings.</p> <p>Privately owned property that is not associated with/part of the Project.</p> <p>This property is located within the visual impact study area and therefore limited to viewing from the public realm (road). Given it was not possible to sight any built structures on this property it was not possible to identify or assess potential for significance. No further assessment undertaken.</p>	

Point number (Figure 4-12)	Type/Identification	Description	Representative photograph
Point 36	Dwelling (R11)	<p>Unable to view any buildings/structures from the public road – Carthool Road. Unable to determine age of buildings.</p> <p>Privately owned property that is not associated with/part of the Project.</p> <p>This property is located within the visual impact study area and therefore limited to viewing from the public realm (road). Given it was not possible to sight any built structures on this property it was not possible to identify or assess potential for significance. No further assessment undertaken.</p>	
Point 37	Dwelling (R12)	<p>Privately owned property that is not associated with/part of the Project.</p> <p>This property is located within the visual impact study area and therefore limited to viewing from the public realm (road). Given it was not possible to sight any built structures on this property it was not possible to identify or assess potential for significance. No further assessment undertaken.</p>	
Point 38	Dwelling (R13)	<p>Privately owned property that is not associated with/part of the Project.</p> <p>This property is located within the visual impact study area and therefore limited to viewing from the public realm (road). Given it was not possible to sight any built structures on this property it was not possible to identify or assess potential for significance. No further assessment undertaken.</p>	N/A

Point number (Figure 4-12)	Type/Identification	Description	Representative photograph
Point 39	Dwelling (R14)	<p>Single storey hipped roof dwelling. Yellow brick and corrugated iron roof construction. Appears fairly contemporary in design.</p> <p>Within the property boundary (and listing curtilage) of Yanko Station including the State heritage listed item 'The Yanko Station Store'.</p> <p>While this building is within the heritage curtilage of The Yanko Store, it does not contribute to that place's significance and is therefore not considered further in this assessment.</p>	
Point 40	Dwelling (R15)	<p>Privately owned property that is not associated with/part of the Project.</p> <p>Unable to assess for potential heritage, but given the likely recent date of the structures, it is not considered likely to be a potential heritage item. No further assessment undertaken.</p>	
Point 41	Dwelling (R16)	<p>Yanko homestead, adjacent to the heritage listed building.</p> <p>Within the property boundary (and listing curtilage) of Yanko Store including the State heritage listed item 'The Yanko Station Store'.</p> <p>Unable to get closer due to the building being an actively used dwelling and outside of the Project area/privacy reasons.</p> <p>Given the significance of the Yanko Store building and the likely historical association of the adjacent homestead, further assessment is undertaken (Section 6.3.1).</p>	

Point number (Figure 4-12)	Type/Identification	Description	Representative photograph
Point 42	Dwelling (R17)	<p>Small dwelling that is currently lived in. Limited visibility.</p> <p>Within the property boundary (and listing curtilage) of Yanko Station including the State heritage listed item 'The Yanko Station Store'.</p> <p>While this building is within the heritage curtilage of The Yanko Station Store, it does not contribute to that place's significance and is therefore not considered further in this assessment.</p>	
Point 43	Dwelling (R18)	<p>Small single storey hipped roof cottage with verandah.</p> <p>Within the property boundary (and listing curtilage) of Yanko Store including the State heritage listed item 'The Yanko Station Store'.</p> <p>While this building is within the heritage curtilage of The Yanko Store, it does not contribute to that place's significance and is therefore not considered further in this assessment.</p>	
Point 44	Dwelling (R19)	<p>Privately owned property that is not associated with/part of the Project.</p> <p>This property is located within the visual impact study area and therefore limited to viewing from the public realm (road). Given it was not possible to sight any built structures on this property it was not possible to identify or assess potential for significance. No further assessment undertaken</p>	

Point number (Figure 4-12)	Type/Identification	Description	Representative photograph
Point 45	Dwelling (R20)	<p>Privately owned property that is not directly associated with/part of the Project. However, the owner of this property owns the other 'Wilandra' properties that are included within the study area.</p> <p>The photograph pictured was taken from the public realm - Conargo Road. Although unable to photograph the dwelling (due to privacy reasons) this was sighted by Jacobs staff and confirmed to not to be of heritage potential. No further assessment undertaken.</p>	

Of the sites and items inspected during field survey, those that were considered potential heritage items and subject to further detailed significance assessment and archaeological assessment are listed in **Table 4-5** and shown in **Figure 4-13**.

Further details including item name, location, local government area, a detailed description, history and significance assessment are provided in **Appendix A**.

Table 4-5 Known and potential historical heritage items identified for significance assessment

Item number (Figure 4-13)	Name	Location / Point number (Figure 4-12)	Study area or visual impact study area	Description
1	The Yanko Station Store	1063 Kidman Way, Jerilderie, NSW, 2716 Point I19	Visual impact study area	Late-Victorian style rural outbuilding that is part of the Yanko Homestead group. State Heritage listed.
2	Moonbria Homestead group including Woolshed	Points 16, 17	Visual impact study area	Homestead group that includes large historic homestead building, Woolshed, associated farm buildings, site of potential historic pub.
3	Waringah Homestead group including Woolshed	Points 11, 12	Visual impact study area	Homestead group that includes a number of buildings/structures and a historic woolshed. Elements in various states of disrepair/dereliction.
4	Delta North homestead – group	Points 2 – 4	Visual impact study area	Homestead group that includes a C1950s weatherboard dwelling and associated farm buildings of a range of ages. Other potential elements of heritage significance include two small structures/farm hand/workers accommodation.
5	Potential historic artefact scatter	Points 5 and 6	Study area	Site of historic research/archaeological potential. Old rusted car and potential historic camp/artefact scatter

Item number (Figure 4-13)	Name	Location / Point number (Figure 4-12)	Study area or visual impact study area	Description
6	Potential remains of historic camp	Point 13	Study area	Site of historic research/archaeological potential. Old rusted car and potential historic camp/ /artefact scatter
7	Potential site of old Cobb & Co horse exchange	Point 27	Study area	Site of historic research/archaeological potential. Evidenced by scattered building materials, artefacts.
8	Goolgumbbla Station Homestead group	Point 30	Visual impact study area	Goolgumbbla Station homestead group which research indicates may have some historic significance. Unable to visit due to access restrictions

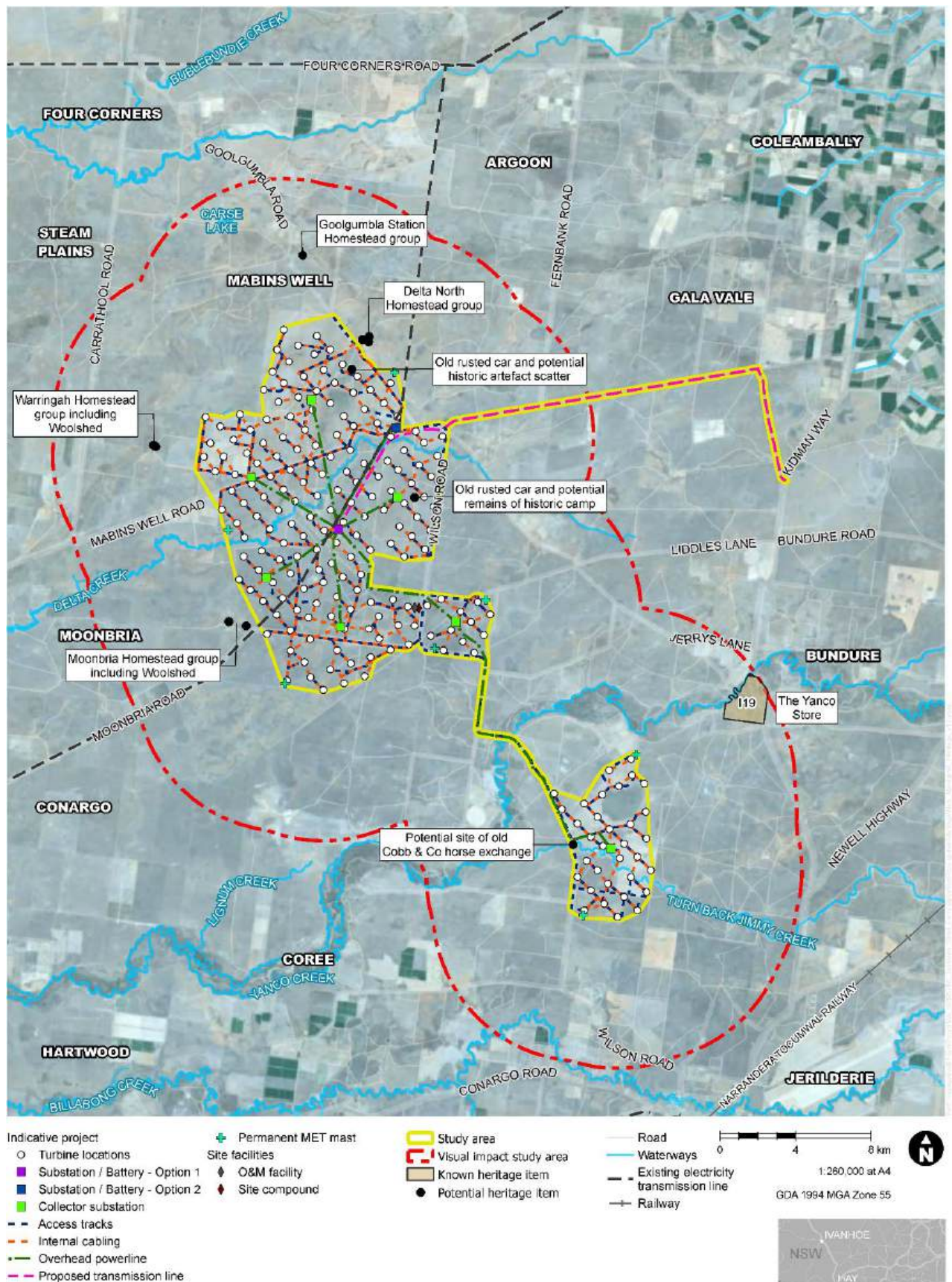


Figure 4-13 Known and potential heritage items inspected during field survey and subject to significance assessment

5. Significance assessment

A statement of significance has been provided for each of the known and potential heritage items identified within the study area and visual impact study area, identified during the field survey. These are summarised in **Table 5-1**. A detailed history, description, significance assessment and archaeological assessment (where required) is provided in **Appendix A**.

Table 5-1 Summary of heritage significance of heritage items

Item no	Item name	Statement of significance	Significance
1	The Yanko Station Store (SHR 02039)	The Yanko Station Store is of state significance for its historical, rarity and representative values. The Yanko Station Store has state historical significance for its ability to demonstrate, through its multifunctional nature, the various needs of late nineteenth century pastoral life. As major centres of rural life and employment, large stations such as The Yanko needed to be self-sufficient and provide a variety of facilities for their permanent and seasonal (shearing) workforces and passing travellers. The Yanko Station Store acted as a general store, accountant's and cashier's office, post and telegraph office, goal, livery, and storage space. In this manner it provided the key social, commercial, communication, and justice needs of this remote large station. Pastoral life is an important part of the state's cultural history and this item can demonstrate how the various facets of everyday life functioned in tough, remote conditions. The Yanko Station Store is a rare and representative example of this type of multifunctional pastoral building. Although stores were common on large stations during the nineteenth century, this item is uncommon due to the wide range of functions it served and its more permanent and expensive construction.	This heritage item is of State heritage significance .
2	Moonbria Homestead group including Woolshed	Moonbria Homestead group including woolshed demonstrates the evolution of the pastoral industry in New south Wales. The homestead group demonstrates the various needs of late nineteenth – early twentieth century pastoral life. The property demonstrates an association with a significant person in the history of the area, namely F. S. Falkiner, a well-known pioneer of the Australia sheep industry which was the predominant land use and an important economic driver during the latter half of the 19 th century into the 20 th century. The property has the potential to yield information about late 19 th century / early 20 th century pastoral life and sheep farming practices. The Moonbria Woolshed demonstrates the principal characteristics of sheep shearing establishments in rural NSW built in the 1880s and successively adapted to changing shearing technologies. The woolshed's aesthetic significance lies in that it is a well executed example of late 19 th century woolshed design, that incorporates and efficient process flow layout.	This heritage item is considered to meet the threshold for local heritage significance .

Item no	Item name	Statement of significance	Significance
3	Waringah Homestead group including Woolshed	The Waringah Homestead group including the Woolshed demonstrates the evolution of the pastoral industry in New south Wales. The homestead collective of buildings and the woolshed building are the product of a period of growth and change in land use patterns in this region of the Riverina. The homestead group demonstrates the various needs of late nineteenth – early twentieth century pastoral life such as the need to be a multifunctional complex providing services (as well as living accommodation) for the people living on site e.g. schooling for children. The property has the potential to yield information about late 19 th century / early 20 th century pastoral life and sheep farming practices. Waringah Homestead group including Woolshed demonstrates the principal characteristics of sheep shearing establishments in rural NSW built in the 1880s and successively adapted to changing shearing technologies.	This heritage item is considered to meet the threshold for local heritage significance .
4	Delta North Homestead – group	Delta North Homestead group may help to demonstrates the evolution of the pastoral industry in New south Wales and the various needs of twentieth century pastoral life. The integrity of the group has been degraded and is not considered to be complete as a complex. Given the age of the homestead (c1950s onward) it likely that this is not the original dwelling as the homestead. In addition, the Woolshed and the majority of other outbuildings are clearly contemporary in design and construction and not of historic significance. Two older structures (farm worker accommodations) identified on site are in poor condition and not likely to be of particular historic note. The property does not appear to have any particular aesthetic or architectural characteristics of note. The property may have potential to yield information about pastoral life and sheep farming practices, however given the identified age of the elements in the group this is likely to be limited to the mid to late 20 th century. It is not considered to be a good representative example of a Homestead group in this region.	This site <u>does not</u> meet the thresholds for either local or State heritage significance.
5	Potential historic artefact scatter	<p>The site is not associated with any particular event of note and although it may loosely represent the cultural identify of Australian stockmen and graziers, is unlikely to provide any significant material expression of that cultural identity. As the site has not been excavated or investigated, and its full extent and nature is unknown, it is presumed unlikely to embody any particular aesthetic or technical values.</p> <p>The site presents as a diffuse scatter of twentieth century artefacts and the remains of a mid-century car. The nature of the artefacts present suggests it may have been used as a temporary rest area and opportunistic dump site, rather than an established campsite. The apparent lack of meaningful archaeological material or stratification means that archaeological excavation is unlikely to enhance the existing body of knowledge or provide significant future research</p>	This site <u>does not</u> meet the thresholds for either local or State heritage significance.

Item no	Item name	Statement of significance	Significance
		opportunities. The site does not appear to contain any well-preserved or rare examples of technologies or occupations and was likely used only briefly (although potentially repeatedly). The remains at the site, although readily able to be interpreted, do not contain any particular demonstrations of the past and are simply by-products of general station operation.	
6	Potential remains of historic camp	'Potential remains of historic camp' is assessed to be of local significance for its archaeological research potential and ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains, related to its occupation as part of pastoral operations within Moonbria Station. Following further investigation, it may also hold aesthetic or technical values which would add to its significance. The site has the potential to yield historical and archaeological information which may include basic structural elements, rubbish dumps, cesspits and other material culture. It is not expected to have any associated wells or cisterns due to its proximity to one of the historical station tanks. The intactness and integrity of its archaeological potential cannot currently be determined, and archaeological investigation may provide further information. The site has the potential to demonstrate resourcing and reuse on a remote property through consideration of material goods such as glass and domestic tableware and functional goods such as tools and equipment. Archaeological investigation of the site has the potential to provide information that relates to the historical theme of Agriculture, which could contribute to our understanding of twentieth (and potentially nineteenth) century operation of pastoral stations such as Moonbria.	This heritage item is considered to meet the threshold for local heritage significance .
7	Willandra Wells Yanco property: Potential site of old Cobb & Co horse exchange	'Item 7: Potential site of old Cobb & Co horse exchange' is considered to be of local significance for its archaeological research potential, and potential aesthetic/technical significance. Further research and investigation is required in order to assess its associative values and ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains. The site may yield historical and archaeological information related to the establishment and operation of a wayside wine shanty and coach stop and may contain remnants such as footings, other structural elements, rubbish dumps, cesspits, stabling etc. Depending on the ease of access for water from Yanco Creek and Turn Back Jimmy Creek, there may or may not be water related features such as cisterns. The integrity and intactness of the archaeological potential cannot currently be determined, and archaeological investigation may provide further information. The site has the potential to illustrate the operation of the wine shanty and coach stop and demonstrate the differences between a such a site (which likely focused on the provision of grog or other alcohol) and	This heritage item is considered to meet the threshold for local heritage significance .

Item no	Item name	Statement of significance	Significance
		<p>more traditional wayside inns. It may also demonstrate the level of facility required for a Cobb & Co coach stop, e.g. if accommodation was provided or if it was primarily for changing horse teams and continuing along the route. Archaeological remains may provide information regarding construction techniques and material which could be compared to other extant or ruined examples. Archaeological investigation has the potential to provide information that relates to the historical themes of Commerce and Transport which could contribute the understanding of the development and 'opening up' of the local area following the establishment of early pastoral concerns.</p>	
8	Goolgumbla Station homestead group	<p>The Goolgumbla Station homestead group demonstrates the change in the area relating to European colonisation in the mid 19th century and the introduction of a significant land use – namely sheep farming and the wool industry, with this land use having been introduced at this site by Sir Samuel McGaughey who was a well-known pioneer of the Australia sheep industry. As there is limited evidence of disturbance or development of the site, apart from the destruction and rebuilding of the Woolshed, there is potential for archaeological remains and deposits to be present at the site. These have the potential to provide information about the operation of a (sheep) Station in the 18th and early 19th centuries and the lives of the owners and other people living at and visiting the property around this time. Comparisons with other homestead groups (including woolsheds) can also be made.</p>	<p>This heritage item is considered to meet the threshold for local heritage significance.</p>

6. Assessment of potential impacts

6.1 Impact avoidance and minimisation

The Project has avoided or minimises impacts to heritage in the following ways:

- There are no built heritage items within two kilometres of a wind turbine, and visual impacts are minor or able to be managed. While there are two historical archaeological sites in closer proximity to proposed works, these are also able to be avoided through the use of exclusion zones or fencing
- During the detailed design process, further refinement of the wind turbine design and layout may occur to assist in the visual mitigation of the proposed wind turbine structures. A review of materials and colour finishes for other selected smaller scale components (including the use of non-reflective finishes to minimise potential for glint and glare) would also be considered
- During construction tree removal will be minimised and the protection of mature trees which act as visual screening undertaken across the Project site. Temporary light spill will be avoided beyond the construction site and progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas will occur. During operations, ongoing maintenance and repair of constructed elements, replacement of damaged or missing constructed elements, and long-term maintenance (and replacement as necessary) of vegetation within the Project site will occur to maintain visual filtering and screening of external views, as and where appropriate.

6.2 Summary of impacts

There are no known heritage items located in the disturbance footprint for the Project, which is defined as the area that would be directly impacted during construction and operation (e.g. where structures would be sited and the area around that would be required to construct it) (refer to **Figure 1-2**).

The majority of heritage items in **Table 6-1** are located more than 50 metres from the disturbance footprint and as such potential impacts are limited to those of an indirect nature. However, two potential heritage items (Item 6 and Item 7, both archaeological sites) are located within the study area and may be at risk of being physically impacted by the proposed works. As the proposed works include excavation and other construction activities there is a risk that they will result in the inadvertent destruction or disturbance of historical archaeology from nearby construction vehicles and machinery.

There is the potential for indirect, visual impact due to temporary and permanent changes in the visual landscape or setting of the State listed heritage item (Item 1) and three potential heritage items assessed as being of local significance (Item 2, Item 3, Item 8), all within the visual impact study area. No works are proposed within the curtilage of any of these items and as such any impacts would only be of an indirect nature. The distance to permanent infrastructure and the retained vegetation permeating the landscape are likely to provide a partial visual barrier to the Project-related infrastructure.

As identified in **Section 4.3 (Table 4-3)** a number of additional dwellings (point 29 to point 45) located within the visual impact study area were identified as potential heritage items as part of the desktop assessment however due to access/privacy issues they were unable to be sighted in the majority of cases. As these properties are located within the visual impact study area they have also been identified and assessed as part of the LVIA (Jacobs 2022). Regardless of their heritage potential (or lack thereof), for all of these dwellings, the LVIA indicated the following:

- Whilst wind turbines may be visible [from the dwelling] the potential for visual impact is not significant and largely mitigated by distance
- Overall wind turbine visibility will not cause any significant modification to the visual catchment with wind turbines not becoming a major element in the landscape or dominating the existing visual catchment due to distance and extent within existing view
- The wind turbines will not become a major element in the landscape from this view location [the dwelling]

- The visible wind turbines will not result in the removal or visual alteration of key landscape features, cultural features or focal points in the landscape.

A SOHI (Section 6.3) has been prepared for each of the known and potential heritage items Identified in this assessment. A summary of the potential impacts at each heritage item is provided in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Known and potential heritage items impacted by the Project

Item number	Item name	Heritage significance	Impact	Impact description	Level of impact
1	The Yanko Station Store (SHR 02039)	State Local	Indirect visual impacts	Large scale infrastructure construction between 6.5 km and 11 km from heritage item	Negligible
2	Moonbria Homestead group including Woolshed	Local	Indirect visual impacts	Large scale infrastructure construction between 2.1 km and 7.5 km from heritage item	Negligible
3	Waringah Homestead group including Woolshed	Local	Indirect visual impacts	Large scale infrastructure construction Between 2.7 km and 11 km from heritage item	Negligible
6	Potential remains of historic camp	Local	Potential direct physical impacts	Unplanned disturbance, due to close proximity of construction vehicles and machinery.	Negligible
7	Potential site of old Cobb & Co horse exchange	Local	Potential direct physical impacts	Unplanned disturbance, due to close proximity of construction vehicles and machinery.	Negligible
8	Goolgumbla Station Homestead group	Local	Indirect visual impacts	Large scale infrastructure construction Between 3.7 km and 10.7 km from heritage item	Negligible

6.3 Statements of Heritage Impact

6.3.1 Items 1, 2, 3 and 8: Homestead sites

6.3.1.1 Site details

The following known and potential historic heritage items are situated within the visual impact study area. These have been assessed as a group due to the similarity of impacts and similarity of mitigation measures:

- Item 1: The Yanko Station Store (SHR 02039)
- Item 2: Moonbria Homestead group including Woolshed (assessed local significance)
- Item 3: Waringah Homestead group including Woolshed (assessed local significance)
- Item 8: Goolgumbla Station Homestead group (assessed local significance).

6.3.1.2 Proposed work

Key Project elements which have the potential to result in indirect (visual) impacts, include WTGs and the transmission line connecting to the Dinawan Terminal Station. The proximity of the WTGs and the transmission line from heritage items is provided in **Figure 4-13**, and **Table 6-2**. Impact assessment.

These heritage items are all homestead groups (complexes) that have a rural setting which is of relevance to the heritage significance of the heritage item. There is the potential for visual impacts on these homestead groups from the construction and operation of the Project. These could include impacts on the view to and/or from the heritage item because of the construction of the wind farm infrastructure through a landscape previously uncluttered by such construction.

In particular there are two large scale Project elements which may result in indirect visual impacts including:

- **WTGs** – large scale (up to 270 metres tall) structures which comprise a tubular steel or concrete tower structure with a rotor hub and three blades attached to the top
- **Transmission line** – A 30 kilometre long transmission line suspended on a series of 65-metre-tall lattice steel towers spaced at intervals of about 200 to 400 metres.

Table 6-2 Distances of heritage items from WTGs and transmission line

Heritage item no	Heritage item name	Approximate distances from nearest proposed WTG locations	Approximate distance from transmission line
1	The Yanko Store	6.5 km south west of heritage item	11 km north east of heritage item
2	Moonbria Homestead group including Woolshed	2.1 km east of heritage item	7.5 km north east of heritage item
3	Waringah Homestead group including Woolshed	2.7 km east of heritage item	11 km east of heritage item
8	Goolgumbla Homestead group	3.7 km south of heritage item	10.7 km south east of heritage item

The LVIA report for the project notes the following for the dwellings at the Yanko Station Store (R16) and Goolgumbla Station Homestead Group (R05):

- Whilst wind turbines may be visible [from the dwelling] the potential for visual impact is not significant and largely mitigated by distance
- Overall wind turbine visibility will not cause any significant modification to the visual catchment with wind turbines not becoming a major element in the landscape or dominating the existing visual catchment due to distance and extent within existing view
- The wind turbines will not become a major element in the landscape from this view location [the dwelling]
- The visible wind turbines will not result in the removal or visual alteration of key landscape features, cultural features or focal points in the landscape.

For the Moonbria Homestead group (R02), and the Waringah Homestead group (R11), photomontages in the vicinity of these two potential heritage items are provided in the LVIA report as PM10 and PM11.

The photo montage PM10 is situated along Moonbria Road, about 5 to 6 kilometres south west of the Moonbria Homestead group and shows the distant wind turbines along the horizon and their height being lower than the general surrounding vegetation, where it exists. During the heritage field survey at Moonbria Homestead, a range of shrubs, and small and large trees were noted in the vicinity of the homestead and woolshed as well as some of the other outbuildings. As noted in the LVIA, planting of screening vegetation would mitigate potential visual impact of wind turbines and other infrastructure (discussed below).

The photomontage PM11 is situated along Carathool Road, about 3 kilometres west of Waringah Homestead group. It shows the distant wind turbines along the horizon with some screening by existing vegetation. During the heritage field survey at Waringah Homestead, plantings of shrubs and small and large trees were noted throughout the complex which would provide some screening between the wind turbines and the Homestead group. Further planting of screening vegetation, as required, would mitigate potential visual impacts on the Waringah Homestead group.

As detailed in the LVIA, planting of screening vegetation of 3 metres in height at a distance of 30 metres from a building would screen views towards the turbines at least 3.6 kilometres away. Smaller plantings would have a similar effect the closer they are planted to a building (eg 2 metres height at a distance of 15 metres from a building). For those potential heritage items closer to the turbines than 3.6 kilometres, slightly taller specimens would be required. The provision of appropriate plantings in the vicinity of the homestead buildings at these four heritage items would be considered on a site specific basis as part of the Project, including detailed analysis of potential views and consultation with surrounding landowners.

A review of materials and colour finishes for selected components of infrastructure, including the use of non-reflective finishes to structures would also be considered where possible, to reduce the level of visual impact.

The transmission line towers are of a 'lattice' construction/design and are therefore likely to be a recessive element in the landscape when viewed from a distance. Given the scale and design/materials of the transmission line structure, and the physical distance of this Project element from these heritage items (at a minimum 7.5 kilometres away) it is likely that even if the transmission line is visible from the heritage items it will be less distinct than other distant elements (i.e. turbines) within the same field of view. This will result in only a negligible (or no) indirect (visual) impact on these heritage items.

6.3.1.3 Conclusion

Overall, the level of visual impact to these Homestead sites, has been assessed as negligible. This is due to the distances between the heritage items and the Project infrastructure, the proposed use of screening vegetation in the vicinity of the heritage items where needed, and the review of materials and colour finishes to minimise reflection and visual impact.

6.3.2 Item 6: Potential remains of historic camp

6.3.2.1 Site details

The site is located within Lot 19 DP 756334 and has been assessed as being an archaeological site at a local level (refer to **Figure 4-13**).

6.3.2.2 Proposed works

Key Project elements within the vicinity of this item of archaeological potential includes the construction of wind turbines (WTGs) and associated ancillary infrastructure such as access tracks and internal cabling.

6.3.2.3 Impact assessment

The heritage item is situated more than 300 metres from a proposed access track and internal cabling, and more than 500 metres from the nearest proposed WTG. An exclusion zone would be established around the heritage curtilage of the potential heritage item to avoid unplanned physical impacts from construction machinery and vehicles during construction.

If Project elements needs to be relocated, the mapped curtilage of the heritage item (**Figure A-56**) should be avoided. If it is unable to be avoided, direct impacts through archaeological disturbance may occur and the environmental management measures set out under **Chapter 8** and **Table 8-1** would apply.

6.3.2.4 Conclusion

Given the physical separation between the potential heritage item and the Project works and the implementation of mitigation measures, the level of impact on the heritage item would be negligible.

6.3.3 Item 7: Potential site of old Cobb & Co horse exchange

6.3.3.1 Site details

The heritage item is situated in Lot 5 DP 581776, adjacent to Wilson Road (refer to **Figure 4-13**). It has been assessed as being an archaeological site with historical significance and archaeological potential at a local level.

6.3.3.2 Proposed works

Key Project elements within the vicinity of this heritage item includes the construction of WTGs and associated ancillary infrastructure such as access tracks and internal cabling.

6.3.3.3 Impact assessment

The heritage item is situated adjacent to an existing access track (which is subject to upgrade by the Project), is more than 150 metres from a proposed access track, internal cabling and overhead powerline, and more than 1 kilometre from the nearest proposed WTG. An exclusion zone would be established around the heritage curtilage of the potential heritage item to avoid unplanned physical impacts from nearby construction machinery and vehicles.

If the WTG needs to be relocated, the mapped curtilage of the heritage item (**Figure A-65**) should be avoided. If it is unable to be avoided, direct impacts through archaeological disturbance may occur and the environmental management measures set out under **Chapter 8** and **Table 8-1** would apply.

6.3.3.4 Conclusion

Given the physical separation between the potential heritage item and the Project works and the implementation of mitigation measures, the level of impact on the heritage item would be negligible.

6.4 Decommissioning impacts

Individual WTGs are expected to have an operational lifespan of about 30 years. Depending on the model of WTG selected, some or all of the major components would be replaced to ensure its ongoing safe operation. WTGs that are not refurbished would be decommissioned.

If decommissioned, the Project area would be rehabilitated to its pre-construction conditions. The decommissioning process would generally involve the removal of above ground infrastructure, including WTGs, electrical infrastructure and maintenance buildings unless required for the future land use of the Project area.

If the Project is decommissioned, the existing setting of the heritage items would be restored, and any potential impacts resolved/removed.

7. Assessment of cumulative impacts

Cumulative impacts have the potential to occur when impacts from a Project interact or overlap with impacts from other projects and can potentially result in a larger overall effect (positive or negative) on the environment, businesses or local communities. Cumulative impacts may occur during construction stages when projects are constructed concurrently or consecutively. Projects constructed consecutively (or sequentially) can result in construction activities occurring over an extended period of time with little or no break in construction activities, potentially causing increased impacts and construction fatigue for local communities.

The extent to which another development or activity could interact with the construction of the proposal would depend on its scale, location and/or timing of construction. Generally, cumulative impacts would be expected to occur where multiple long-duration construction activities are undertaken close to, and over a similar timescale to, construction activities for the proposal, or where consecutive construction occurs in the same area.

This chapter provides an assessment of the heritage impacts of relevant projects, and the relationship of these impacts to the current Project.

7.1 Projects assessed

7.1.1 Project EnergyConnect (Eastern)

This project involves the construction and operation of a high voltage interconnector between NSW and South Australia. The transmission Project's eastern section includes new transmission lines between Wagga Wagga and Buronga, with a new Dinawan Terminal Station to be located next to Kidman Way about 55 kilometres south of Darlington Point.

The transmission line associated with the Yanco Delta Wind Farm would intersect the EnergyConnect Project transmission line about 11 kilometres east of the Project area. The Yanco Delta Wind Farm transmission line would connect to Dinawan Terminal Station which would be built as part of EnergyConnect.

Given the physical distance between the Project EnergyConnect (Eastern) and the Yanco Delta Wind Farm it is considered that cumulative impacts would not occur.

7.1.2 Victoria to NSW Interconnector West (VNI West)

VNI West is at the pre-scoping stage and no information about the Project, and its potential cumulative heritage impacts are available at the time of writing.

7.1.3 Dinawan Energy Hub

Dinawan Energy Hub is at the pre-scoping stage. As the layout of the Dinawan Energy Hub has not been finalised the potential cumulative heritage impacts cannot be assessed at the time of writing.

7.1.4 Other relevant projects

The other relevant projects identified in Chapter 23 (Cumulative Impacts) of the environmental impact statement are physically separated by such a distance from the Project (minimum 11 km up to a maximum of 128 km) as to have no impacts on heritage items within the study area and visual impact study area and therefore are not summarised further.

7.2 Conclusion

The study area and visual impact study area contains only one known (state listed) heritage item and five potential heritage items that are considered to meet the threshold for listing at the local level. The Project would have a negligible impact on these heritage items. There is no intersection and little proximity between the current Project location and the location of the assessed projects set out above. Understanding the location of the known and potential heritage items identified within this assessment, the level of cumulative impact created by the current Project is considered to be negligible.

8. Environmental management measures

The following management measures detailed in **Table 8-1** have been developed to specifically manage potential historic heritage impacts which have been predicted during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project.

Table 8-1 Historic heritage environmental management measures

Impact	Reference	Environmental management measure	Responsibility	Timing
General historic heritage impacts	HH01	<p>A Historical Heritage Management Plan (HHMP) will be prepared as part of the CEMP prior to construction in consultation with Heritage NSW. As a minimum, the HHMP would include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A list, plan and maps with GIS layers showing the location of identified heritage items both within, and near, the construction footprint • Procedures to be implemented during construction to avoid or minimise impacts on items of heritage significance including protective fencing • A procedure for the unexpected discovery of human skeletal remains as per the Skeletal remains: guidelines for the management of human skeletal remains (NSW Heritage Office 1998). 	Contractor	Prior to construction
	HH02	Non-Aboriginal historical heritage awareness training will be provided for contractors prior to start of construction work to ensure understanding of potential heritage items that may be impacted by the Project, and the procedure required to be carried out in the event of discovery of historical heritage materials, features or deposits, or the discovery of human remains.	Contractor	Construction
	HH03	The location of each heritage item will be considered when finalising the design and siting of the WTGs, transmission line, access tracks and other associated ancillary and operational infrastructure.	Contractor	Detailed design
Impacts to Item 6 and Item 7	HH04	<p>The following items will be avoided and will be demarcated within a 50 m buffer around the item extent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Item 6: Potential remains of historic camp • Item 7: Potential site of old Cobb & Co horse exchange. 	Contractor	Prior to construction, construction

Impact	Reference	Environmental management measure	Responsibility	Timing
Impacts to heritage items	HH05	<p>Should design of the Project not avoid impacts to heritage associated with Item 6 and Item 7, archaeological investigations will be completed prior to any works that have the potential to impact upon the potential archaeology of heritage items.</p> <p>Test Excavations will be completed in accordance with the relevant sections (139(4)) of the Heritage Act, the guideline 'Relics of local heritage significance: a guide for archaeological test excavation' published by Heritage NSW and the Archaeological Assessments: Archaeological Assessment Guidelines (NSW Heritage Office 1996a).</p>	Contractor	Detailed design, prior to construction
Visual impact to heritage items (Item 1, 2, 3 and 8)	HH06	<p>Screening vegetation will be considered at each heritage item to minimise views of Project infrastructure from the heritage item. Consideration of materials and finishes of components of the Project will also be considered to minimise visual impacts.</p>	Contractor	Detailed design

9. Conclusion

There is one known heritage item (The Yanko Station Store, listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) for its state significance). An additional five potential heritage items considered to meet the threshold for local significance were identified within the study area and visual impact study area.

SoHIs have been prepared for six heritage items, which would be directly or indirectly impacted by the construction of the Project. The SOHIs have identified the key findings:

- Two potential heritage items (with archaeological potential) are located within the study area. In order to mitigate against the risk of physical impacts arising from the Project works (i.e. destruction or disturbance of historical archaeology) exclusion buffer zones have been identified around the areas of archaeological potential to avoid unplanned works occurring within the curtilage of heritage items. Therefore, following the implementation of mitigation and management measures the level of impact on these heritage items would be negligible.
- The four built heritage items (all Homestead complexes) within the visual impact study area were considered for potential indirect, visual impacts. The level of visual impact to these Homestead sites, has been assessed as negligible. This is due to the distances between the heritage items and the Project infrastructure, the proposed use of screening vegetation in the vicinity of the heritage items where needed, and the review of materials and colour finishes to minimise reflection and visual impact.
- During decommissioning, if and when this should occur, the study area would be rehabilitated to its pre-construction conditions. This would allow for the existing setting of the heritage items to be restored and any potential impacts resolved/removed
- There is no intersection and little proximity between the current Project works location and the location of the other assessed projects in the surrounding region of the Project. Understanding the location of the known and potential heritage items identified within this report, the level of cumulative impact created by the current Project is negligible.

Environmental management measures have been developed to specifically manage potential historic heritage impacts which have been predicted during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project. These are summarised from **Chapter 8** as follows:

- The preparation of a Historical Heritage Management Plan prior to construction in consultation with Heritage NSW
- The provision of Non-Aboriginal historical heritage awareness training for contractors prior to commencement of construction works
- Consideration of the location of each heritage item when finalising the design and siting of the WTGs, transmission line, access tracks and other associated ancillary and operational infrastructure
- Avoidance of specific items (Item 6, Item 7) with the demarcation of a 50 m buffer around the item extent
- If changes are made to the Project to include impacts within areas identified as historical heritage within this document, further assessment must be conducted.
- The provision of screening vegetation in the vicinity of heritage items (Item 1, 2, 3 and 8) as necessary following detailed analysis.

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Appendix A. Heritage item descriptions and significance assessments

A.1 Item 1: The Yanko Station Store

Table A-1 The Yanko Station Store

Name/Alternative names	Location	Register	Register ID	Significance level
The Yanko Store, The Yanko Station Store	1063 Kidman Way, Jerilderie, NSW, 2716 (Point I19 on Figure 4-13)	SHR	02039	State
	1063 Kidman Way, Jerilderie, NSW, 2716	Jerilderie LEP 2012	I19	Local

The information provided below is replicated verbatim from the State Heritage Inventory (State Heritage Register inventory form).

History

Traditional owners

The traditional owners of the Yanko Station are the Wiradjuri people. It is unknown if the Yanko Station grounds held any special, spiritual, or economic significance for the Wiradjuri people, however there is evidence of Aboriginal occupation on the station prior to European settlement.

British invasion and settlement

Following the invasion of Wiradjuri lands by European settlers in the 1830s/1840s the Yanko run was first established by Augustus Morris on the behalf of William Charles (W. C.) Wentworth, a leading land speculator and pastoralist. The property was originally totalled 48,562 hectares in area. Mr W C Wentworth was a founder of the University of Sydney and was the father of the NSW Constitution.

Sir Samuel Wilson

In the 1860s the property was purchased by Sir Samuel Wilson, a prominent and wealthy Victorian pastoralist. Sir Samuel was one of Australia's Rural Pioneers. He ran over 100,000 hectare of free hold land in Victoria and NSW and leased over 1 million hectares in NSW and Queensland. Sir Samuel also represented the Wimmera in the NSW Legislative Assembly in 1861-64 and the Western Province in the NSW Legislative Council from 1875 until his resignation in May 1881. Wilson supported the work of the Acclimatisation Society by experimenting with ostrich farming and with the breeding of Angora goats (Appleyard, 2012). His gift in 1874 of (Pounds)30,000 to build a hall at the University of Melbourne was realised in October 1879 when he set the foundation stone for that University's Gothic Wilson Hall. He made many other donations to charitable and religious bodies. Governor Sir George Bowen, in recommending him for a baronetcy in 1874, estimated Wilson's average annual income as almost (Pounds)100,000, stated that he owned 600,000 sheep, possibly more than anyone else in the world and described his position and style of living as similar to an 'opulent country gentlemen' in England. He was knighted in 1875 (Appleyard, 2012).

Soon after Wilson purchased the property, the first bark homestead was built in the current location of the homestead group. In 1881 Wilson retired to England. He was prominent in the imperial federation movement and represented Portsmouth from 1886-1892. The 1860s homestead was later replaced by a brick one that burnt down on 11 July 1949. The following year the current (third) homestead was built.

Station Store

The station store was constructed after the 1860s and most likely during the 1880s. Sir Samuel Wilson's manager Mr Carse or Mr Weave reportedly oversaw the construction of the store but was sacked for the final expensive cost of the building. Like other rural buildings the store was constructed with locally available materials, including Murray pine and bricks made on site. The Yanko was a large station (175,000 acres) and would employ many men during shearing and, thus, it was unsurprising that a multifunctional store building such as this was required. Most large stations had a store that provided postal services and general goods to workers, locals and the travelling public. However, this store appears to be unique due to the sheer range of functions it served and its permanent and expensive construction. According to the *Windows and Richmond Gazette* (4 November 1873): 'On Yanko alone, during shearing 140 men are employed, and so numerous are the applications to the manager of this extensive establishment that as many as seventy travellers have in one night sought for work and shelter, the latter never being denied them. 1300 travellers received rations between January 1 and May 1 this year. To give him his due. Sir Samuel instructs his managers to refuse food to no swagman'.

Recent history

The Yanko Station is now owned by Hugh and Heather Cameron. Over a nine year period the Camerons, through heritage grants, have undertaken two stages of restoration and repair works. The first included drainage improvements, repair of brick work, external painting of doors and windows and replacing the roof. The second phase included development of an interpretation and display room for visitors in three of the Old Store rooms, and an education package for school groups. In 2011 heritage funding allowed the owners to prepare a Conservation Management Strategy by 2012. In 2018 further funding through Heritage Near Me allowed under-pinning of the building where it was cracking, and after 12 months of settlement, other repair works could commence. The Camerons now hope to offer the property as an education tool for local and visiting students, and interested members of the community. An open day was held on 21 October 2019 (Southern Riverina News, 16/10/2019).

Description

The Yanko Station is located approximately 25km north of Jerilderie in the NSW Riverina. The store is part of The Yanko homestead group located on the south bank of Yanco Creek. It is located on the southeast side of this group just outside the homestead garden.

The store is a late-Victorian style rural outbuilding. It is a single storey building with an attic (livery) and is constructed of stretcher bond brick with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The livery roof employs the older British framing technique of dragon beams to the corners. This horizontal timber angle-brace between adjacent wall plates at the angle of the hipped roof. This provides for a relatively open space for maximum storage (Appleyard, 2012). A string course of bricks has been included around the building to define the two floors of the building and to add interest. The other main decorative architectural feature is the livery door with arched window arrangement and detailed iron work to the prominent gable over the livery doors. False windows have also been included in the southern end of the building to provide symmetry to the building when viewed from a distance (Appleyard, 2012). Additional features include a small verandah on the north side and an upper livery door.

The building is designed to be multifunctional with 11 rooms and five doors on the west (front) and south sides that lead to the different functional areas. Its various functions included general store, offices (accountant), post and telegraph office, tack room, cashier room, livery, gaol, and storage.

Curtilage information

The heritage item curtilage is defined by the legal property boundaries. These are defined within the Schedule 5 of the Jerilderie LEP 2012 Part 1 as Lots 10 and 13, DP 756390 and Lot 1, DP 126352.

Significance assessment

Table A-2 The Yanko Station Store significance assessment

Criterion	Assessment
A – Historical significance	State Heritage Register - The Yanko Station Store has state historical significance for its ability to demonstrate, through its multifunctional nature, the various needs of late nineteenth century pastoral life. As major centres of rural life and employment, large stations such as The Yanko needed to be self-sufficient and provide a variety of facilities for their permanent and seasonal (shearing) workforces. The multifunctional Yanko Station Store acted as a general store, accountant's and cashier's office, post and telegraph office, goal, livery, and storage space. In this manner it provided the key social, commercial, communication, and justice needs of this remote large station. Pastoral life is an important part of the state's cultural history and this item can demonstrate how the various facets of everyday life functioned in tough, remote conditions.
B – Historical association significance	N/A
C – Aesthetic significance	N/A
D – Social significance	N/A
E – Research potential	N/A
F – Rarity	State Heritage Register - The Yanko Station Store is a rare example of this type of multifunctional pastoral building. Although stores were common on large stations during the nineteenth century this item is uncommon due to the wide range of functions it served and its more permanent and expensive construction.
G – Representativeness	State Heritage Register - The Yanko Station Store is a representative example of this type of multifunctional pastoral building. Although stores were common on large stations during the nineteenth century, this item is uncommon due to the wide range of functions it served and its more permanent and expensive construction.



Figure A-1 The Yanko Station Store (top left), northern elevation from roof of old homestead prior to the veranda addition.

Hugh and Heather Cameron, SHR, date unknown



Figure A-2 Shelving within the Yanko Station Store.

Heritage Near Me, 2020



Figure A-3 Western elevation of The Yanko Station Store, facing east.



Figure A-4 Eastern elevation of The Yanko Station Store, facing south west towards the Project area.



Figure A-5 The Yanko Station Store in context, looking north west.

Statement of significance

State Heritage Register

The Yanko Station Store is of state significance for its historical, rarity and representative values. The Yanko Station Store has state historical significance for its ability to demonstrate, through its multifunctional nature, the various needs of late nineteenth century pastoral life. As major centres of rural life and employment, large stations such as The Yanko needed to be self-sufficient and provide a variety of facilities for their permanent and seasonal (shearing) workforces and passing travellers. The Yanko Station Store acted as a general store, accountant's and cashier's office, post and telegraph office, goal, livery, and storage space. In this manner it provided the key social, commercial, communication, and justice needs of this remote large station. Pastoral life is an important part of the state's cultural history and this item can demonstrate how the various facets of everyday life functioned in tough, remote conditions. The Yanko Station Store is a rare and representative example of this type of multifunctional pastoral building. Although stores were common on large stations during the nineteenth century, this item is uncommon due to the wide range of functions it served and its more permanent and expensive construction.

Jerilderie Local Environmental Plan 2012

The Store at the Yanko is in good condition and has retained most of its internal joinery and it has sections of pressed metal cladding to the interior. The store illustrates the isolation and self sufficiency that was required on pastoral stations.

A.2 Item 2: Moonbria Homestead group including Woolshed

Table A-3 Moonbria Homestead group including Woolshed

Name/Alternative names	Location	Register	Register ID	Significance level
Moonbria Homestead group including Woolshed	Moonbria Road, Moonbria, NSW 2710 (Point 2 on Figure 4-13)	N/A	N/A	Assessed as local significance

History

Pastoral Land Use and Sheep Farming

The information provided below is replicated verbatim from Reverend H. C. Lundy 1951 History of Jerilderie / by The Rev. H. C. Lundy; The Kelly raid on Jerilderie / by "One who was there", with any amendments or further additions included in bold.

"The first record of tenureship on Moonbria appears to be Charles Huon and William Taylor. Huon was one of the famous pioneering brothers who did so much to open up these parts. They held Moonbria under licence in 1854, and were probably there some years before that. It is not known how long these men retained Moonbria, but in common with the original squatters, they probably did not extend beyond 1860. Some time in the early 1860's, Robert Crichton took up the run, and he was the registered licensee in 1865. He held it for some years and in 1877 the registered owners were Messrs. H. B. Patterson, J. Blackwood and J. J. Clarke. In 1881 the station was purchased by Mr. F. S. Falkiner, and at that time included the areas known as Moonbria and Moonbria West. The first manager was Robert Grieve. He was followed in the managership by the four sons of F. S. Falkiner, namely, F.B.S., Norman, Otway and Ralph Falkiner in that order. Messrs. McLean and Hannon also served as managers for short periods. In 1920 Mr. John Carse was appointed manager and still retains that position at the time of writing (1949). Moonbria originally consisted of 65,000 acres, to which was added for a time some 32,000 acres of adjacent country. Later 30,000 acres were sold, and the station at this time consists of 73,000 acres, and is owned and administered by the Falkiner family. Moonbria is at present (1950) being subdivided for sale by tender. "

Moonbria station has a long history with the local sheep farming/wool industry. As Lundy (1951) writes:

"Very little reliable information is available as to sheep in this district prior to 1850. The Australian merino sheep flock which made up the Moonbria stud were descended from a small flock brought from the Cape of Good Hope in 1797 by Capts. Waterhouse and Kent, which in turn had been purchased and bred by Macarthur, Cox and others. Other importations from Spain, Germany and France had followed rapidly, and their increase in due time came to this district".

It is unclear exactly when sheep were first brought to Moonbria. When F. S. Falkiner (who was a known pioneer of the sheep and wool industry in Australia) purchased the property in 1881 he brought at least part of his flock with him. "Mr. F. S. Falkiner was not slow to realise the great possibilities of the pastoral industry and the need of good-framed, well-wooled, sound-constituted rams. To supply these, the expansion of the flock was necessary...to this end he purchased Moonbria, so as to not be forced to sell his aged stud ewes" (Pastoralists' Review. 1910 p32)

It is likely that the Moonbria Woolshed was constructed around this time (c1880s) in order to accommodate the Falkiner flock.

While under the ownership of the Falkiner family Moonbria stud was an innovator in terms of shearing technology. In 1909 Mr Ralph Falkiner was the first to use electrical shearing machines (a sketch of the machine in use is shown in **Figure A-6**), and furthermore was the inventor of one of the key components of the new piece of equipment, namely the 'universal joint' that sits halfway down the shaft of the machine and allows the shaft to be moved in any direction without locking up (The Pastoralists' Review 1909).



Figure A-6 A drawing of the Falkiner-Boll Patent Electric Shearing Machine in use.

The Pastoralists' Review 1909

Moonbria Homestead

As with the Woolshed, the Moonbria house (homestead) is likely to have been originally constructed in the 1880s, after the property was purchased by the Falkiner family. This is when the first reference is made to a farm manager for the property indicating more intense farming activities taking place and therefore the need for people to live on the site. Given the multiple ownership mentioned prior to this is likely that previous owners may have been investors in pastoral holdings rather than live in landowners. The original building is constructed in the colonial style, of red brick with hipped roof of corrugated iron. The house appears to have originally been comprised of a number of individual buildings as indicated by an early floor plan (refer to **Figure A-8**). The main building configured of a central hallway that had a series of rooms extending off it, a separate dining room and servants' quarters, and a number of substantial outbuildings including a laundry, outhouse, school room, ice house, and Woolshed.

A number of alterations and additions appear to have been made to the house in the early 20th century. The most substantial of these is a, infill addition that reconfigured the open space between the other existing structures (used as a ballroom according to anecdotal oral history evidence). This addition was constructed by 1910 as an early black and white photo of the house shows. At that time it was of timber construction with a lantern roof and widows' walk above. The current walls of this room which are red brick with large arched windows appear to be late 20th century and are likely to have been added after 1951 when the property was sold out of the Falkiner family.



Figure A-7 The Homestead at Moonbria
Pastoralists' Review, 1910

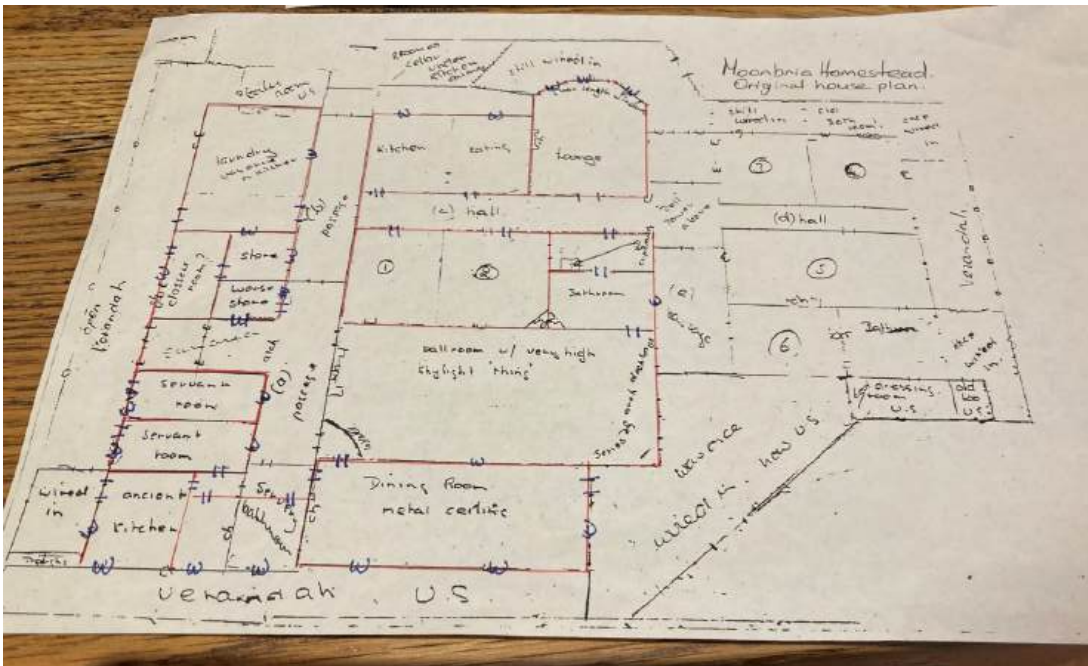


Figure A-8 Undated early floor plan for Moonbria homestead provided by the current property owner
Don Bull (current property owner), undated

Other early 20th century alterations and additions include a pressed metal ceiling and new brick fireplace and surrounds which are located within the room identified as a dining room (refer to **Figure A-8**). At the same time or later (undetermined) a number of the separate outbuildings (including the laundry and school room) have been joined to the main building through brick in fill and roofing. This may have included the removal and replacement of the original hipped verandah (the original line of the roof being still visible along the southern (front) elevation of the building).

More recent alterations and additions include the replacement of the kitchen (appears to be 1970s or later in design), the refurbishment of the bathrooms and the construction of a new front entry and doorway.

The garden surrounding the homestead appears to have also undergone a number of changes. At the time that the photograph (**Figure A-7**) was taken it appears as though the garden was at least semi-formally landscaped and included garden beds, arbours and a garden shed of some kind. None of these features appear to remain now.

The property is currently owned by Don Bull who purchased it in the 2010s. The Bull family also own a number of the other properties within the study area, including Waringah and Oakville. An earlier relation moved to the area in the early 20th century (circa 1910) and established the Waringah Homestead and Woolshed (refer to Appendix A.3, Item 3).

Description

The Moonbria Homestead group comprises the main Homestead (dwelling) and a number of substantial outbuildings in varying conditions including the laundry, and school room (now attached to the main building by way of later alterations). Other still physically separate outbuildings include an ice house, former workers accommodation and various sheds related to the use of the site. A number of the outbuildings are still standing, while others are now in ruin or demolished and may have archaeological research potential. The Moonbria Woolshed, which is still in active use, is also included in the group.

The laundry and school room are constructed in brick and lime mortar with internal walls having been limewashed, covered with plaster and painted. The icehouse and outhouse are of brick and timber construction with corrugated iron roofing. A number of timber and corrugated iron clad/roofed sheds are located within the vicinity of the homestead which house farm related equipment/machinery. One such structure may have been used as a blacksmith forge as the interior appears to be covered in rust and soot, with a large bellows and potential brick forge located inside.

Evidence of other (now partially or fully demolished) outbuildings include workers cottages (only brick chimneys and fireplaces survive), and a number of individual worked timbers laid in the open adjacent to the house. There is also evidence of a former brick building that is located a distance away from the house and Woolshed adjacent to the property entrance from Moonbria Road. Anecdotal evidence (oral history provided by the current owner) indicates that this may be the site of a historic pub.

The Moonbria Homestead building has been highly altered. Some of the identified alterations have degraded the integrity of the original building, however, it is considered that there is enough evidence to undertake a well-informed reconstruction – which would require removing much of the later alterations.

The Moonbria Woolshed is constructed of timber (structure) with corrugated iron cladding and roofing. External pens to the rear and side of the building are paved with red brick which appears to be handmade (likely on site).

Curtilage Information

The potential heritage item curtilage is defined by the legal property boundaries which are identified as Lot 3 DP 455038 and Lots 26 - 28 DP 756304.

Significance assessment

No known previous significance assessments have been undertaken for this potential heritage item.

Table A-4 Moonbria Homestead group including Woolshed significance assessment

Criterion	Assessment
A – Historical significance	<p>Moonbria Homestead group including woolshed demonstrates the evolution of the pastoral industry in New South Wales. The Homestead and Woolshed which were likely built together are the product of a period of growth and change in land use patterns in this region of the Riverina. The homestead group demonstrates the various needs of late nineteenth – early twentieth century pastoral life.</p> <p>'Item 2: Moonbria Homestead group including Woolshed' fulfils this criterion at a local level.</p>
B – Historical association significance	<p>The property demonstrates an association with a significant person in the history of the area, namely F. S. Falkiner, a well-known pioneer of the Australia sheep industry which was the predominant land use and an important economic driver during the latter half of the 19th century into the 20th century. F. S. Falkiner is likely to be responsible for the construction of the Homestead and Woolshed.</p> <p>'Item 2: Moonbria Homestead group including Woolshed' fulfils this criterion at a local level.</p>
C – Aesthetic significance	<p>The Moonbria Homestead group does not meet this criterion. The Homestead building's integrity has been degraded by later infill alterations and additions. It is considered that there is enough evidence to undertake a well-informed reconstruction however this would require removing much of the later alterations.</p> <p>The Moonbria Woolshed as an individual structure is aesthetically distinctive as a large timber Woolshed building (structure) clad and roofed in corrugated iron. Its aesthetic significance also lies in that it is a well-executed example of late 19th century woolshed design, that incorporates an efficient process flow layout.</p> <p>'Item 2: Moonbria Homestead group including Woolshed' fulfils this criterion at a local level.</p>
D – Social significance	Does not meet this criterion.
E – Research potential	<p>The property has the potential to yield information about late 19th century / early 20th century pastoral life and sheep farming practices.</p> <p>'Item 2: Moonbria Homestead group including Woolshed' fulfils this criterion at a local level.</p>
F – Rarity	Does not meet this criterion.
G – Representativeness	<p>The Moonbria Woolshed demonstrates the principal characteristics of sheep shearing establishments in rural NSW built in the 1880s and successively adapted to changing shearing technologies.</p> <p>As a whole complex the group is a good representative example of a late 19th century regional NSW homestead complex including typical features such as a main homestead and Woolshed which are both intact and remain in use, and other outbuildings which are either intact albeit in various conditions or in ruin with archaeological research potential i.e. the ice house, workers accommodation, and various shed related to farm use of the site.</p> <p>'Item 2: Moonbria Homestead group including Woolshed' fulfils this criterion at a local level.</p>

Statement of significance

Moonbria Homestead group including woolshed demonstrates the evolution of the pastoral industry in New South Wales. The homestead group demonstrates the various needs of late nineteenth – early twentieth century pastoral life. The property demonstrates an association with a significant person in the history of the area, namely F. S. Falkiner, a well-known pioneer of the Australia sheep industry which was the predominant land use and an important economic driver during the latter half of the 19th century into the 20th century. The property has the potential to yield information about late 19th century / early 20th century pastoral life and sheep farming practices. The Moonbria Woolshed demonstrates the principle characteristics of sheep shearing establishments in rural NSW built in the 1880s and successively adapted to changing shearing technologies. The woolshed's aesthetic significance lies in that it is a well-executed example of late 19th century woolshed design, that incorporates an efficient process flow layout.

This site is considered to have sufficient significance to fulfil the criteria for listing at the local level.



Figure A-9 Southern elevation of Moonbria Homestead, facing north.



Figure A-10 Northern elevation of Moonbria Homestead, facing south east.



Figure A-11 Looking across Moonbria Homestead ballroom.



Figure A-12 The former homestead dining room with early 20th century pressed metal ceiling.



Figure A-13 Corrugated iron and timber shed located close to the house.



Figure A-14 Former ice house for the Homestead located to the east of the house.



Figure A-15 Western elevation of the Moonbria woolshed, facing north east.



Figure A-16 Northern elevation of the Moonbria Woolshed and rear pens with remnant red brick paving intact, facing south.



Figure A-17 Looking south through the interior of the Woolshed from the northern end of the building.



Figure A-18 Shearing pens along the western side of the Woolshed, timber stained with lanolin from shearing activities.

A.3 Item 3: Waringah Homestead group including Woolshed

Table A-5 Waringah Homestead group including Woolshed

Name/Alternative names	Location	Register	Register ID	Significance level
Waringah Homestead group including Woolshed	Point 3 on Figure 4-13	N/A	N/A	Assessed as local significance.

History

The property known as 'Waringah (Booororban)' was purchased in 1912 by Mr W. T. Bull. "Mr W. T. Bull was also a pioneer of the Griffith district, before coming to Waringah, and that the hamlet of Bilbul, where he was a pioneer, was named after him." (Lundy 1951 p51)

At the time of the 1912 purchase the property comprised 5,000 acres of land to the west of central Goolgumbula. No record of property has been found prior to this so it assumed that this was the first time that the property was formally settled by Europeans.

The Bull family further established their presence in the region with their purchase of the properties known as 'Moonbria' and 'Oakville', which remain in the family to this day.

It is unclear when the name 'Booororban' dropped off the full name but it appears that the property is now referred to only as Waringah.

The Waringah Woolshed was constructed by W. T. Bull soon after he moved to the area and settled at the property. This was the first Bull family Woolshed to be built in the Conargo region (D. Bull, pers. comms, 20 July 2022). This would date the structure to the early 20th century c1912. A separate open sided tall shed is located adjacent to the woolshed and appears to date from a more recent time.

There are no historic records to date the construction of the Waringah homestead group (as described below). However, it is likely, given the above, that a homestead on the site dates from a similar time as the historic woolshed, i.e. the early 20th century. It does not appear that the homestead is still an active dwelling. From the site inspection carried out in July 2022 it appears as though the homestead has been abandoned for quite some time.

Description

The Waringah Woolshed is a long building of timber construction, clad with corrugated iron sheeting and with a hipped corrugated iron roof. Internal timbers appear to be axe cut. Windows are timber framed with fixed smaller square glass panes. A later addition expanded the original woolshed to the west and the fabric is clearly readable as a later element being of steel and timber construction with a flat roof, and glass louvre windows. The later addition is also clad and roofed in corrugated iron. The woolshed floor, including both original and the later additional, is timber boards. The building is in fair to poor condition. As **Figure A-20–Figure A-23** show, in places the building is now open to the elements and the floor has rotted away in places. Given the condition of the building it is unlikely that it remains in active use as a woolshed. Timber pens are located adjacent to the woolshed building.

A tall open shed of steel and corrugated iron (roofed) construction stands adjacent (west) of the woolshed. It is likely that this is used for hay or farm equipment storage and is not of historic significance (refer to **Figure A-24**).

The Waringah homestead group comprises a number of buildings and other associated structures. These are all in varying states of disrepair and dereliction. The site does not appear to be in active use/lived in.

The built elements identified within the curtilage of the homestead include the following. It should be noted that this includes a number of moveable/fixed objects which may be dateable and therefore help to date the age and active use period of the homestead group:

- A now collapsed small building of brick, timber and corrugated iron construction. Only the red brick chimney and hearth remain standing (refer to **Figure A-25**)
- A timber skeleton structure with hipped roof. This may have been a timber shed which has been de clad (**Figure A-26**)
- A small single room fibro clad building with hipped corrugated iron roof which may date to around the 1950s due to the materials used in the construction. This indicates that the homestead was likely still being lived in/actively in use at this time (refer to **Figure A-27**)
- A timber wheat wagon or cart used for farming activities located within an open corrugated iron and timber constructed shed. The wagon is predominantly of timber construction including the wheels. It appears to be relatively intact, although some noted points of disrepair include the condition of the timber wheels with the iron wheel caps in varying stages of becoming detached and all being severely rusted (refer to **Figure A-28** and **Figure A-29**)
- A two room building clad in corrugated iron sheeting (painted) and with a plain corrugated iron hipped roof, timber framed windows with square glass panes. Internally the walls are clad in fibro sheeting. A red brick chimney is fixed to the western side of the building with the large open hearth presenting to the smaller of the rooms (with concrete floor) – possibly a kitchen or some other utility room. A number of moveable objects were found within the larger of the rooms. These include an old children's shoe which appears to date from the c1920s, A number of old books within a still standing building including a children's geography textbook dated 1923, and a broken slate of the kind used in schools for children to write on (refer to **Figure A-30** - **Figure A-35**. Given the moveable objects found within this building may have been used as a school for the children living on the property and potentially in the wider area. Other dateable elements include an art deco style door knob
- A Hills Hoist washing line (refer to **Figure A-36**) located to the rear (northern) end of the homestead group. As Hills Hoists were invented in 1945 it is likely that the site was still being lived in at this time
- Old rusted out remains of a 1920s- 1930s era car located at the north western corner of the site (refer to **Figure A-37**).

Other objects found on the site include a number of old bottles including beer and possibly old medicine bottles. Building rubble and scattered bricks – some with mortar attached were also found throughout the site. Broken pieces from a ceramic serving jug or something similar (**Figure A-38** - **Figure A-39**) dating to the 1930s were also found near the buildings.

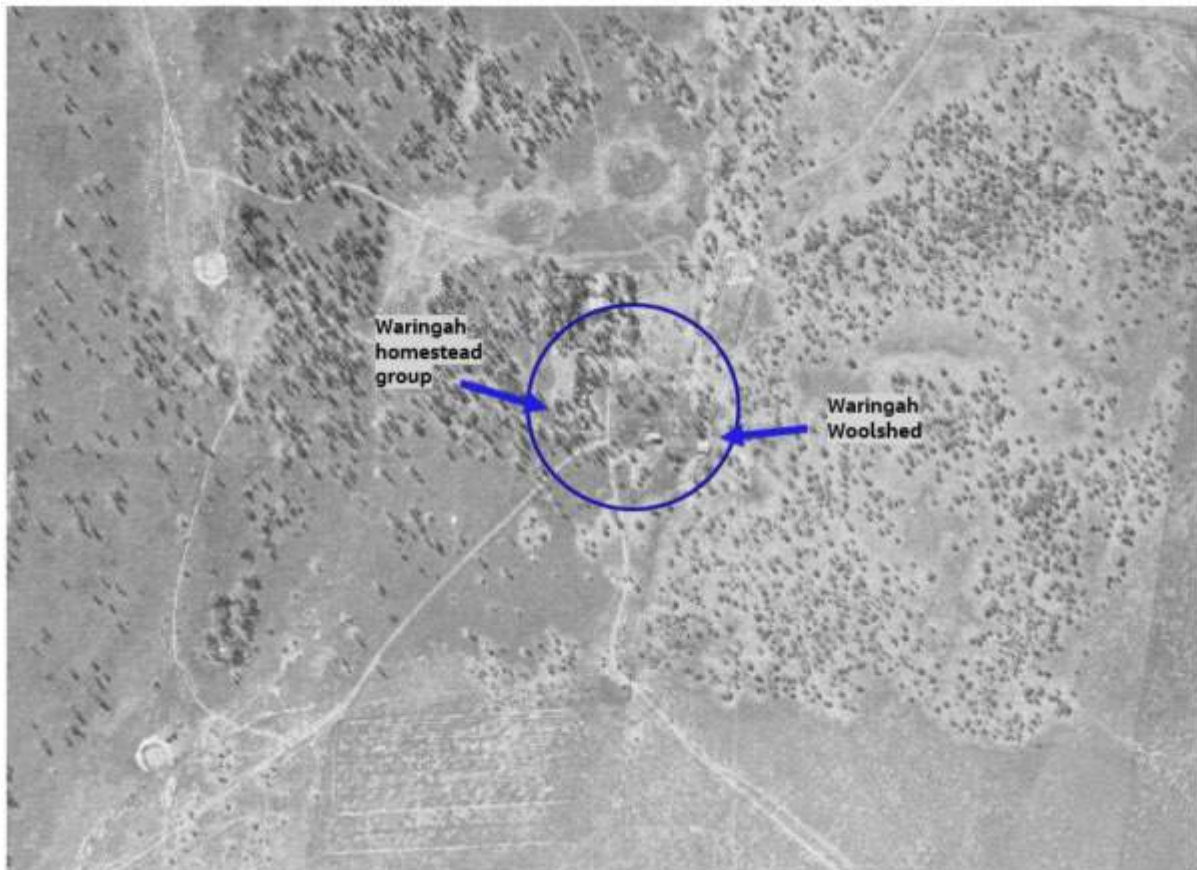


Figure A-19 1967 historic aerial of Waringah homestead group and Woolshed
Historic Lands Record Viewer 1967

Curtilage Information

The potential heritage item curtilage is defined by the legal property boundaries which is identified as Lot 12 DP 756311.

Significance assessment

No known previous significance assessments have been undertaken for this potential heritage item.

Table A-6 Waringah Homestead group including Woolshed significance assessment

Criterion	Assessment
A – Historical significance	Waringah Homestead group including the Woolshed demonstrates the evolution of the pastoral industry in New South Wales. The homestead collective of buildings and the woolshed building are the product of a period of growth and change in land use patterns in this region of the Riverina. The homestead group demonstrates the various needs of late nineteenth – early twentieth century pastoral life such as the need to be a multifunctional complex providing services (as well as living accommodation) for the people living on site e.g. schooling for children. 'Item 3: Waringah Homestead group including Woolshed' fulfils this criterion at a local level.
B – Historical association significance	Does not meet this criterion.
C – Aesthetic significance	Does not meet this criterion. The Homestead group of buildings are all in varying states of disrepair/have been demolished. The Woolshed, although relatively intact, is in poor condition and appears to no longer be in use.
D – Social significance	Does not meet this criterion.
E – Research potential	The property has the potential to yield information about late 19 th century / early 20 th century pastoral life and sheep farming practices. 'Item 3: Waringah Homestead group including Woolshed' fulfils this criterion at a local level.
F – Rarity	Does not meet this criterion.
G – Representativeness	Waringah Homestead group including Woolshed demonstrates the principal characteristics of sheep shearing establishments in rural NSW built in the early 20 th century and successively adapted to changing shearing technologies. 'Item 3: Waringah Homestead group including Woolshed' fulfils this criterion at a local level.

Statement of Significance

The Waringah Homestead group including the Woolshed demonstrates the evolution of the pastoral industry in New South Wales. The homestead collection of buildings and the woolshed building are the product of a period of growth and change in land use patterns in this region of the Riverina. The homestead group demonstrates the various needs of late nineteenth – early twentieth century pastoral life such as the need to be a multifunctional complex providing services (as well as living accommodation) for the people living on site e.g. schooling for children. The property has the potential to yield information about late 19th century / early 20th century pastoral life and sheep farming practices. Waringah Homestead group including Woolshed demonstrates the principal characteristics of sheep shearing establishments in rural NSW built in the 1880s and successively adapted to changing shearing technologies.

This site is considered to have sufficient significance to fulfil the criteria for listing at the local level.



Figure A-20 Waringah Woolshed



Figure A-21 Internal view through the Waringah Woolshed. Flat roof later addition in the foreground, original section to the rear.



Figure A-22 Looking through the original section of the Waringah Woolshed. Timber floor boards in poor condition.



Figure A-23 looking west through the Woolshed from the rear door (open to the elements).



Figure A-24 Contemporary open hay store/shed adjacent to the Waringah Woolshed.



Figure A-25 Collapsed building within the Waringah Homestead group.



Figure A-26 Timber shed structure within the Waringah Homestead group.



Figure A-27 Fibro clad building within the Waringah Homestead group.



Figure A-28 Timber and corrugated iron shed housing timber wheat wagon within the Waringah Homestead group.



Figure A-29 Timber wheat wagon.



Figure A-30 Corrugated iron clad potential school building within the Waringah Homestead group.



Figure A-31 Old books within the potential old school building.



Figure A-32 Old 'Junior Geography' textbook dated to 1923 within the potential old school building.



Figure A-33 Old children's shoe found within the potential old school building.



Figure A-34 Kitchen/Utility room with brick fireplace and fibro walls, within the potential old school building.

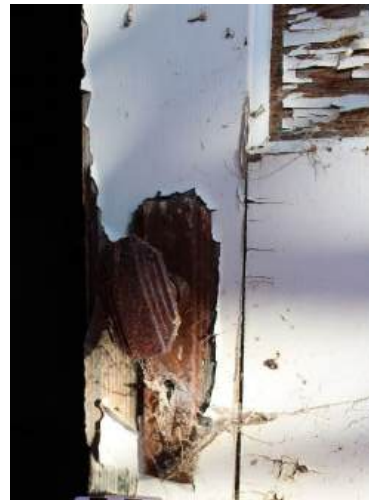


Figure A-35 Art deco style (c1920s) rusted door knob on one of the doors to enter the potential old school building.



Figure A-36 Looking south across the Waringah Homestead group. Hills Hoist clothes line visible in the foreground.



Figure A-37 Old rusted car located at the northern end of the Waringah Homestead group site.



Figure A-38 Broken ceramic pieces within the site of the Waringah Homestead group.



Figure A-39 Building rubble within the Waringah Homestead group site.

A.4 Item 4: Delta North Homestead group

Table A-7 Delta North Homestead group

Name/Alternative names	Location	Register	Register ID	Significance level
Delta North Homestead group	Point 4 on Figure 4-13	N/A	N/A	Does not meet the thresholds for either local or State heritage significance.

History

There is little historical evidence in relation to this potential item. The buildings and structures that comprise the homestead group, their materials, architecture and scale are suggestive of a mid to late 20th century construction.

Description

The Delta North Homestead group comprises a number of buildings and other associated structures. This includes the main dwelling house, a secondary dwelling house (for the owners of the property), a number of substantial outbuildings including farm sheds, a woolshed and separate workers accommodation.

The main homestead building is a single story structure, clad in weatherboard with a red brick under croft, and a hipped and gabled corrugated iron roof. The building appears to be no earlier than c1950s (refer to **Figure A-40**).

A number of timber and corrugated iron sheds are located in close proximity to the house and appear to be used as garages and farm machinery storage (refer to **Figure A-41**).

A Woolshed is located to the south east of the homestead (refer to **Figure A-43**). It is of steel construction with concrete slab footings and is clad and roofed in corrugated iron. Given the materials and design it was likely built no earlier than the 1950s and is not considered historic.

To the south west of the homestead are located a pair of early to mid 20th century farm worker accommodation buildings (refer to **Figure A-46 - Figure A-51**). Each building is of a similar scale and accommodates three simple rooms each of which are separately accessed from the outside. Both have a gabled roof of corrugated iron. The southern building appears to be the older of the two. It is of timber construction, clad in weatherboard with a brick under croft. A red brick chimney is attached to the southern side. A verandah with concrete slab and timber posts extends along both the eastern and western elevations. The northern building appears to be a later reproduction of the earlier one, albeit with corrugated iron wall cladding (externally) and fibro internal walls. This building only has a verandah along the western elevation, and the timber verandah deck appears to have been removed. Both buildings are in poor condition and do not appear to still be in use, with concrete. It has a northern building. A concrete slab with brick chimney outline is located adjacent (to the east) of the other two buildings. The size of the slab looks to be comparable with the scale of the still standing structures and may indicate a third such building that has since been demolished.

The remainder of the outbuildings and associated farm activity elements are also located to the south/south west of the homestead (refer to **Figure A-44** and **Figure A-45**). These include a secondary dwelling that is currently used by the owners of the property when visiting, a number of contemporary demountables that accommodate farm workers when visiting, and additional corrugated iron sheds that appear to be used as

garages and farm machinery storage. A steel and corrugated iron hay store shed and elevated water tank are also located closer to Goolgumbula Road.

Curtilage Information

The potential heritage item curtilage is defined by the legal property boundaries which are identified as Lots 11 and 14 DP 756334. Significance assessment

No known previous significance assessments have been undertaken for this potential heritage item.

Significance assessment

Table A-8 Delta North Homestead group significance assessment

Criterion	Assessment
A – Historical significance	Does not meet this criterion. Delta North Homestead group may help to demonstrate the evolution of the pastoral industry in New South Wales and the various needs of twentieth century pastoral life. The Homestead group includes a number of dwelling buildings, separate shearer's accommodation and various outbuildings (including a Woolshed). However, the integrity of the group has been degraded by later infill additions to the site. It is not considered to be complete as a complex. Given the apparent age of the homestead building (c1950s onward) it is not likely to be original. In addition the Woolshed and the majority of other outbuildings are clearly contemporary in design and construction and not of historic significance. Two older structures (farm worker accommodations) identified on site are not likely to threshold of local significance due to their basic structure, lack of historical association and poor condition.
B – Historical association significance	Does not meet this criterion.
C – Aesthetic significance	Does not meet this criterion. The property does not appear to have any particular aesthetic or architectural characteristics of note.
D – Social significance	Does not meet this criterion.
E – Research potential	Does not meet this criterion. The property may have potential to yield information about pastoral life and sheep farming practices, however given the identified age of the elements in the group this is likely to be limited to the mid to late 20 th century.
F – Rarity	Does not meet this criterion.
G – Representativeness	Does not meet this criterion. Not considered to be a good representative example of a Homestead group in this region.

Statement of Significance

Delta North Homestead group may help to demonstrate the evolution of the pastoral industry in New South Wales and the various needs of twentieth century pastoral life. However, the integrity of the group has been degraded and is not considered to be complete as a complex. Given the apparent age of the homestead (c1950s onward) it is likely that this is not the original homestead. In addition the Woolshed and the majority of other outbuildings are clearly contemporary in design and construction and not of heritage significance. Two older structures (farm worker accommodations) identified on site are not likely to threshold of local significance due to their basic structure, lack of historical association and poor condition. The property does

not appear to have any particular aesthetic or architectural characteristics of note. The property may have potential to yield information about pastoral life and sheep farming practices, however given the identified age of the elements in the group this is likely to be limited to the mid to late 20th century. It is not considered to be a good representative example of a Homestead group in this region.

The Delta North Homestead group is **not** considered to have sufficient significance to fulfil the criteria for listing at the local or state level.



Figure A-40 Looking north at the Delta North homestead (main dwelling).



Figure A-41 Timber and corrugated iron outbuilding adjacent to homestead.



Figure A-42 Delta North homestead and associated elements in close proximity.



Figure A-43 Delta North Woolshed.



Figure A-44 Twenty-first century outbuildings associated with the Delta North homestead group.



Figure A-45 Farm activity structures on Delta North property including elevated water tank and hay store shed.



Figure A-46 Looking west at a pair of early to mid 20th century farm worker accommodation buildings on the Delta North property.



Figure A-47 Looking south at the concrete slab with brick fireplace adjacent to still standing pair of farm worker accommodation buildings.



Figure A-48 Earlier of the two 20th century farm worker accommodation buildings. Weatherboard clad.



Figure A-49 Interior of the weatherboard clad building.



Figure A-50 Later of the two 20th century farm worker accommodation buildings. Corrugated iron clad.



Figure A-51 Interior of the corrugated iron clad building.

A.5 Item 5: Potential historic artefact scatter

Table A-9 Old rusted car and potential historic artefact scatter

Name/Alternative names	Location	Register	Register ID	Significance level
Potential historic artefact scatter	Point 5 on Figure 4-13	N/A	N/A	Does not meet the thresholds for either local or State heritage significance.

History

Assumed to be related to the operations of Moonbria Station prior to its subdivision in 1950, however there is limited historical information or evidence associated with the site.

Description

Located on the northern part of the Delta property. Located adjacent to a constructed dam. Old, rusted car (make unknown) and potential historic artefact scatter surrounding. Material includes old timber elements, scrap metal from unknown source, a small number of scattered broken bricks, old broken glass bottles and what appears to be medicine bottles (age unknown but design seems to match 1920s/1930s).

Curtilage Information

As determined at the conclusion of this significance assessment, the potential item 'Old rusted car and potential historic artefact scatter' is not considered to meet the threshold for listing at the local or State level. Therefore a curtilage is not required to be defined.

Significance assessment

Table A-10 Potential historic artefact scatter significance assessment

Criterion	Assessment
A – Historical significance	<p>Although likely related to the operation of Moonbria Station and the firm F.S. Falkiner and Sons Pty Ltd, which is potentially of local significance for its contribution to the development of the modern merino sheep and success of the NSW (and Australian) wool industry, this site has only a weak association with either, being an ephemeral physical remnant of the property's operation from 1884-1951.</p> <p>The site is not widely recognised and does not embody any particular symbolic value to the local community, and there are no apparent communities of interest which identify with and/or value the site. The site has a tenuous links to the NSW Historic Theme of Agriculture, however the site is unlikely to illustrate any significant patterns in local or State history.</p> <p>The site is not associated with any particular event of note and although it may loosely represent the cultural identity of Australian stockmen and graziers, is unlikely to provide any significant material expression of that cultural identity.</p> <p>'Item 5: Potential historic artefact scatter' does not fulfil this criterion.</p>

Criterion	Assessment
B – Historical association significance	Does not meet this criterion. Refer to Criterion A.
C – Aesthetic significance	<p>As the site has not been excavated or investigated, and its full extent and nature is unknown, it is presumed unlikely to embody any particular aesthetic or technical values.</p> <p>'Item 5: Potential historic artefact scatter' does not fulfil this criterion.</p>
D – Social significance	Does not meet this criterion. Refer to Criterion A.
E – Research potential	<p>The site presents as a diffuse scatter of twentieth century artefacts and the remains of a mid-century car. The nature of the artefacts present suggests it may have been used as a temporary rest area and opportunistic dump site, rather than an established campsite. It is unclear if the timber and scrap metal represent former structural elements or discard, though the lack of domestic occupation material suggests that the latter is more likely.</p> <p>The site may contain the mixed remains of multiple occupations events i.e., visits over time, most likely short-lived and transitory. Given the broader landscape's continual pastoral operation since the nineteenth century, ephemeral sites such as this likely occur across the landscape, particularly in association with water sources such as local creeks and station tanks. It is unlikely to be rare but may be representative. The number and extent of comparative sites in the local landscape is unknown at this time.</p> <p>Given the diffuse and general nature of the artefacts and other material observed at the site, it is unlikely to have supported continual or sustained occupation which may have resulted in stratified deposits. The lack of any distinct spatial patterning may indicate a lack of structural features or discernible activity-based material and the site is unlikely to yield information (historical, archaeological or research-based) which might yield meaningful information about the site, its broader context, or the development of the local area.</p> <p>Ephemeral occupation sites such as this are not well-documented in the historical record and appear to have little formal investigation, however at this time there is no clear potential for information which would warrants such investigation. The apparent lack of meaningful archaeological material or stratification means that archaeological excavation is unlikely to enhance the existing body of knowledge or provide significant future research opportunities.</p> <p>'Item 5: Potential historic artefact scatter' does not fulfil this criterion.</p>
F – Rarity	Does not meet this criterion. Refer to Criterion G.
G – Representativeness	<p>The site does not appear to contain any well-preserved or rare examples of technologies or occupations and was likely used only briefly (although potentially repeatedly). The remains at the site, although readily able to be interpreted, do not contain any particular demonstrations of the past and are simply by-products of general station operation.</p> <p>'Item 5: Potential historic artefact scatter' does not fulfil this criterion.</p>

Statement of Significance

The site is not associated with any particular event of note and although it may loosely represent the cultural identity of Australian stockmen and graziers, is unlikely to provide any significant material expression of that cultural identity. As the site has not been excavated or investigated, and its full extent and nature is unknown, it is presumed unlikely to embody any particular aesthetic or technical values.

The site presents as a diffuse scatter of twentieth century artefacts and the remains of a mid-century car. The nature of the artefacts present suggests it may have been used as a temporary rest area and opportunistic dump site, rather than an established campsite. The apparent lack of meaningful archaeological material or stratification means that archaeological excavation is unlikely to enhance the existing body of knowledge or provide significant future research opportunities. The site does not appear to contain any well-preserved or rare examples of technologies or occupations and was likely used only briefly (although potentially repeatedly). The remains at the site, although readily able to be interpreted, do not contain any particular demonstrations of the past and are simply by-products of general station operation.

This site does **not** meet the thresholds for either local or State heritage significance.



Figure A-52 Old iron scrap metal elements scattered around the potential camp area.



Figure A-53 Old rusted out car c1920s/30s. May be a Dodge (model).



Figure A-54 One of the glass bottles found lying on the ground.



Figure A-55 Brick fragment found on the ground.

A.6 Item 6: Potential remains of historic camp

Table A-11 Old rusted car and potential remains of historic camp

Name/Alternative names	Location	Register	Register ID	Significance level
Potential remains of historic camp	Point 6 on Figure 4-13	N/A	N/A	Assessed as local significance.

History

There is limited historical information about this site. It is assumed to be related to the operations of Moonbria Station prior to its subdivision in the 1950 based on the diagnostic artefacts present dating to the 1920/30s.

Description

Located on the southern part of the Delta property. Material noted at the locale includes old timber elements, sheet metal scrap, a small number of scattered broken bricks throughout the site, broken glass bottles, e.g. beer, coca cola (age unknown), old medicine bottles (entire and broken shards) – age unknown but design seems to match c1920s/1930s, rusted iron bed head (appears c1930s by design), old metal scrap barrel/iron bars/pipe/, old iron vice, ceramic shards e.g. plates, old tin plate (not corroded), old iron car springs, old iron elements potentially from a horse drawn sulky (cart) – age unknown. Also noted, one vertical timber pole, approximately six metres in height, which appears to be a telegraph pole.

Curtilage Information

The potential heritage item curtilage is defined by the boundary line marked on **Figure A-56**. It is located within the legal property boundary which is identified as Lot 19 DP 756334.



- - Access tracks
- - Internal cabling
- Curtilage for potential heritage item
- Heritage Item

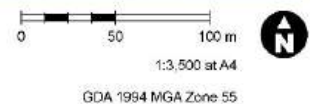


Figure A-56 Curtilage for the potential heritage item 'Potential remains of historic camp'

Data sources
Jacobs 2022
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Significance assessment

Table A-12 Potential remains of historic camp significance assessment

Criterion	Assessment
A – Historical significance	<p>Although likely related to the operation of Moonbria Station and the firm F.S. Falkiner and Sons Pty Ltd, which is potentially of local significance for its contribution to the development of the modern merino sheep and success of the NSW (and Australian) wool industry, this site has only a second-hand association with the latter. As a physical remnant of the property's operation from 1884-1951, it retains a general association with a notable local property, but this is not necessarily clearly demonstrated by the archaeology of the site.</p> <p>The site is not widely recognised and does not embody any particular symbolic value to the local community, and there are no apparent communities of interest which identify with and/or value the site. The site has a links to the NSW Historic Theme of Pastoralism, however the site is unlikely to illustrate any significant patterns in local or State history.</p> <p>The site is not associated with any particular event of note and although it may loosely represent the cultural identity of Australian stockmen and graziers, is unlikely to provide any significant material expression of that cultural identity.</p> <p>'Item 6: Potential remains of historic camp' site does not fulfil this criterion.</p>
B – Historical association significance	Does not meet this criterion. Refer to Criterion A.
C – Aesthetic significance	<p>As the site has not been excavated or investigated, and its full extent and nature is unknown, its aesthetic or technical values cannot be determined at this time.</p> <p>'Item 6: Potential remains of historic camp' site does not fulfil this criterion at the present time.</p>
D – Social significance	Does not meet this criterion. Refer to Criterion A.
E – Research potential	<p>Although similar to Item 5: Old rusted car and potential historic artefact scatter, this site appears to be more established with extensive artefactual material which suggests longer-term or more frequent occupation. Material such as timber and sheet metal may be the remains of simple vernacular structures, barrel and pipe remains suggest some form of water collection, and bed frames and domestic ware (e.g. plate fragments) suggest something more formal than just campsite meals and swags. This material is likely representative of periodic occupation related to pastoral operations such as droving, though its rarity cannot currently be established. A greater term of occupation increases the potential for archaeology and material culture, and if there were former structures, there may be occupation deposits (stratified or otherwise) associated with them.</p> <p>The majority of current research and investigation into nineteenth and twentieth century station operations appears overwhelmingly concentrated on central homestead complexes and their potential to provide information not available from documentary records. There appears to have been little investigation into the archaeology of secondary operational occupation sites such as this e.g. boundary riders' huts, established campsites and mustering points, which may have been considered too prosaic for investigation. A preliminary desktop search returned no previous assessments or archaeological investigation of this site type.</p>

Criterion	Assessment
	<p>If the site does represent a more developed campsite, it may provide information related to the establishment and operation of satellite dwellings (those away from the main homestead complex and necessary due to the land extent and distances involved in the station operation; the suggestion of a telegraph connection is particularly interesting), the availability and use of goods (such as crockery) in a remote setting, and the intensification of operations at Moonbria Station in the early to mid-twentieth century, when wool was Australia's primary export. In this case, excavation and detailed recording is likely to enhance the existing available knowledge.</p> <p>'Item 6: Potential remains of historic camp' fulfils this criterion at a local level.</p>
F – Rarity	Does not meet this criterion. Refer to Criterion G.
G – Representativeness	<p>Depending on the results of further investigation and/or excavation, the site has the potential to demonstrate both continuity of use/purpose and changes over time e.g., the transition from horse-based transport and use of wagons and drays to the use of motor vehicles. Given the lack of development and disturbance at the site, it is likely that any archaeology present remains highly intact, though its legibility cannot be determined at this time.</p> <p>'Item 6: Potential remains of historic camp' fulfils this criterion at a local level.</p>

Statement of Significance

'Item 6: Potential remains of historic camp' is assessed to be of local significance for its archaeological research potential and ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains, related to its occupation as part of pastoral operations within Moonbria Station. Following further investigation, it may also hold aesthetic or technical values which would add to its significance.

The site has the potential to yield historical and archaeological information which may include basic structural elements, rubbish dumps, cesspits and other material culture. It is not expected to have any associated wells or cisterns due to its proximity to one of the historical station dams. The intactness and integrity of its archaeological potential cannot currently be determined, and archaeological investigation may provide further information. The site has the potential to demonstrate resourcing and reuse on a remote property through consideration of material goods such as glass and domestic tableware and functional goods such as tools and equipment.

Archaeological investigation of the site has the potential to provide information that relates to the historical theme of Pastoralism, which could contribute to our understanding of twentieth (and potentially nineteenth) century operation of pastoral stations such as Moonbria.

This site is considered to have sufficient significance to fulfil the criteria for listing at the local level.



Figure A-57 Rusty old car c1920s/30s



Figure A-58 Site of potential old camp/artefact scatter.



Figure A-59 Scattered old beer and medicine bottles



Figure A-60 Old rusted iron vice.



Figure A-61 Ceramic shard from a plate.



Figure A-62 Old iron scrap metal elements including iron bedhead (centre image) with c1920s/30s decorative features.



Figure A-63 Scrap building materials and potential old iron car spring.



Figure A-64 Old iron elements potentially from a horse drawn sulky (cart), age unknown.

A.7 Item 7: Potential site of old Cobb & Co horse exchange

Table A-13 Potential site of old Cobb & Co horse exchange

Name/Alternative names	Location	Register	Register ID	Significance level
Potential site of old Cobb & Co horse exchange	Point 7 on Figure 4-13	N/A	N/A	Assessed as local significance.

History

Potentially the site of a wine shanty and horse exchange utilised by Cobb & Co on the route between Jerilderie and Darlington Point, via Goolgumbra Station (pers comm. Laurie Henery 7th June 2022).

Description

This location was identified during field survey. Located along the Wilandra Wells Yanko western property boundary adjacent to Wilson Road. Site of historic research/archaeological potential. Evidenced by scattered building materials, artefacts including a potential horse trough, partially buried brick and metal/iron fragments – protruding from what looks like a slightly mounded area. The bricks at this location look similar in colour, material and form to the bricks at Moonbria.

Curtilage Information

The potential heritage item curtilage is defined by the boundary line marked on **Figure A-65** below. It is located within the legal property boundary which is identified as Lot 5 DP 581776.

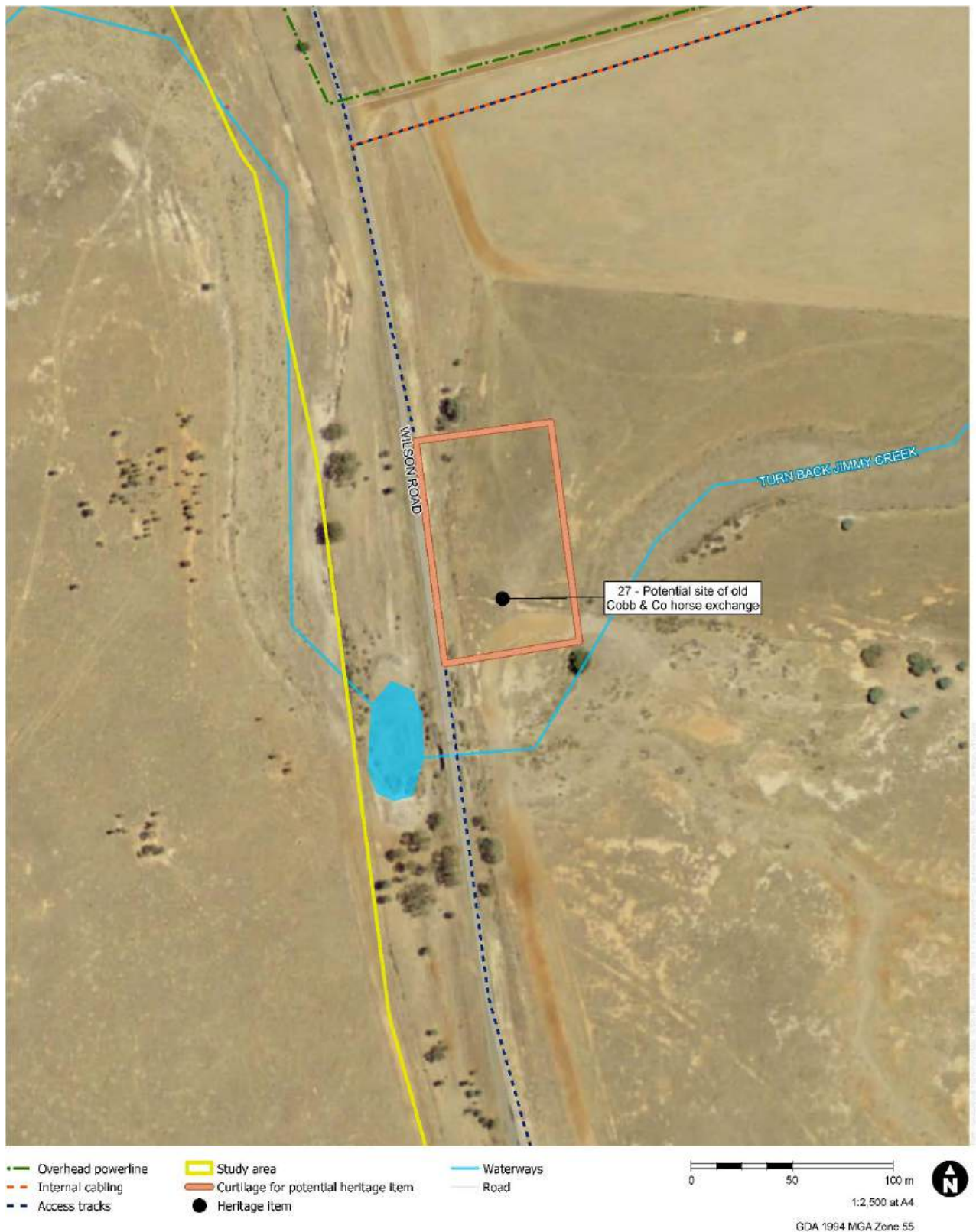


Figure A-65 Defined curtilage for the potential heritage item of archaeological potential 'Potential site of old Cobb & Co horse exchange'

Data sources
Jacobs 2022
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Significance assessment

Table A-14 Potential site of old Cobb & Co horse exchange significance assessment

Criterion	Assessment
A – Historical significance	<p>The site may link to the NSW historical themes of Commerce and Transport through potential archaeological remains of a roadside wine shanty and coach stop. Depending on the site's period of usage and extent, it may contain relics and remains which relate to both local trade and the state-wide network of coach routes which provided vital access to the ever-expanding areas of settlement.</p> <p>Although the site is not widely recognised and does not appear to have any symbolic value, local historians have some basic anecdotal evidence relating to the site, and its lack of recognition may be due primarily due to the lack of surviving firsthand knowledge of the site.</p> <p>The site may be associated with the development of the transport routes established by Cobb & Co, the most successful company of its kind during the 19th century, which contributed to social growth and the expansion of pastoral settlement across NSW. Further investigation is required to confirm or dismiss this association.</p> <p>'Item 7: Potential site of old Cobb & Co horse exchange' does not fulfil this criterion at this time.</p>
B – Historical association significance	Does not meet the criterion.
C – Aesthetic significance	<p>With bricks visible on site which resemble those used in the construction of Moonbria Station, the site has potential technical value as evidence of local building practices and materials e.g., brick making which may have used local clay and/or have been fired on site. The site's location in proximity to two creek lines may have been not just a choice for proximity to water but also an easily accessed source of clay for brickmaking.</p> <p>Without archaeological investigation, the spatial arrangement of the former structure is unclear, but it may embody the distinctive layout of other wayside inns or wine shanties e.g., single storey, long and rectangular, one room deep with a verandah at the front. Additional information regarding this criterion may be available following further investigation.</p> <p>'Item 7: Potential site of old Cobb & Co horse exchange' fulfils this criterion at a local level.</p>
D – Social significance	Does not meet the criterion.
E – Research potential	<p>The site has potential historical value as one of the last remaining indicators of the former importance of Wilson Road as a transport route, which by the 1930s was one of only two roads north from Jerilderie (the second is today the Newell Highway) and associated with one of the many local Travelling Stock Routes. Anecdotal evidence is that Bob Mabin (whom the local Mabin's Well locality is named after) established a wine shanty and coach house in order to service the Cobb & Co coaching route from Jerilderie to Darlington Point, via Goolgumbra Station (pers comm. Laurie Henery 7th June 2022).</p> <p>Although the age and extent of the operations at the site are currently unknown, the site may contain evidence of the construction and operation of the wine shanty/coach house. Although previously a common site type (established every 10 to 30 miles along the coaching roads across NSW) there is limited information on</p>

Criterion	Assessment
	archaeological investigation of such sites. There are no known comparative sites locally and the site has the potential to provide archaeological and historical information regarding its establishment and operation. 'Item 7: Potential site of old Cobb & Co horse exchange' fulfils this criterion at a local level.
F – Rarity	As the site is not readily legible at ground surface level and has not been archaeologically investigated, its potential to fulfil this criterion is not known. Further assessment is required in order to properly assess its potential to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains. 'Item 7: Potential site of old Cobb & Co horse exchange' does not fulfil this criterion at this time.
G – Representativeness	As the site is not readily legible at ground surface level and has not been archaeologically investigated, its potential to fulfil this criterion is not known. Further assessment is required in order to properly assess its potential to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains. 'Item 7: Potential site of old Cobb & Co horse exchange' does not fulfil this criterion at this time.

Statement of Significance

'Item 7: Potential site of old Cobb & Co horse exchange' is considered to be of local significance for its archaeological research potential, and potential aesthetic/technical significance. Further research and investigation is required in order to assess its associative values and ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains.

The site may yield historical and archaeological information related to the establishment and operation of a wayside wine shanty and coach stop and may contain remnants such as footings, other structural elements, rubbish dumps, cesspits, stabling etc. Depending on the ease of access for water from Yanco Creek and Turn Back Jimmy Creek, there may or may not be water related features such as cisterns.

The integrity and intactness of the archaeological potential cannot currently be determined, and archaeological investigation may provide further information. The site has the potential to illustrate the operation of the wine shanty and coach stop and demonstrate the differences between a such a site (which likely focused on the provision of grog or other alcohol) and more traditional wayside inns. It may also demonstrate the level of facility required for a Cobb & Co coach stop, e.g. if accommodation was provided or if it was primarily for changing horse teams and continuing along the route. Archaeological remains may provide information regarding construction techniques and material which could be compared to other extant or ruined examples. Archaeological investigation has the potential to provide information that relates to the historical themes of Commerce and Transport which could contribute the understanding of the development and 'opening up' of the local area following the establishment of early pastoral concerns.

This site is considered to have sufficient significance to fulfil the criteria for listing at the local level.



Figure A-66 Looking South across the potential site of the former old Cobb & Co horse exchange. Wilsons Road is to the right



Figure A-67 Mortar and brick fragments embedded in the ground at the site. Potential remains of an old water trough



Figure A-68 Brick fragments embedded in the ground



Figure A-69 Old rusted iron scrap embedded in the ground at the site

A.8 Item 8: Goolgumbla Station homestead group

Table A-15 Goolgumbla Station homestead group

Name/Alternative names	Location	Register	Register ID	Significance level
Goolgumbla Station homestead group	Point 8 on Figure 4-13	N/A	N/A	Assessed as local significance.

History

The following summarised history has been replicated verbatim from the Goolgumbla Station website, with any amendments or further additions included in bold.

In 1852 the area including the land associated with Goolgumbla was held by a Wm. Furlonge. In 1858 it was sold to the Wilson family who also acquired Yanko Station at the same time. In 1872 Goolgumbla was sold once again, purchased by Sir Samuel McGaughey, who was a well-known pioneer of the Australia sheep industry. It was Sir Samuel McGaughey who prepared the land for sheep farming and established a sheep stud on the property in 1908. In 1912 some 24 000 acres of the property were sold off and became smaller holdings (Lundy 1951).

It changed hands in 1913 when the stud and acreage were sold to Mr George Ernst Stuart, together with an adjoining property called 'Singorimbah', fetching £146,916 for the land and £33,181 for the sheep, cattle and horses respectively.

The stud continued under the management of George Stuart, and later his nephew Leslie Stuart, until 1950 when the enterprise was bought by the Killen-Henderson Partnership. For management purposes these owners formed Goolgumbla Pty Ltd as a subsidiary of Pastoral Development Holdings. In 1964 control passed to the Dalgety organisation when it acquired all P.D.H. interests.

Fifteen years later, in 1979, Arthur and Jean Trethowan bought Goolgumbla and successfully ran the property until 1986. At that time, it was sold to the Commonwealth Government to become part of The Superannuation Fund Investment Trust.

Having previously purchased 'Hawks Nest' in 1970 at nearby Jerilderie, Bruce Rollinson's father, Bob, was keen to increase his foothold in the Riverina – aiming to acquire suitable land to run the family's Concordia stud sheep and expand the commercial business.

At the time, meat and wool were in a slump so Bruce Rollinson and his two dogs set to work alongside a couple of contractors, to develop the essential elements of the property. They began by tackling noxious weeds, improving fencing and shoring-up essential watering points.

Years of back-breaking work followed, and by the time sheep and cattle prices had well and truly improved, state of the art infrastructure was taking shape, designed to support an efficient merino stud operation as well as the family's other interests." (Goolgumbla Station 2022)

It is unclear when the original Goolgumbla Woolshed was constructed. The current property owner believes that it was built in the 1860s "when the property was first settled by Europeans" (Jeffery 2013). As set out above this may be true as the property was first purchased/occupied by a Colonial settler in 1852. However, it appears that the property only started farming sheep after it was purchased by Sir Samuel McGaughey in 1872 so there may not have been any need for a Woolshed on site prior to this date/activity commencing. It is likely that it was constructed by the time the sheep stud was established on the property in 1908. The

building had a T-shaped design and was constructed mainly from Murray pine and Oregon posts, with corrugated iron on the outside walls which were originally timber.

At the peak of its operations it had the ability to run 25 machine stands and up to 50 blade stands, with 50,000 and 60,000 Merino sheep would have been shorn in the shed annually.



Figure A-70 The "Goolgumbla" woolshed in the early 1900s.

Jeffery 2013



Figure A-71 The shearing team at the historic "Goolgumbla" woolshed in the early 1900s.

Jeffere, 2013



Figure A-72 Interior of the original Goolgumbla woolshed, date unknown
Jefferey 2013



Figure A-73 The Goolgumbla woolshed as it was in the late 1990s just prior to the Rollinson family purchasing the property in 1999.
Jefferey 2013



Figure A-74 Interiors of the woolshed c1990s

Jefferey 2013

The original mid to late 19th century woolshed was burned down in October 2012 with no original fabric known to remain. A new woolshed was constructed on the same site as the original by November 2013. The new woolshed is predominantly of timber and corrugated iron construction. It "features 11-stands (the 11th stand is a left-hand stand) on a raised board built from Murray pine" (Jeffery 2013).



Figure A-75 The new (current) Goolgumbra Woolshed built in 2012-13 after a fire burnt down the original building

Jefferey 2013



Figure A-76 Interior of the new Goolgumbla Woolshed
Jefferey 2013

The Goolgumbla homestead group appears to comprise the homestead itself, and a number of associated out buildings and other structures. It is possible that the original building was constructed some time between 1872 purchased in 1872 by Sir Samuel McGaughey, a well-known pioneer of the Australia sheep industry, who established a stud on the property in 1908.

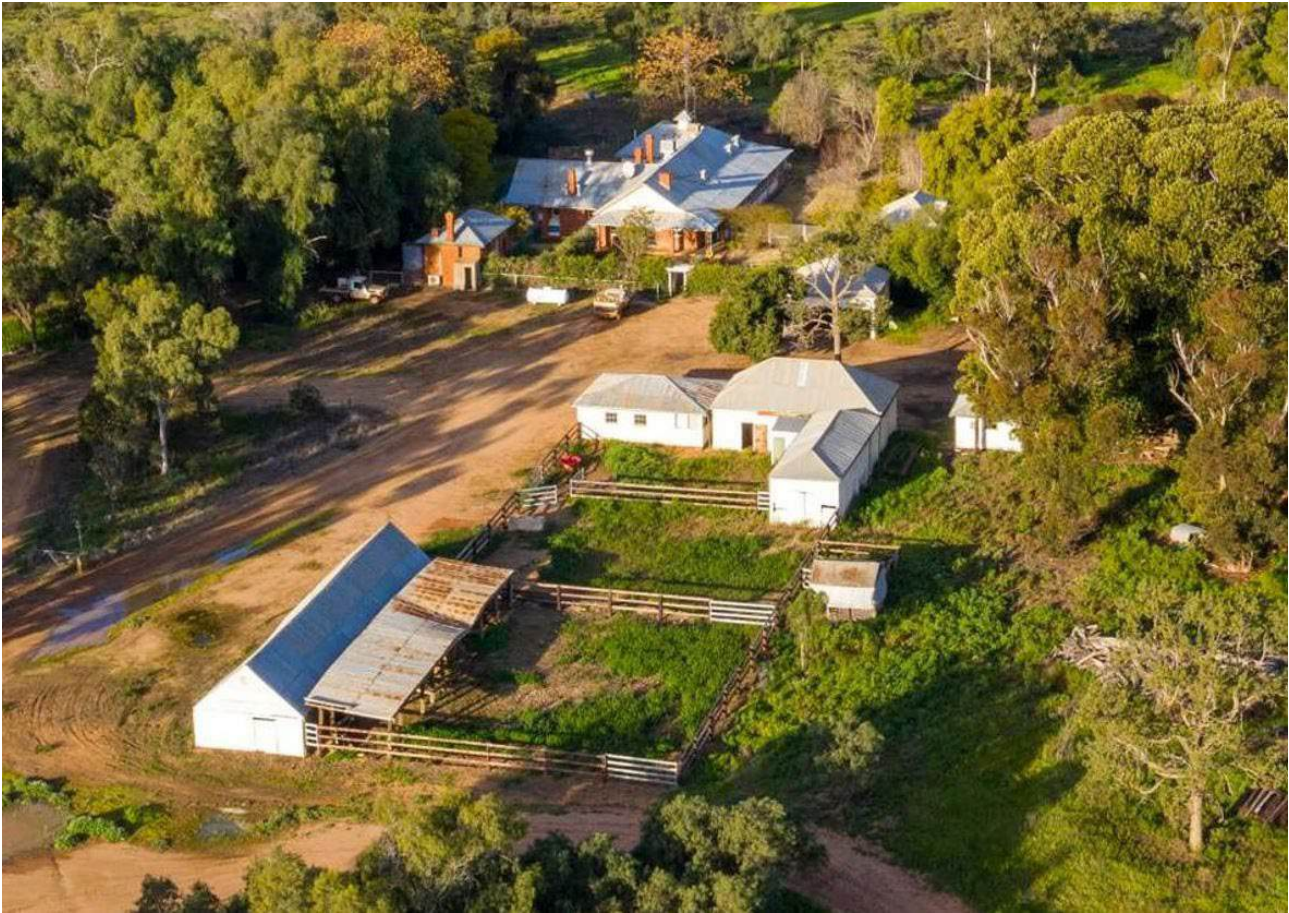


Figure A-77 Close aerial view of Goolgumbbla Station homestead and associated buildings. The Woolshed is not visible.

Goolgumbbla Station 2022

Description

Goolgumbbla Station is a 21,541 hectare sheep station located in the Riverina region in south western NSW.

The Goolgumbbla homestead comprises a number of buildings and associated structures. As this property is not associated with the Project, Jacobs was not able to visit or sight the homestead group. However, given the information available it is considered that the group may have heritage significance.

The homestead (refer to **Figure A-77** above) appears to be colonial in style, constructed from red brick with a hipped corrugated iron roof. A verandah with a skillion roof appears to extend along one side of the main wing of the house. Red brick chimneys are visible extending from the roof. Further details of the building construction are not possible to verify at this stage due to access restrictions.

Other buildings/structures in the vicinity of the homestead appear to be clad and roofed (hipped style) in corrugated iron sheeting and associated with farming activities due to their style, layout and the fencing/pens structures that surround them or are physically attached to their exterior. These elements of the group have not been dated thus far.

Curtilage Information

The potential heritage item curtilage is defined by the legal property boundaries which is identified as Lot 27 DP 756299.

Significance assessment

No known previous significance assessments have been undertaken for this potential heritage item.

Table A-16 Goolgumbbla Station homestead group significance assessment

Criterion	Assessment
A – Historical significance	<p>The Goolgumbbla homestead group demonstrates the evolution of the pastoral industry in New South Wales. The homestead is the product of a period of growth and change in land use patterns in this region of the Riverina.</p> <p>'Item 8: Goolgumbbla Station homestead group' fulfills this criterion at a local level.</p>
B – Historical association significance	<p>The property demonstrates an association with a significant person in the history of the area, namely Sir Samuel McGaughey, a well-known pioneer of the Australia sheep industry which was the predominant land use and an important economic driver during the latter half of the 19th century into the 20th century. Sir Samuel established the property as a sheep stud in the early 19th century and it is still operating as such today.</p> <p>'Item 8: Goolgumbbla Station homestead group' fulfills this criterion at a local level.</p>
C – Aesthetic significance	<p>Does not meet this criterion. The homestead may have some aesthetic or architectural significance related to its apparent Victorian colonial style. However further assessment of this would be required.</p>
D – Social significance	<p>Does not meet this criterion. There is no evidence that the property has strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group.</p>
E – Research potential	<p>As there is limited evidence of disturbance or development of the site, apart from the destruction and rebuilding of the Woolshed, there is potential for archaeological remains and deposits to be present at the site. These have the potential to provide information about the operation of a (sheep) Station in the 18th and early 19th centuries and the lives of the owners and other people living at and visiting the property around this time.</p> <p>'Item 8: Goolgumbbla Station homestead group' fulfills this criterion at a local level.</p>
F – Rarity	<p>Does not meet this criterion. The property is not rare in this region. The property does not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural history.</p>
G – Representativeness	<p>Does not meet this criterion.</p>



Figure A-78 Aerial view of Goolgumbbla Station homestead and associated buildings (not including the Woolshed).



Figure A-79 looking SE towards the Goolgumbbla Station homestead from the public roadway. Unable to go any further due to access restrictions.

Goolgumbbla Station 2022

Statement of Significance

The Goolgumbbla Station homestead group demonstrates the change in the area relating to European colonisation in the mid-19th century and the introduction of a significant land use – namely sheep farming and the wool industry, with this land use having been introduced at this site by Sir Samuel McGaughey who was a well-known pioneer of the Australia sheep industry. As there is limited evidence of disturbance or development of the site, apart from the destruction and rebuilding of the Woolshed, there is potential for archaeological remains and deposits to be present at the site. These have the potential to provide information about the operation of a (sheep) Station in the 18th and early 19th centuries and the lives of the owners and other people living at and visiting the property around this time. Comparisons with other homestead groups (including woolsheds) can also be made.

This site is considered to have sufficient significance to fulfil the criteria for listing at the local level.