

Glanmire

Historic Heritage report
Bathurst Regional LGA NSW
Report to NGH Pty Ltd

October 2022



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- ✓ Environmental impact assessment, auditing, and approvals
- ✓ High level preliminary environmental assessment (PEA)
- ✓ Review of environmental factors (REF)
- ✓ Peer review
- ✓ Community engagement
- ✓ Biobanking and biodiversity offsetting assessments
- ✓ Aboriginal heritage assessments and community walkovers
- ✓ Landscape architecture and design

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Executive Summary

Elgin Energy Pty Ltd (the proponent) propose to construct a solar farm (the Project) at Lot 141 DP1133786, 4823 Great Western Highway, Glanmire, approximately 11km east of Bathurst, NSW (Figure 1-1). The development site will cover approximately 150ha and include a solar farm array containing approximately 128,000 panels, as well as ancillary infrastructure. The Project is a State Significant Development (SSD; application number SSD-21208499) as defined by the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 (the SRD SEPP).

AREA Environmental & Heritage Consultants (AREA) has been engaged by NGH Consulting Pty Ltd (NGH) on behalf of the proponent to complete a non-Aboriginal historic heritage report for the proposed development site in accordance with the NSW Heritage Manual (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996a).

The development site was historically part of both the 'Glanmire' and Blarie' estates. These properties have a history of agricultural activities extending back to before the 1830s. The Woodside Inn was located on the northern boundary of the current Lot 141 DP1133786 and operated as an Inn from 1854 through to 1872 and Glanmire Post Office from 1867 to 1872. From 1872 onwards the Woodside Inn building has operated as a private residence.

While gold was discovered in the area, there is no record of mining occurring on the development lot. The Woodside Inn is the only heritage item located on Lot 141 DP1133786 however it is outside the development site and will be avoided.

A summary of this historic heritage assessment is:

- A review of documentary sources and a survey of the area recorded items of nil to low historic archaeological significance. The current project is not expected to impact archaeological deposits and there for no further mitigation is required.
- If any potential archaeological relics are encountered during proposed work, activity in the immediate area of the find should cease and steps in the unexpected finds protocol detailed in the CHMP should be followed. Depending on the nature of the discovery, additional assessment and possibly an excavation permit may be required prior to the recommencement of excavation in the affected area. The Heritage Council would be notified in writing in accordance with Section 146 of the NSW *Heritage Act 1977* if it was confirmed relics occur.
- If suspected human remains are located during any stage of proposed work, activity must stop immediately, and the NSW police must be notified.

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Terms and acronyms used in this document

Acronym	Definition
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
ASL	Above Sea Level
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
CMT	Culturally Modified Tree
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water
DPE	Department of Planning and the Environment
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
GPS	Global positioning system
GSV	Ground Surface Visibility
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NP&W Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Services
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
Development site	Cumulatively all components disturbance areas affected by the proposal

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Elgin Energy Pty Ltd (the Proponent) propose to construct a solar farm and associated battery energy storage (the Project) at Lot 141 DP1133786, 4823 Great Western Highway, Glanmire, approximately 11 kilometers (km) east of Bathurst, NSW (Figure 1-1). The development site will cover approximately 150 hectares (ha) and include a solar farm array containing approximately 128,000 panels, as well as ancillary infrastructure (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

AREA Environmental & Heritage Consultants (AREA) were engaged by NGH Pty Ltd (NGH) undertake a non-Aboriginal historic heritage assessment for the proposed development site. The survey was conducted over two days.

The Project is a State Significant Development (SSD; application number SSD-21208499) as defined by the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 (the SRD SEPP). An environmental impact statement (EIS) is to be prepared in accordance with Section 4.12(8) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and Part 8 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021*. The Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS) for the Project in relation to heritage, and where in the report they are addressed, are outlined in Table 1-1.

Aboriginal cultural heritage will be addressed in a separate report (AREA Environmental & Heritage Consultants (AREA), 2022).

Table 1-1: SEARs requirements and where they are addressed in this report

Requirement	Section
an assessment of the impact to historic heritage having regard to the NSW Heritage Manual (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996a)	Sections 3 to 6

1.2 Locality

The regional geographical context of the Development Site is provided in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: Regional geographical context of the Development Site

Criteria	Development Site
Central coordinates (GDA94 z55)	751039.8 mN 6297538.6mS
Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA Region)	South Eastern Highlands
State	NSW
Topographical map sheet	Bathurst 1:25000 (8831-3S)
Local Government Area	Bathurst Regional LGA
Local Aboriginal Land Council area (LALC)	Bathurst LALC
Parish	Melrose
County	Roxburgh
Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications (Claims, ILUA Future Acts etc.)	NA
Nearest town / locality	Bathurst
Accessed from nearest town by	Great Western Hwy
Land use / disturbance	Farming/ Residential
Nearest waterway (Name, Strahler Order)	Salt Water Creek (3rd order)
Spot point Australian Height Datum (AHD)	760m
Central coordinates (GDA94 z55)	751039.8 mN 6297538.6mS

1.3 Project description

Elgin Energy propose to construction and operate a solar photovoltaic (PV) energy generation facility and battery energy storage station (BESS) at Lot 141 DP1144786, 4823 Great Western Highway, Glanmire. For the purpose of this report the area effected by the proposal will be referred to as the **development site**.

The development site defines the uppermost area of land that would be directly impacted by the Project, including all construction, operational and decommissioning impacts. It includes disturbance areas required for the solar arrays, battery energy storage, ancillary power conversion infrastructure, perimeter fence, access roads and upgrades and, areas used to store construction materials and manage environmental impacts (including all temporary and permanent impacts). The area is approximately 150ha (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

The infrastructure layout shows where key infrastructure components would be likely be located within the development site. It most closely represents the area of actual impact required to construct and operate the solar farm. The final infrastructure layout will be subject to detailed design with appointed contractors (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

Access to the site will be via Brewongle Lane which will undergo an upgrade to the point of site access. In addition, the NSW Government is currently undertaking improvement to the Great Western Highway including widening of the intersection with Brewongle Lane to facilitate the construction of turning lanes. The traffic impact assessment has indicated further upgrades to the intersection of Brewongle Lane and The Great Western Highway to allow for construction and operation of the proposed project are required.

The Project is anticipated to take approximately 12 months to construct with an expected operation life of nominally 40 years.

Figure 1-1: Location of the development site

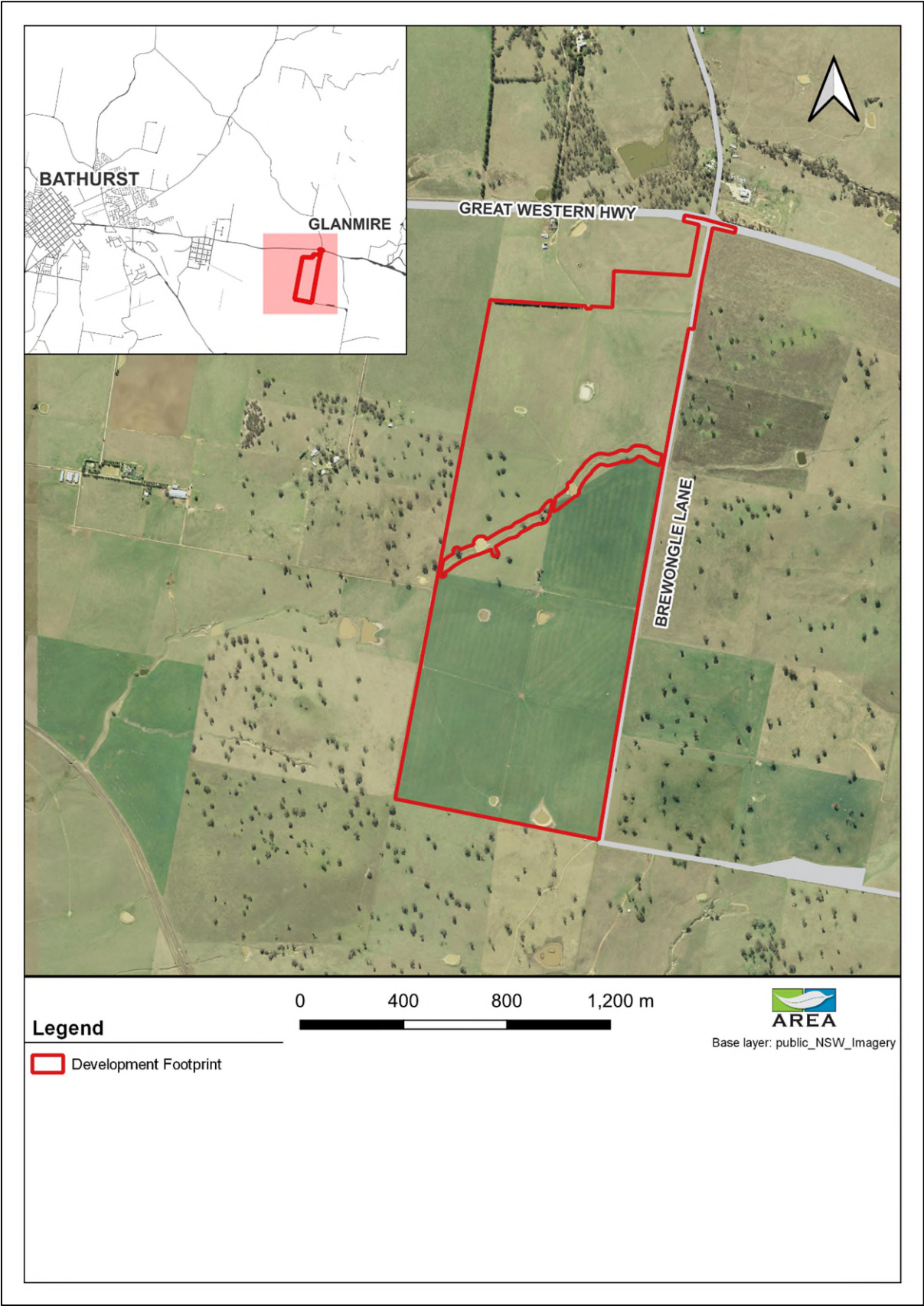
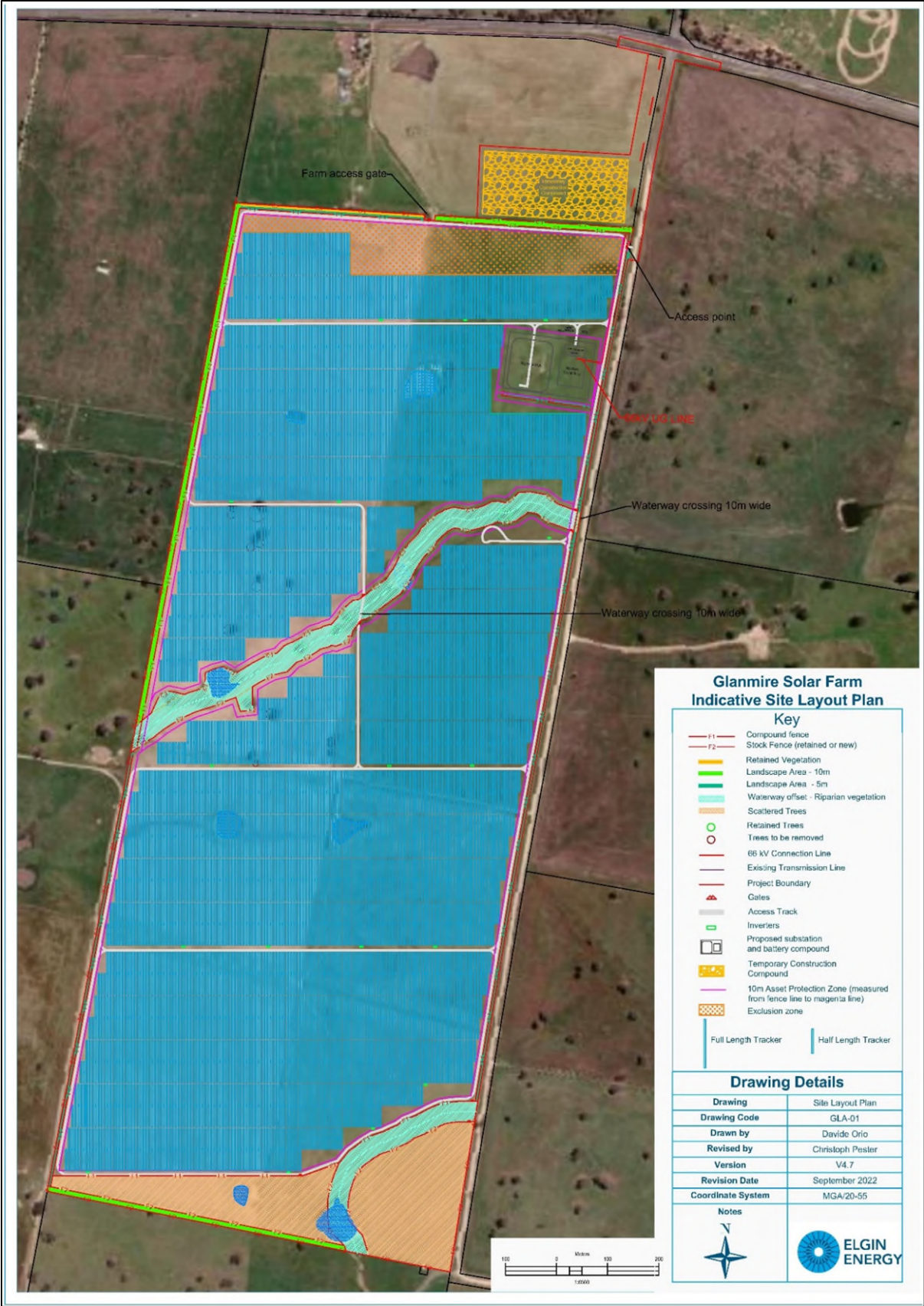


Figure 1-2: Infrastructure layout of the development site (Source: Elgin Energy)



1.4 Assessment objectives

The objectives of the cultural heritage assessment are as follows:

- Identify any recorded historic (non-Aboriginal archaeological sites) using historical sources.
- Undertake a physical inspection of the development site to identify any unrecorded historic sites and assess the possible need for further investigation
- Evaluate the significance and potential residual impact the proposal will have on any cultural heritage remains within the development site.

1.5 Report structure

This report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines in the “Investigating History” and “Investigating Fabric” section of the *NSW Heritage Manual* (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996a) and the *Local Government Heritage Guideline* (NSW Heritage Office, 2002). The report structure is laid out in Table 1-3.

Table 1-3: Report structure

Section reference	Section heading	Description
1	Introduction	Background to the project and purpose of the report
2	Legislative Context	Overview of relevant legislation regarding heritage
3	Historical Background	Historic background relevant to the study area.
4	Site Survey	Results of site survey for Historic Heritage
5	Archaeological Assessment	Local and regional archaeological information that is relevant to assessing the potential for archaeological remains and their significance
6	Impacts and Management	Impacts that the proposal will have on any identified heritage items and proposed management
7	Recommendations	suggested steps for the Proponent to take with regards to heritage
8	References	list of reports, books, websites, and other resources used to produce this report

1.6 Project personnel

This assessment was carried out by appropriately experienced or qualified staff (Table 1-4). Kim Newman conducted the field survey and prepared this report.

Table 1-4: Summary the project team’s qualifications

Name	Position	CV Details	Suitability for the task
Phillip Cameron	Principal consultant Reviewed the report.	BSc. Macquarie University Ass Dip App Sci. University of Queensland Certified Environmental Practitioner (EIANZ) Practicing member of the Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand (EIANZ)	Phillip Cameron is an appropriately skilled and experienced person (degree or relevant experience) in the field of Aboriginal cultural heritage management. He has the equivalent of two years full-time experience in Aboriginal archaeological investigation, including involvement in a project of similar scope, a demonstrated ability to conduct a project of the scope required through inclusion as an attributed author on a report of similar scope under the <i>NSW OEH Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW</i> .

Name	Position	CV Details	Suitability for the task
			Phillip has been undertaking heritage assessments as an environmental consultant since 2004.
Anna Darby	Archaeologist	Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science (Archaeology, Paleoanthropology and Forensic Science). University of New England Bachelor of Science (Honours). University of New England	Anna has worked in Australian archaeology since 2014 and has been involved in many Aboriginal and historical archaeology projects.
Kim Newman	Archaeologist; Undertook site recording and Authored the report.	Bachelor of Archaeology (Honours) University of New England Master of Science (Archaeology). University of New England Phd Candidate (Archaeology). Griffith University.	Kim has worked in Australian archaeology since 2009. She has been involved in all levels of assessment in Aboriginal archaeology, including survey and excavation. She has also worked to varying degrees in historical archaeology.

2 Legislative context and SEARs

2.1 The Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013)

Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) has developed a set of principles and practices for the management of cultural heritage in Australia. Local government authorities including the NSW DPE have used the Burra Charter to guide their own heritage management documents. The charter promotes the conservation of places of cultural significance (Australia ICOMOS, 2013:3). It placed an emphasis on understanding significance as the basis for managing the heritage values for a place, as well as the importance of consulting with community groups to achieve this understanding (Australia ICOMOS, 2013:4, 8).

2.2 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

The EPBC Act is the primary framework of legislation for the protection of nationally significant ecological communities and heritage places. The act also has jurisdiction over environmental impacts other than those of national significance where they occur on commonwealth-owned land. The EPBC Act becomes the primary piece of legislation for the approval of a project when a proposal may significantly impact a matter of national environmental significance. In this case, the assessment is referred to the Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment.

National Heritage List

The National Heritage List provides the legal framework for the protection and management of environmental, ecological and heritage places of nationally and international significance. Under the EPBC Act these sites are protected through listing in the National Heritage List.

Commonwealth Heritage List

The Commonwealth Heritage List provides protection for environmental, ecological and heritage places that are located on Commonwealth land or in overseas locations managed by Commonwealth Authorities.

2.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning and development consent process. The EP&A Act consists of three main parts of direct relevance to heritage; Part 3 which governs the preparation of planning instruments and Part 4 also includes the assessment requirements for each type of consent issued including State Significant Development (SSD) as detail in Division 4.7. Part 5 relates to activity approvals by governing (determining) authorities and the duty to consider the environmental impact.

The Project is a State Significant Development (SSD), application number SSD-21208499, under Section 4.12(8) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and Part 8 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021*. The Minister for Planning and Public Spaces will be the consent authority for the Project in accordance with Section 4.5 of the EP&A Act.

2.4 Heritage Act 1997 (NSW)

The NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) is the primary state legislation protecting heritage item in NSW. Under the Heritage Act, items of environmental heritage are assessed for significance based on historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic values.

The State Heritage Register

State significant items can be listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR). These items are given automatic protection under the Heritage Act against any activities that may damage an item or affect its heritage significance. To be listed, an item must be deemed to be of heritage significance for the whole of NSW.

2.5 Bathurst Local Environmental Plan 2014

The *Bathurst Local Environment Plan 2014* (LEP 2014) provides statutory protection for certain places listed as being of heritage significance, generally of historic heritage significance, although on occasions can hold particular significance to the Aboriginal community. It ensures that essential best practice components of the heritage decision making process are followed.

For listed heritage items, relics and heritage conservation areas, the following actions can only be carried out with the consent of the Bathurst City Council. Development consent is required for the following:

- a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):
 - i. a heritage item.
 - ii. an Aboriginal Object
 - iii. a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area
- b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item.
- c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed.
- d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.
- e) erecting a building on land:
 - i. on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - ii. on which an Aboriginal Object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance; and
- f) subdividing land:
 - i. on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - ii. on which an Aboriginal Object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

3 Historical Background

3.1 Aboriginal occupation and European contact history

Aboriginal people have been present in Australia for approximately 60,000 years. The archaeological record provides evidence of a dynamic culture coupled with a long occupation of the land.

While the boundaries of language groups, as defined by people like Tindale (1974) should be taken as indicative (Attenbrow, 2010), the development site is within the traditional lands of the Wiradjuri peoples (Tindale, 1974). The Wiradjuri are the people of the three rivers, inhabiting a widespread area which extended from the Great Dividing Range, west to the Macquarie-*Wambuul*, Lachlan (*Kalare*) and the Murrumbidgee (*Murrumbidjeri*) rivers (Coe, 1989, Bamblett, 2013).

The Wiradjuri is one of the largest language groups in Australia with an estimation of between 12,000 and 100,000 people at the time of European arrival (Bamblett, 2013). Wiradjuri people maintained connections across the long distances, through ceremonial cycles which moved around the tribal area (Tindale, 1974). The name Wiradjuri is an antonym derived from *wirraay* meaning 'no' and *-thuurray* or *tyuurray* meaning 'having' (Donaldson, 1984). Differences in dialect have been recorded amongst the Wiradjuri, and notably one has been recorded around the Bathurst region (Tindale, 1974) which coincides with a distinctive upper Macquarie clan territory centered around Bathurst (Pearson, 1984:68).

The first European explorer to travel to the 'Bathurst Plains' was the Assistant Surveyor of NSW George Evens, who in December of 1813 reached the headwaters of the Macquarie-Wambuul River. Traces of the Wiradjuri people were observed during their travels, but they were thought to have been deliberately avoiding the party. The first encounter between this group and the Wiradjuri people was with two women and four children near Mt Pleasant to the west of what is now Bathurst (Evans, 1813). By 1815 Bathurst was established as the Government Stock Establishment to protect against the effects of drought and over stocking in the Cumberland Plains. Up to 287 Europeans settling in the region by 1821, with unfenced farming and grazing activities limited to the Fish and Campbell Rivers.

Accounts from Governor Macquarie's visits to Bathurst in both 1815 and 1821 suggest population densities of Wiradjuri people were low in the Bathurst region and had remained constant throughout this time period (Pearson, 1981:64). Limited observations from this time suggest distinct local community groups existed. These localised groups would divide into smaller groups of up to 20 individuals for daily life and reform into larger groups during times of seasonal resource availability and for ceremonial or social events (Pearson, 1984:64). These groups might exploit an area up to 13000 km².

Soon after European expansion into the Bathurst region, a rapid expansion of grazing lands occurred to offset the effect of the 1822-24 drought. With restrictions imposed to the Bathurst Clan traditional Aboriginal land use, the local Wiradjuri people started resisting these settlements (Pearson, 1984). Increased conflict arose between European stockmen and the Wiradjuri people between 1822-1824, culminating in martial law being established by Governor Darling in 1824. This resistance was taken up by multiple groups, including one led by famous resistance fighter Windradyne, throughout the wider Bathurst and Mudgee region but did not form a unified group. However, this resistance had been repressed by the end of 1824 when the martial law was repealed. The period of the 1824 Bathurst War coincided with

stresses from overstocking and drought in the Bathurst region and had a limited effect in slowing the expansion of grazing lands for a short period of time (Pearson, 1984).

Thomas Mitchel Surveyor General of the colony on NSW, conducted several expeditions in the area in the 1830s and 1840s and based himself out of Bathurst. During this period, he noted possums formed a large part of the diet, with the skins used for making winter cloaks, arm bands and other items of clothing.

3.2 Early European settlement of the Bathurst Region (1815-1851)

Restrictions were placed on the settlement of the Bathurst region, with the Bathurst Government Settlement established in 1815 on the west bank of the Macquarie-Wambuuil River. Private settlement was limited to the eastern banks of the river with the settlement of Kelso established by 1818. Despite initial success as an agricultural outpost, difficulties of distance and drought led to recommendations to wind down the Bathurst Government Settlement by 1823.

Despite these recommendations to limit settlement, Governor Brisbane sort to maintain the Bathurst region as an agricultural center and created a convict workstation at Wellington Valley specialising in cattle breeding (Higginbotham, 2013:90, Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996b).

The mapping of the route through Victoria Pass in 1832 by Thomas Mitchel Surveyor, General of the colony on NSW (Mitchell, 1839), enabled easier access for European settlers between Sydney and Bathurst. Land soon became available and settlements by squatters quickly moved west opening up land between Bathurst and Wellington between the 1830s and 1850s. Despite this region initially specialising in cattle much of these new settlers relied on sheep and it soon became the dominant agricultural industry (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996b:91).

3.3 Goldrush in the Bathurst Region (1851-1914)

Gold was officially discovered in the Bathurst region by Edward Hargraves in 1851. The Goldrush transformed the Bathurst region creating the first major gold center in Australia. This mining initially focused on alluvial deposits but soon moved to shaft-mining replacing agricultural activities in the mining regions. The attraction of gold lead to a large influx of people to the region, including miners, their followers on and new business owners. Much of this new population was largely dislocated moving around the goldfields.

Gold mining in this region peaked between the 1850-1870s. In the Bathurst region, the towns between the Turon and Macquarie Rivers were the focus of the gold rush, lead to population booms in Bathurst and the nearby towns of Ophir (Sofala), Wattle Flat, Hill End, Tambaroora, Chambers Creek, and along St. Anthony's Creek just to the northeast of the Project. While during the peak of the gold rush many of these towns became large centers, many of these towns were reliant of the gold and most did not survive following the end of the mining boom (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996b:92).

The town of Bathurst also saw great expansion during the goldrush period. The population of Bathurst exploded as evidenced in the increase in number of hotels. From the first hotel which opened in 1835, by 1875 there were 61 hotels open within Bathurst (Tighe, 1992:107).

While not a gold mining hub, the nearby mining towns would transport their gold to Bathurst before it was forwarded it on to Sydney. These regular gold transports became a target for bushrangers in the district including Ben Hall and his gang and John Peisley.

In 1862, during the height of the gold rush the Cobb & Co transport company transferred its business to Bathurst where it carried mail, gold and passengers around the Bathurst region (Cobb & Co, n.d.). The railway line from Sydney reached Bathurst by 1876 with branch lines servicing towns in the region including Blayney by 1888 (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996b:93).

3.4 'Woodside' - Lot 141 DP1133786

The development site of Lot 141 DP1133786 was originally made up of two properties, 'Glanmire' and 'Blarie'. The property of 'Glanmire', was originally owned by Warham J. Browne, a 2000 acres land grant mostly situated to the north of the Bathurst to Sydney Road (later the Great Western Highway). The Bathurst Road cuts through the southwest corner of the property with a slither situated to the south of the road lying within the development site.

The majority of the development site covers the property known as 'Blarie' originally owned by Thomas Aspinall which covered 1000 acres and extended south from the southwest boundary of 'Glanmire'. Both properties are listed in the Parish map of 1885 (Figure 3-4). Lot 141 DP1133786 covers just under half of the original 'Blarie' property and just a small slither of the southwest corner of the 'Glanmire' property.

These properties were closely connected in the early years of settlement, regularly posting announcements together in the paper, including trespassing notices (Figure 3-3), advertisements to lease their land (Figure 3-2) and advertisements to sell sheep from Aspinall Browne and Co (Figure 3-1). These properties were part of the early switch from cattle to sheep which quickly transformed the western region (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996b:91).

Figure 3-1: Advertisement for sheep to replace cattle by Aspinall, Browne & Co. (Sydney Monitor, 1829)

HOLDERS of stock, who may feel disposed to exchange their cattle for sheep, have now a good opportunity of doing so, from the flocks of Aspinall Browne and Co. whose sheep are known to be of excellent quality, being improved by rams of their own importation, from the flock of Mr. Henty; they are perfectly free from disease of any kind.—Further particulars may be known at their office, or on application to John W. Gosling, Esq. Glanmire Lodge, Bathurst.

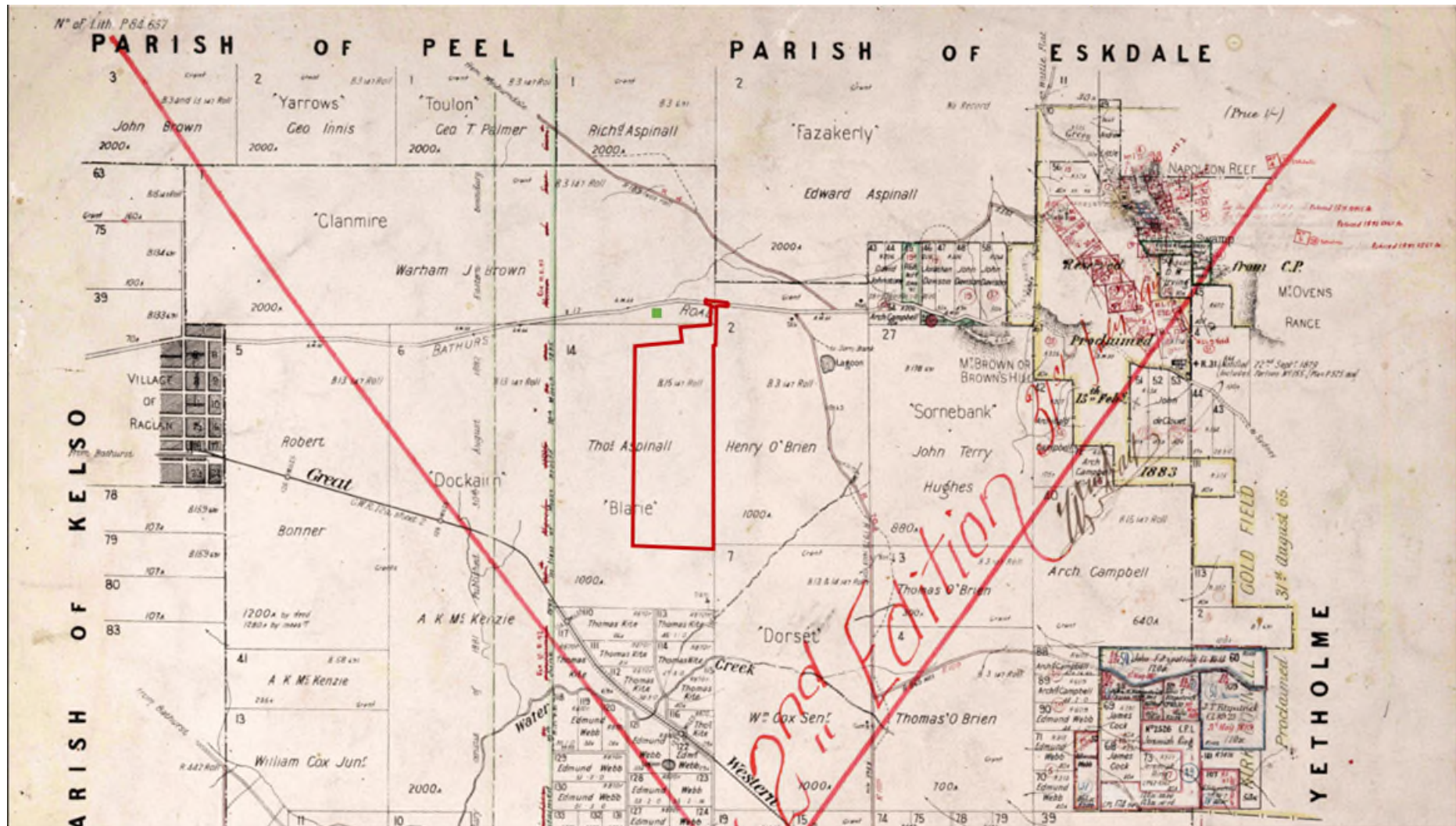
Figure 3-2: Lease notice issued by Thomas Aspinall thought to be for 'Blarie' (Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser, 1830)

TO be LET, for a Term of Years, a FARM, consisting of 1100 Acres of Land, the Property of Mr. THOMAS ASPINALL, delightfully situated on the Plains, and within 6 miles from the Settlement at Bathurst. The Cottage contains 4 rooms, with kitchen detached, a good barn and stable, with a well of fine water on the Premises; a 12 acre paddock now sown with wheat (the seed to be repaid by the tenant.) Rent, £50 sterling per annum ---Apply to JOHN WILLIAM GOSLING, Esq. Glanmire; or, to
W. JEMMETT BROWNE.

Figure 3-3: Notice to trespassers issued on behalf of the estate of Aspinall, Browne, and Co. (Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser, 1836)

Notice.
ALL Persons Trespassing after this Notice, upon the Estate of Aspinall, Browne, and Co., at Bathurst, either by felling Timber or drawing off Firewood, will be prosecuted.
Glanmire, Bathurst, {
June 23, 1836 {

Figure 3-4: Location of development site on 1885 Melrose Parish map. Green square shows approximate position of Woodside Inn, red outline represents development site (Surveyor General, 1885)



[illegible]

Few records remain regarding the early settlement of these properties. The Glanmire property originally contained nine bedroom “gentlemen’s residence” that was demolished in 1881 and replaced with a building still standing today called Glanmire Hall. Neither of these buildings were located within the development site. There is even less information remaining for the ‘Blarie’ property. An advertisement to let which appeared in the Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser lists a four bedroom farm cottage with detached kitchen barn and stables being leased by Thomas Aspinall (Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser, 1830) (Figure 3-2), presumably relating to a residence on the ‘Blarie’ property, though it is unclear where on the property this residence was situated.

The earliest record for any building on Lot 141 DP1133786 relates to the Woodside Inn. The Inn was established in September of 1854 on the southern side of the Bathurst Road (Great Western Highway) approximately 200m from where the Bathurst to Sydney Road crosses the shared eastern property boundary. George Frederick Hughes was the licensee advertises the Inn as having comfortable rooms, a pleasure garden, woods, and a good turf for a half mile sprint (Bathurst Free Press and Mining Journal, 1854). Horse races were regularly reported as occurring at the Woodside Inn through its early history with newspaper articles documenting races from 1854 through to 1856 (Bathurst Free Press and Mining Journal, 1854 , Bathurst Free Press and Mining Journal, 1855 , Sydney Morning Herald, 1856).

In 1856 the Woodside Inn hosted the Governor-General, who upon arriving late on his trip to Bathurst was met at the Woodside Inn. Many residents from Bathurst had ridden out to greet the Governor-General on the road and met him at the Inn. The Governor-General change from a carriage to a horse at the Inn and continued the remainder of his journey into Bathurst (Empire, 1856).

Soon after the establishment of the Inn, Hughes reported discovering gold while digging a 70 foot well and licensed a claim on his property (Sydney Morning Herald, 1854). This claim does not appear to have produced much as by 1857 Hughes lists the Inn for sale including the house, stables and premises, featuring an extensive garden well stocked with vines and fruit trees, a large accommodation paddock, and good secure yards for sheep and cattle (Bathurst Free Press and Mining Journal, 1857). The Inn was bought by Andrew Campbell who from 1858 through to 1866 continued its operation (Cook and Garvey, 1999).

The nearby ‘Glanmire’ estate was involved in the goldrush, with gold discovered in 1865 with people reportedly rushing to the area (Sydney Morning Herald, 1865). The notable Napoleon Reef discovered in the nearby St Anthony’s Creek just to the east, led to the quick construction of at first shanty towns that were quickly replaced with the construction of many buildings including hotels and shops. Repeated reworking of these reefs over the next twenty years lead to fluctuations in the size of the nearby townships of Glanmire and St Anthony Creek (National Advocate (Bathurst Free Press and Mining Journal, 1891 , Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette, 1881). Despite the early gold find by Hughes no further mention of gold is associated with the land to the immediately south of Glanmire. This is likely because it is devoid of active alluvial sources. In the absences of gold mining activities on the ‘Blarie’ land it is likely that agricultural activities continued on this land.

With the continuing success of the Inn and surrounding gold mining endeavors the exploits of bushrangers in the area directly affected the Woodside Inn. Between 1873 and 1896 the Woodside Inn and nearby campers were held up by robbers at least four times (Empire, 1866 , Toowoomba Chronical and Queensland Advertiser, 1862 , New South Wales Police Gazette and Weekly Record of Crime, 1873a , New South Wales Police Gazette and Weekly Record of Crime, 1873b). In addition, robberies were occurring along the road in the vicinity of the

Woodside Inn, attesting to the high crime rate associated with the gold mining activities (Bathurst Free Press and Mining Journal, 1862 , Sydney Morning Herald, 1863).

A Post Office opened in Glanmire in 1865 and was moved to the Woodside Inn in 1867 (Hopson, 1984). The Inn continued to operate as both the Woodside Inn and Glanmire Post office from 1868 to 1872 under the license of Kyran Nolan (Sydney Morning Herald, 1868 , Cook and Garvey, 1999). In 1872 the Glanmire Post Office, relocated across the road to a specially build store and Post Office (Cook and Garvey, 1999).

From 1872 the Woodside Inn was used as a private residence. At some point it was acquired by Thomas Kite and later sold as part of his estate following his death. The property, included 55 acres and residence of the former Woodside Inn was sold to W. Sawyer in 1891 (National Advocate, 1891 , Bathurst Free Press and Mining Journal, 1891).

Parish Maps do not show these changes in land ownership or the smaller subdivisions that have occurred to the property since the 1830s (Figure 3-4 and Figure 3-5). The earliest aerial photograph is from 1964 (Figure 3-6). It shows the development site mostly cleared of trees, ploughed, with established dams and paddocks. This reflects the extensive agricultural history interpreted for this section of the development site. The Woodside house and various associated agricultural buildings are visible along the Great Western Highway, with farm infrastructure in the form of silos and a water tank also visible. No remnant homesteads or other structures are visible in these images. The aerial photograph from 1993 show similar conditions (Figure 3-7).

Figure 3-6: 1964 aerial photograph of development site (red) (NSW Historical Imagery, 1964)

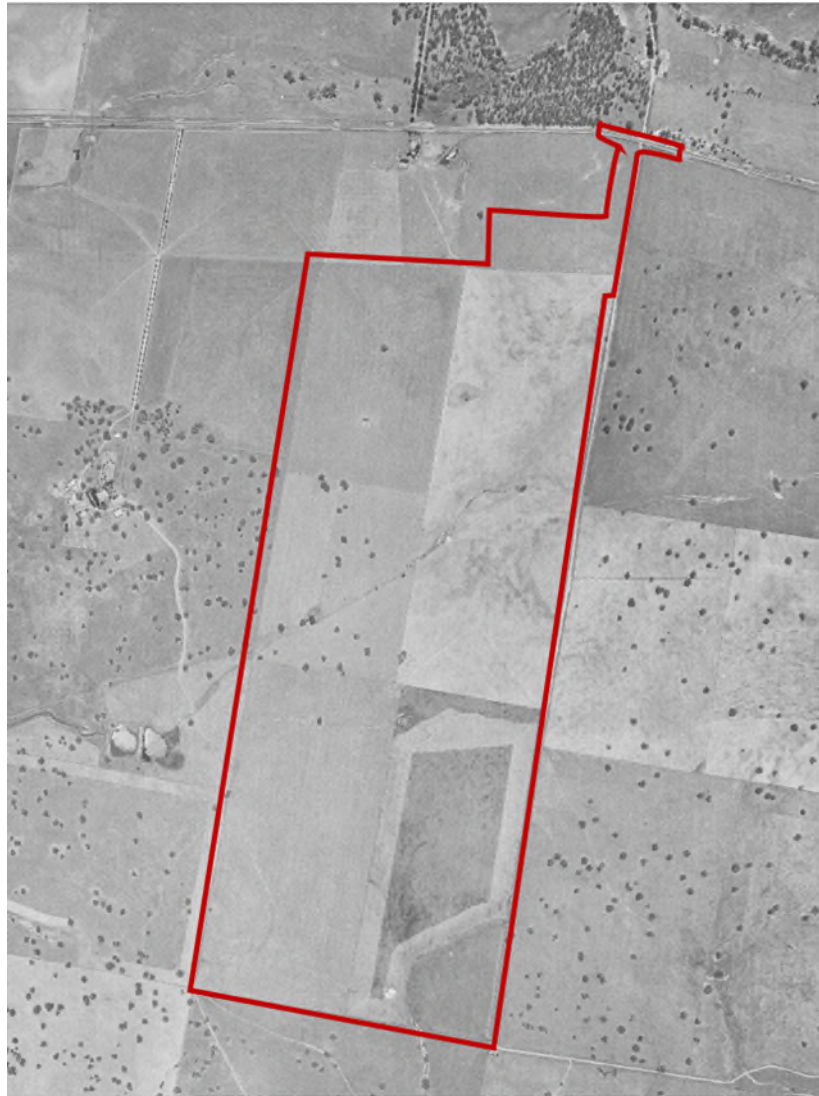


Figure 3-7: 1993 aerial photograph of development site (red) (NSW Historical Imagery, 1993)



4 Site survey

4.1 Introduction

The Project will be assessed in accordance with the “Investigating History” and “Investigating Fabric” section of the NSW Heritage Manual (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996a).

A site survey was conducted from 12-13 July 2022 covering the development site by Kim Newman of AREA. The survey was carried out concurrently with the survey for Aboriginal cultural heritage. The survey was conducted by walking a series of transects at 20m apart across each survey unit in parallel lines at a pace that allowed opportunity to identify any features or objects.

4.1.1 Survey results

The landscape across the development site consists of undulating plains which gently slope to the south. The development site contains nine paddocks utilised for grazing livestock. Most native vegetation has been cleared from these paddocks with the exception of several mature Yellow Box tree scattered across the western portion of the development site. The ground cover across half these paddocks has been recently sown with a fodder crop while the other half comprises exotic species including Saffron Thistle. These paddocks also contain visible rip lines indicating ploughing in the recent past. Across the development site ground surface visibility was recorded as being 50% across the recently ploughed section and 30% across the unploughed, providing moderate visibility across the survey area.

Limited heritage items were observed across the entire development site (Figure 4-7). An isolated fragment of brick (Figure 4-1) and a metal tool tip (Figure 4-2) were observed in the paddock near the Brewongle Lane and Great Western Highway intersection, and the remnants of a cement water tank were located in the paddock behind the old Inn (Figure 4-3 and Figure 4-4). No permanent residential structures were observed across the survey area.

The remains of the water tank were in ruin, with the north east section of the wall collapsed and a tree growing in the middle. The tank was constructed from cement, moulded with rebar and corrugated iron sheeting. No other objects were visible in the vicinity. Based on aerial photographs this water tank was constructed sometime between 1973 and 1984 (Figure 4-5 and Figure 4-6).

Figure 4-1: Isolated brick fragment found in paddock



Figure 4-2: Isolated metal tool tip found in paddock



Figure 4-3: Cement water tank in paddock behind Woodside Inn.



Figure 4-4: Detail of corrugated surface of cement water tank



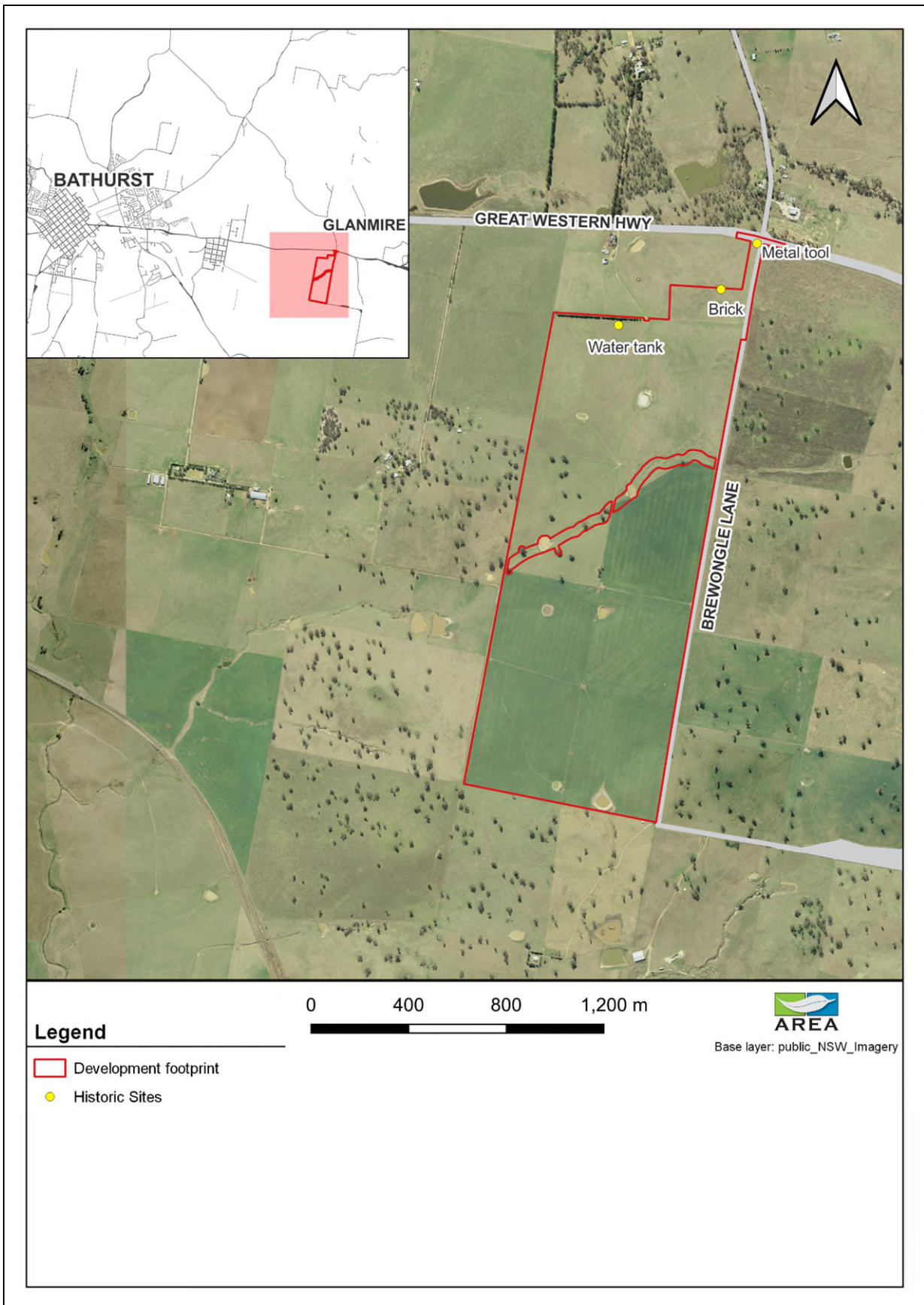
Figure 4-5: Detail from 1973 aerial photograph with no evidence of cement tank (red arrow)(NSW Historical Imagery, 1973)



Figure 4-6: Detail from 1984 aerial photograph with showing cement tank (red arrow)(NSW Historical Imagery, 1984)



Figure 4-7: Location of recorded historic items in the development site



4.1.2 Previous impacts

Based on the study of the historical record and the survey observations, the study area has been subject to significant surface disturbance. The majority of the study area has been cleared of trees and subjected the prolonged agricultural activities. Natural stone was limited throughout the development site suggesting either dedicated clearing or rocks from paddock or more likely, low background stone presence. Dams have been constructed across the development site including across a drainage line running through the center of the property. Deforestation, crop cultivation and grazing activities has led to deflation and gully erosion in drainage areas. The good ground surface visibility, limited number of material cultural object observed throughout the survey, and deflated ground surface indicate that it is unlikely that unidentified heritage and archaeological material culture is present within the study area.

4.1.3 Heritage significance

The Woodside Inn is the most important historical landmark on the property. Constructed in 1854 the Inn is still standing today and is being used as a residence. However, the site of the Inn is outside the development site boundaries and will not be impacted by the development. The only items recorded within the development site was an isolated brick fragment, a metal tool tip and the cement water tank. This tank was constructed between 1973 and 1984, and was constructed of cement framed with corrugated iron sheeting. Using the NSW Heritage council assessment criteria set out in the 'Heritage Assessment' section of the *NSW Heritage Manual* (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996a) and the *Assessing significance for sites and 'relics guidelines* (Department of Planning (NSW), 2009) (the Guidelines) none of the items recorded in the development site are of significance (Table 4-1).

Table 4-1: Heritage assessment criteria

Assessment criteria	Description	Assessment of the development site
Historical significance	An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)	While the Woodside Inn, located on an unimpacted part of the lot, has local historical significance, the development site is characteristic of agricultural paddocks from anywhere in the Bathurst region. The development site is of no importance to local or state history.
Associative significance	An item has a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)	The Governor-General briefly visited the Woodside Inn, located on an unimpacted part of the lot. No persons of local or state importance are associated with the development site.
Aesthetic significance	An item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area), for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	No strong associated with any cultural group have been identified in the development site.
Social significance	An item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area), for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	No strong associated with any cultural group have been identified in the development site.

Research Potential	An item has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or cultural or natural history of the local area)	The development site does not contain any items of high research value
Rarity	An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)	The development site does not contain any rare or endangered aspects of local or state cultural or natural heritage
Representativeness	an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments (or the local area).	The development site does not contain representative any items or feature that are not also preserved in many other settings.

5 Archaeological Assessment

5.1 Land use summary

The historical archaeological potential of the development site can be assessed by examining the former uses of the land.

1. (Pre 1815) Aboriginal occupation of the area
2. (1815-1830s) Early European settlement and continued Aboriginal occupation
 - Land clearing
 - Grazing and agricultural practices
3. (1830s-1851) Pastoral settlement
 - Continued land clearing
 - Expanded grazing and agricultural activities
4. (1851-1872) Inn, pastoral settlement, goldmining
 - Limited gold mining on the property following Hughes discovery in 1856
 - Woodside Inn operated at site just outside development site
 - Continued land clearing
 - Grazing and agricultural practices
5. (1872-present) Pastoral settlement
 - Grazing and agricultural practices
 - Building of dams across property
 - Construction of water tank between 1972-1984

5.1.1 Archaeological context

Woodside (formerly Woodside Inn) Bathurst Local Environmental Plan

- Heritage Name: Woodside (formerly Woodside Inn)
- LGA: Bathurst Regional
- LALC: Bathurst
- Listing No: I142 (I = local)
- Gazette Date: 19/11/2014

The State Heritage Inventory lists statement of significance for the Woodside specifically identifies the cottage as the item of significance. Describing the building as a

“...cottage that was constructed in 1850-60 and was the Woodside Inn. The verandah was added circa 1930. Rear adjoining building and beehive style ground tank demonstrate its interesting past. The area was connected with significant gold mining in its construction period.” (State Heritage Inventory, 2006).

The building was found to have **local historical significance** because of its age and association with past gold mining and transport activities, and aesthetic significance because of its distinctive hipped roof and verandah.

Table 5-1: Summary of database searches for Historic Heritage

Database	Date of Search	Parameters	Results
National and Commonwealth Heritage Listings	24/06/2022	NSW	No sites of heritage are on the database nearby to the development site.
Australian Heritage Database Comprises the World Heritage and Register of National Estate (in addition to National and Commonwealth Heritage)	24/06/2022	Glanmire	No sites of heritage are on the database nearby to the development site.
State Heritage Register (SHR)	24/06/2022	Bathurst LGA	NIL
Bathurst Local Environment Plan (LEP)	24/06/2022	Schedule 5 Environmental heritage	Woodside (Formerly Woodside Inn) Address: 4823 Great Western Highway Part Lot 141, DP 1144786 Significance: Local Item No: I142

5.1.2 Archaeological potential

Archaeological potential can be assessed based on a review of land use history and site survey. The documentary evidence identified only the Woodside Inn building as an item of archaeological significance. As this building and most of yards surrounding this building have been excluded from the development site no object or site of archaeological potential was identified through documentary sources.

A site survey was also conducted over two days in conjunction with the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment. Transects were walked at regular spaced intervals, recent ploughing across half of the development site gave good ground surface visibility. The other half of the development site showed evidence of ploughing in the past and offered moderate ground surface visibility. Across the development site clearing, crop cultivation and grazing activities has led to deflation and gully erosion along drainage areas.

Historic items observed in the development site were limited to an isolated brick fragment, metal tool tip and a relatively recently constructed derelict water tank. There is no indication that the deposits in the development foot would be sufficiently deep to preserve intact historical archaeological deposits. The only item of archaeological significance, the Woodside Inn, has been excluded from the impact area, the development site has nil to low archaeological potential and does not satisfy the requirements of the heritage significance according to the the Guidelines (Department of Planning (NSW), 2009).

5.1.3 Archaeological significance

The traditional criterion for assessing archaeological significance is connected to the research significance of a site. Three questions area defined by the Guidelines to assess research significance. The Guidelines (Department of Planning (NSW), 2009) also defines archaeological significance as a broader linking of significance categories including:

Intactness: Intactness refers to the physical condition of an item. It is particularly relevant to archaeological sites in the sense of 'undisturbed' sites or areas which may be expected to yield well-provenanced archaeological deposits, amenable to investigation and interpretation.

Lifeways: It may also be appropriate to consider the significance of a site in terms of its 'ability to demonstrate' a way of life, taste, function, custom or process of particular interest (Kerr, 2000:8).

Table 5-2: Archaeological significance criteria

Research potential questions	Results
Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?	No the site is typical of farming paddock throughout the region and contains no unique features.
Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?	No the site contains no unique or outstanding features
Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?	No, the site does not contain any new knowledge relevant to general or local historical research questions
How intact is the archaeological deposits?	Archaeological deposits have been significantly disturbed by long-term agricultural activities across the development site and erosion caused by tree clearing.
Does the site demonstrate a way of life, taste, function, custom or process of particular interest?	No, the farming activities that have occurred on the site are typical of farming activities that occur throughout the region

An assessment of the archaeological significance of the development site according to these criteria determined it had had nil to low archaeological significance (Table 5-2).

6 Impact and Management

6.1 Impacts to historic heritage

Documentary sources identified the Woodside Inn, as a local and state listed historical building, located on the development site however this building has been excluded from the development site and will be avoided by this project.

A site survey identified two isolated objects and a cement water tank in a state of ruin within the development site

These items will all be impacted by the development and have all been assessed to have nil or low historic significance.

6.1.1 Impacts to potential archaeological resources

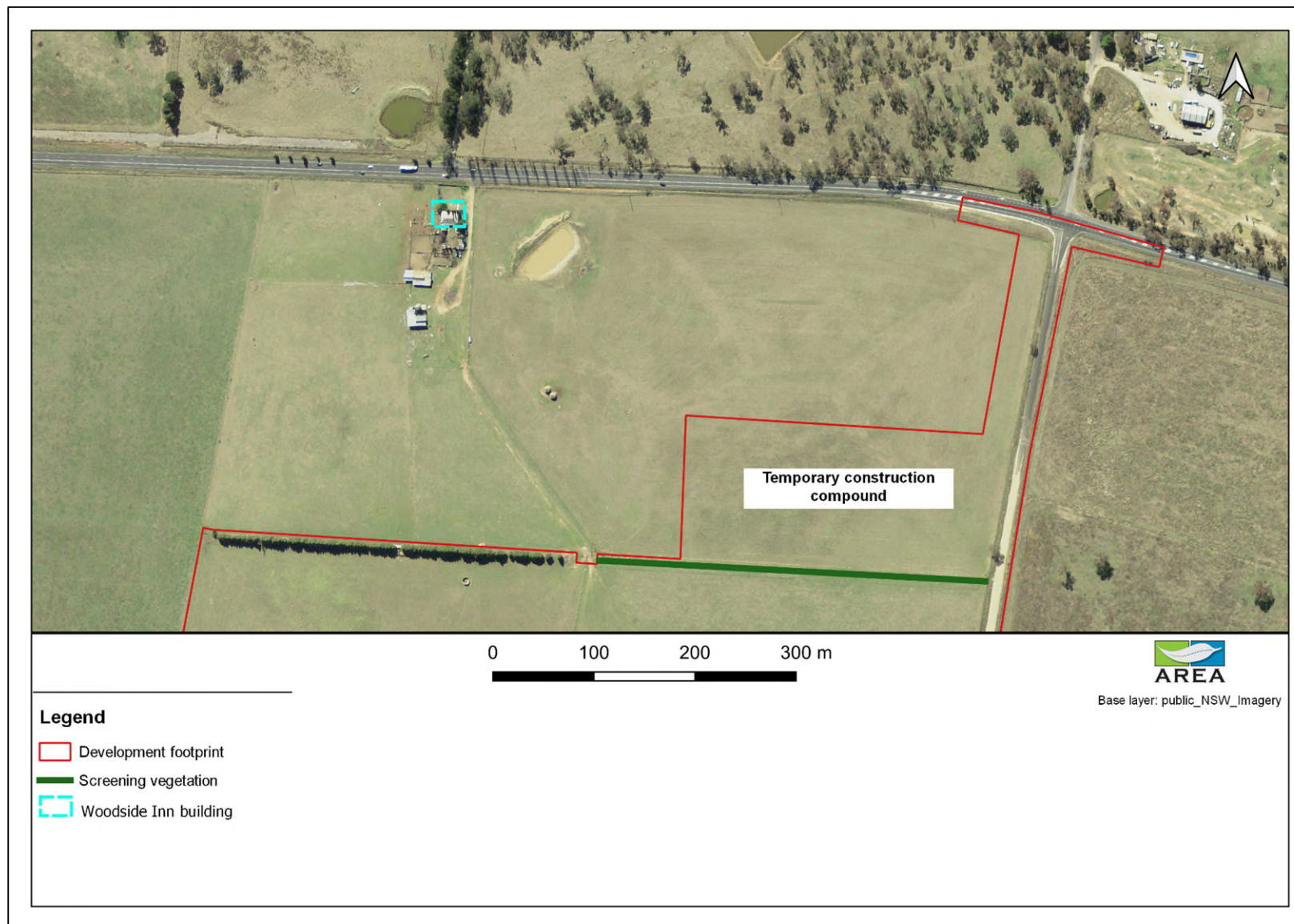
The development site has been significantly disturbed through ploughing and erosion. No historic archaeological sites were observed in the development site and the development site was assessed to have nil to low archaeological potential. It is therefore unlikely that archaeological deposits will be impacted by the proposal.

6.1.2 Impacts to heritage items

The Woodside Inn is the only heritage item listed on the development site Lot 141 DP1133786. This item has been excluded from the development site and will be avoided by the development. However, according to the NSW Heritage Manual (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996a) as a historically listed site is close by consideration must be given to the likely effect of a proposed development occurring in the vicinity of a site of heritage significance .

The development site will mostly avoid the north most paddock of Lot 141 DP1133786. Road work will occur at the intersection of Brewongle Lane and the Great Western Highway as part of the upgrade to the point of access to the site, at a distance of 600m from the Woodside Inn building. A temporary laydown area, during the construction phase will also impact the southeast corner of the northern paddock at a distance of 300m from the Woodside Inn building. The operational area of the solar farm will be located at a minimum distance of 300m from the Woodside Inn building. In addition, existing screening vegetation which currently extends across half of the northern boundary of the development site will be extended across the entire northern extent of the operational area to a width of 10m. This will screen the view of the solar array from the road and ensure the environmental context of Woodside Inn building remains intact. These measures will ensure no loss of heritage value to the Woodside Inn building.

Figure 6-1: Development site impacts in relation to Woodside Inn site



7 Recommendations

7.1 Overview

The development site was historically part of both the 'Glanmire' and 'Blarie' estates. These properties have a history of agricultural activities extending back to before the 1830s. The Woodside Inn was located on the northern boundary of the current Lot 141 DP1133786 and operated as an Inn from 1854 through to 1872 and Glanmire Post Office from 1867 to 1872. From 1872 onwards the Woodside Inn building has operated as a private residence.

While gold was discovered in the area, there is no record of mining occurring on the development lot. The Woodside Inn is the only heritage item located on Lot 141 DP1133786 however it is outside the development site and will be avoided.

- A review of documentary sources and a survey of the area recorded items of nil to low historic (not Aboriginal) archaeological significance. The Project is not expected to impact archaeological deposits and there for no further mitigation is required.
- If any potential archaeological relics are encountered during the proposed works, activity in the immediate area of the find should cease and the unexpected finds protocol detailed in the CHMP be followed. Depending on the nature of the discovery, additional assessment and possibly an excavation permit may be required prior to the recommencement of excavation in the affected area. The Heritage Council would be notified in writing in accordance with Section 146 of the NSW *Heritage Act 1977* if it was confirmed that relics had been identified.
- If suspected human remains are located during any stage of the proposed works, activity must stop immediately, and the NSW police must be notified.

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