



New South Wales Government

# Welcome to TARCUTTA VILLAGE

'Halfway on the Hume'



Hume Highway Upgrade **Tarcutta bypass Environmental Assessment** Technical Paper 3 **Non-Aboriginal Heritage** August 2009

# Historic Heritage Assessment Technical Study – Environmental Assessment Tarcutta Town Bypass



Report Prepared for Parsons Brinckerhoff (Australia) Pty Ltd 2009 Final Report

# HERITAGE concepts

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Please note that this report has been substantially restructured in order to reflect the identification of non-Aboriginal heritage as a key issue under the Director-General's guidelines. Restructuring and authorship of new and amended sections reflects significant input from RTA Environment Branch specialist staff.

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#### **Executive Summary**

#### Background

Heritage Concepts Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Parsons Brinckerhoff (Australia) Pty Ltd on behalf of the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) to assess the historic (non Aboriginal) heritage value of Tarcutta as part of the Environmental Assessment (EA) phase of the Hume Highway town bypass project.

The RTA is proposing to bypass the town of Tarcutta by providing a dual carriageway to the west of the town. Refer to Figure 1.2. The proposed route bypasses the township of Tarcutta to the west of the existing Hume Highway. From the northern point of origin, this option travels along the alignment of the highway and then curves out in a south westerly direction towards the cemetery. From here the route continues in a south westerly direction parallel to Tarcutta until it crosses Tarcutta Creek. The proposed route continues south, crossing the existing highway. Upon meeting the Keajura Creek the proposed route rejoins the existing Hume Highway

The Hume Highway Tarcutta Bypass Project (*the project*) is being assessed under Part 3A of the EP&A Act. The project is also a critical infrastructure project under section 75B of the EP&A Act.

#### Heritage Register Listings

Following is a summary listing of the heritage status of the study area.

- State Heritage Register: Hambledon Homestead (No.00351).
- Register of the National Estate: Hambledon Homestead.
- Wagga Wagga LEP: Hambledon Homestead (THI5) & Tarcutta House (THI2) exterior only.
- Wagga Wagga RDCP: Hambledon Homestead (THI5) & Tarcutta House (THI2) exterior only.
- National Trust of Australia (NSW): Hambledon Complex & Tarcutta House.

#### Site Inspection & heritage impact assessment

A site inspection was carried out on 30 October 2008 to inspect the proposed bypass route for the presence of historical archaeological sites.

#### Direct impacts of project

One known heritage item would be directly impact by the project: Hambledon Homestead property.

The Hambledon Homestead property is of State heritage significance and listed on the SHR. The heritage items meets the threshold for State heritage significance under Criterion A (Historic), Criterion B (Associative) and Criterion C (Technical Aesthetic) of the SHR assessment criteria. The differing components that make up the heritage significance are the Homestead complex (exceptional), the surrounding paddocks (moderate) and the historic well (moderate).

The significant elements of the property - the Hambledon Homestead complex would not be physical impacted by the project. It would, however, have partial physical impacts on the surrounding paddocks and an historic well. This route was chosen through weighted route option decision-making. It is considered that this impact would only moderately reduce the State heritage significance of this heritage item. State heritage significance would be maintained.

The detailed design of the bypass has the ability to reduce physical impact to the heritage curtilage, including impacts to the historic well. Visual impact of the project could be mitigated with sympathetic vegetation screening. The RTA could assist and fund the preparation of a conservation management plan to further define the contributory significance of the Homestead's curtilage.

#### Indirect impacts of project

Four historic items lie in the vicinity of the proposed route. These are Tarcutta House (TH12) and well (TH11), an old Farmhouse (TH13) and Tarcutta general cemetery (TH14). While these items will not be directly impacted by the proposed bypass route it is important that they be identified in an effort to avoid any potential accidental damage. These items will be subject indirect impacts, predominantly the loss of

visual landscape and modifications to their landscape settings. Appropriate visual mitigation measure could reduce this indirect impact.

#### Recommendations

Recommendation 1 - Reduce physical impact to Hambledon Homestead curtilage

- 1.1 Design the final route to minimise the impact of severance of any portion of the property.
- 1.2 Avoid physical impact to heritage elements where possible.

Recommendation 2 - Prepare conservation management plan for the heritage item

- 2.1 RTA will offer to fund and support the preparation of a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Hambledon Homestead, including the Homestead Complex and the SHR curtilage, to identify and assess the significance of components of the heritage item.
- 2.2 A revised and updated SHR heritage listing that incorporates the impacts of the proposed bypass route should be prepared by a suitably qualified heritage practitioner and lodged with the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning.
- 2.3 The CMP may identify additional conservation or management measures in addition to those listed below to be implemented to minimise impacts on significance.

Recommendation 3 – Prepare photographic archival recording of Hambledon Homestead

- 3.1 The Hambledon Homestead Complex is to be the subject of comprehensive photographic archival recording prior to commencement of any construction works and/or preparatory activities. The proposed bypass route will permanently and irreversibly change the setting and cultural landscape of the complex and it must therefore be recorded for future generations.
- 3.2 These works must include preparation of scale plans/measured drawings of the entire Hambledon Homestead Complex, its curtilage, setting, plantings, existing and remnant fence lines, entry points/gates, historic well and windmill and associated farming infrastructure.
- 3.3 The archival record must be lodged with the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, Wagga Wagga City Council and RTA Archives.

Recommendation 4 - Archaeological management of the Historic well

- 4.1 If the structure is to be relocated or partial impact of the historic well cannot be avoided an archaeologist must monitor the dismantling of the well. Where relics and archaeological deposits exist the archaeological recording and reporting must occur in accordance with Heritage Branch guidelines.
- 4.2 Retention, where possible, of intact bricks as a resource for the Hambledon Homestead structures if they are not to be re-used. The bricks should be removed carefully and stored out of the weather to avoid unnecessary deterioration of the fabric or inadvertent removal or disposal.
- 4.3 Ensure suitable capping, filling and construction over any remaining *in situ* well as an archaeological resource into the future.
- 4.4 Add the well to the RTA S170 Register.

Recommendation 5 - Reduce visual and other sensory impact to Hambledon Homestead

- 5.1 Sympathetic screening vegetation in keeping with the heritage significance and landscape setting of the Hambledon Homestead should be installed as a visual and noise barrier from the new road.
- 5.2 Details of this should be developed in conjunction with the property owner, a heritage landscape consultant and the Heritage Branch.

#### Recommendation 6 – Archaeological monitoring around Tarcutta General Cemetery

6.1 A remote sensing survey of the area between the Cemetery and the highway alignment is to be undertaken to identify the presence of any burials or other features.

- 6.2 Any topsoil stripping in the area between the Cemetery and the highway is to be monitored by an archaeologist, to identify the presence of unmarked burials.
- 6.3 All contractors, staff and consultants involved with the construction works are to be notified of the existence and significance of the cemetery as a heritage item.

Recommendation 7 - Avoid adjacent heritage items

- 7.1 Heritage items identified adjacent to the proposed works (Tarcutta House Well (THI1), Tarcutta House (THI2), the Old Farmhouse (THI3) Tarcutta General Cemetery (TH14)) are to be physically avoided during all project works.
- 7.2 These items should be included as no go zones on site construction maps.

Recommendation 8 - Reduce visual impacts to adjacent heritage items

- 8.1 Indirect visual impacts on Tarcutta House and Tarcutta General Cemetery could be mitigated through the installation of sympathetic screening vegetation in keeping with the heritage significance.
- 8.2 The design of any visual barriers, including the planting of screening vegetation, is to be developed in consultation with the property owner, a heritage landscape consultant and the Heritage Branch.

Recommendation 9 – Develop a Heritage Management Plan

A Heritage Management Plan is to be prepared. The Plan must detail how the construction impacts on non-Aboriginal heritage will be minimised and managed. The Plan should include but not be limited to:

- Work Method Statements for working in the vicinity of identified heritage item. These should
  aim to minimise construction impacts and outline practical methods to reduce and preferable
  avoid impacts to heritage items.
- Site worker induction program. All staff, contractors and consultants working on the project will be subject to a heritage induction. The induction must provide a summary of the heritage items located within the proximity of the proposed bypass route, the significance of these items, the heritage legislation that affords it protection in NSW, and penalties and delays incurred should heritage items be inadvertently damaged or destroyed during construction.
- Unidentified finds procedures to be implemented if previously unidentified non-Aboriginal heritage items are discovered during construction, including provisions for unmarked graves and human skeletal material as required by the *Heritage Act 1977*.

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# Acknowledgements

The input and participation of the following people is gratefully acknowledged:				
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Michelle Allen	Local Land Owner			
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Veronica Black	Geospatial Consultant, PB			
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Robin Hawthorn	Local Land Owner			
Joy Horne	Office Supervisor, Crematorium Office, Wagga Wagga Crematorium (WWC)			
Lester & Amanda Ingold	Local Land Owners			
Melissa Jomantas	Senior Consultant, Stakeholder Engagement, PB			
Heather Lowe	Culcairn Office, Greater Hume Shire Council			
Stephanie Luyks	Strategic Community Consultation Advisor,			
Michelle Madison	Curator, Museum of the Riverina			
Greg Marshall	Project Manager, PB			
Amanda Mosley	Local Land Owner			
Therese Noonan	Local Land Owner			
George & Olive Podmore	Local Land Owners			
Jenny Palmer	Museum of the Riverina, Historic Council Chambers Site			
Bradley Peach	Local Delegate, Greater Hume Shire Council (GHSC)			
Elizabeth Robertson	Heritage Branch Librarian, NSW Dept of Planning, Heritage Office			
Alex Robinson	Wagga Wagga Heritage Advisor, Wagga Wagga City Council			
Allan Scammell	Rural Lands Protection Board (RLPB)			
Helen Sole	RTA NSW Document Management Centre, Information Management and Library Services			
John Winterbottom	Secretary, Wagga Wagga and District Historical Society (WWDHS)			
Abbroviationa				

#### **Abbreviations**

The following abbreviations have been used throughout this document.

AHC	Australian Heritage Council
AHMS	Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd
CHC	Cultural Heritage Connections Pty Ltd
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
DCP	Development Control Plan

DECC	NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change (formerly NSW NPWS)
DPW	NSW Department of Public Works
DUAP	(former) NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (currently HB)
EA	Environmental Assessment
ESC	Effective Survey Coverage
EPBC Act	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
GHSH	Greater Hume Shire Council
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSV	Ground Surface Visibility
HB	NSW Heritage Branch (formerly the Heritage Office)
НО	NSW Heritage Office (formerly DUAP, now HB)
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IPO	Interim Protection Order
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
LHPA	Livestock Health and Pest Authority (formerly RLPB)
NES	National Environmental Significance
NHL	National Heritage List
NPWS	NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service
NSW	New South Wales
NT (NSW)	National Trust of Australia (New South Wales)
PB	Parsons Brinckerhoff (Australia) Pty Ltd
PEI	Preliminary Environmental Investigation
RLPB	Rural Lands Protection Board (RLPB)
RNE	
	Register of the National Estate
RTA	Register of the National Estate NSW Roads and Traffic Authority
RTA SHI	-
	NSW Roads and Traffic Authority
SHI	NSW Roads and Traffic Authority State Heritage Inventory
SHI SHR	NSW Roads and Traffic Authority State Heritage Inventory State Heritage Register
SHI SHR SLR	NSW Roads and Traffic Authority State Heritage Inventory State Heritage Register Single Lens Reflex Camera
SHI SHR SLR SoHI	NSW Roads and Traffic Authority State Heritage Inventory State Heritage Register Single Lens Reflex Camera Statement of Heritage Impact Heritage and Conservation Register under Section 170 of the <i>Heritage Act</i>
SHI SHR SLR SoHI S170	NSW Roads and Traffic Authority State Heritage Inventory State Heritage Register Single Lens Reflex Camera Statement of Heritage Impact Heritage and Conservation Register under Section 170 of the <i>Heritage Act</i> 1977
SHI SHR SLR SoHI S170 TS&CR	NSW Roads and Traffic Authority State Heritage Inventory State Heritage Register Single Lens Reflex Camera Statement of Heritage Impact Heritage and Conservation Register under Section 170 of the <i>Heritage Act</i> 1977 Travelling Stock and Camping Reserve
SHI SHR SLR SoHI S170 TS&CR TSR	NSW Roads and Traffic Authority State Heritage Inventory State Heritage Register Single Lens Reflex Camera Statement of Heritage Impact Heritage and Conservation Register under Section 170 of the <i>Heritage Act</i> <i>1977</i> Travelling Stock and Camping Reserve Travelling Stock Reserve
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SHI SHR SLR SoHI S170 TS&CR TSR UMRL WWC	<ul> <li>NSW Roads and Traffic Authority</li> <li>State Heritage Inventory</li> <li>State Heritage Register</li> <li>Single Lens Reflex Camera</li> <li>Statement of Heritage Impact</li> <li>Heritage and Conservation Register under Section 170 of the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i></li> <li>Travelling Stock and Camping Reserve</li> <li>Travelling Stock Reserve</li> <li>Upper Murray Regional Libraries</li> <li>Wagga Wagga Crematorium</li> </ul>
SHI SHR SLR SoHI S170 TS&CR TSR UMRL WWC WWDHS	<ul> <li>NSW Roads and Traffic Authority</li> <li>State Heritage Inventory</li> <li>State Heritage Register</li> <li>Single Lens Reflex Camera</li> <li>Statement of Heritage Impact</li> <li>Heritage and Conservation Register under Section 170 of the <i>Heritage Act</i> 1977</li> <li>Travelling Stock and Camping Reserve</li> <li>Travelling Stock Reserve</li> <li>Upper Murray Regional Libraries</li> <li>Wagga Wagga Crematorium</li> <li>Wagga Wagga and District Historical Society</li> </ul>

### 1.0 Introduction

#### 1.1 Background

Heritage Concepts Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Parsons Brinckerhoff (Australia) Pty Ltd on behalf of the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) to assess the historic (non Aboriginal) heritage value of Tarcutta as part of the Environmental Assessment (EA) phase of the Hume Highway town bypass project.

#### **1.2** Description of the Study Area

The study area comprises the township of Tarcutta and environs, and lies within the Wagga Wagga City Council Local Government Area (LGA) of NSW. Tarcutta is located 438 kilometres south-west of Sydney by road and 47 kilometres south-east of Wagga Wagga. Refer to Figures 1.1 and 1.2.

Tarcutta is situated within the *South Western Slopes Bioregion* of NSW, which is predominantly a subhumid climate with hot summers. The mean average annual temperature across the bioregion is 11-17 degrees centigrade, with a mean average annual rainfall between 360 and 1266 millimetres. The study area is in the south east of this bioregion. The topography of the study area comprises undulating, sometimes steep, hilly ranges that are the foothills of the western edge of the Great Dividing Range. These ranges are interspersed with relatively broad creek and river valleys (Gibbons 2001).



Figure 1-1: General Location of the study area (Heritage Concepts 2008).

#### 1.3 Scope of Works

The Scope of Works involved the production of a technical report suitable for inclusion as an appendix to the Environmental Assessment (EA), including an Executive Summary outlining the results of a detailed assessment of non-Aboriginal heritage of the study area. The report includes details on approach, methodology, the presence of heritage items in the study area, construction impacts, operational impacts and the management of impacts. Refer to Appendix A for the Scope of Works document.



Figure 1-2: Study area (Parsons Brinckerhoff 2009).

#### 1.4 Project Tasks

In order to fulfil the requirements of the Scope of Works, the following Project Tasks were undertaken as part of this study:

- Review of statutory requirements relevant to the project;
- Gap analysis of the Preliminary Environmental Investigation (PEI) data;
- Consultation with the relevant heritage authorities including the Heritage Branch (HB) Library, RTA Document Management Centre and the Wagga Wagga City Council;
- Consultation with relevant local historical societies, National Trust of Australia (NSW), local government heritage adviser;
- Preparation of revised and improved regional historical overview of the study areas based on the results of the PEI;
- Review and update the Heritage Inventory and Constraints map to address the proposed route;
- Undertake an archaeological survey of the proposed route. This will include recording all Non Aboriginal archaeological and heritage sites as per the Department of Planning, Heritage Branch (HB) and RTA Heritage Guidelines;
- Search of the Department of Planning, Heritage Branch State Heritage Register (SHR) and Heritage Inventory (SHI);
- Preparation of a Non Aboriginal archaeological assessment, statement of significance and statement of heritage impact for all items recorded during the survey;
- Preparation of management recommendations; and
- Compilation of heritage constraints to include significance of items and management recommendations.

#### 1.5 Proposed Works

The RTA is proposing to bypass the town of Tarcutta by providing a dual carriageway to the west of the town. Refer to Figure 1.2. The proposed route bypasses the township of Tarcutta to the west of the existing Hume Highway. From the northern point of origin, this option travels along the alignment of the highway and then curves out in a south westerly direction towards the cemetery. From here the route continues in a south westerly direction parallel to Tarcutta until it crosses Tarcutta Creek. The proposed route continues south, crossing the existing highway. Upon meeting the Keajura Creek the proposed route rejoins the existing Hume Highway.

#### 1.6 Project Consultation

In the production of this report a wide range of people were sought for relevant information and insight into various aspects of the project. Project consultation occurred with Elizabeth Robinson at the Heritage Branch (HB) Library and Helen Sole from the RTA Document Management Centre. Heather Lowe and Bradley Peach were consulted from the Greater Hume Shire Council (GHSC). Alison Cowie from the Upper Murray Regional Libraries (UMRL), Lauren Carroll from the CSU Regional Archives at Charles Sturt University and Mara Barnes from the National Trust of Australia (NSW) were all consulted. Consultation was also carried out with PB Tarcutta Consultation Manager Stephanie Luyks, Leanne Diessel, Research Officer at the Wagga Family Historic Society (WWFHS), Curator Michelle Madison and Jenny Palmer from the Museum of Riverina (MOR), John Winterbottom, Secretary of the Wagga Wagga and District Historical Society (WWDHS), Joy Horne from the Wagga Wagga Crematorium, Allen Scammell from the Livestock Health and Pest Authorities (LHPA) and Wagga Wagga City Council Heritage Advisor Alex Robinson were all consulted.

#### 1.7 **Project Limitations**

The historical information presented in this document is based on available primary and secondary documentation. All efforts have been made to access primary historical data. All available sources have been utilised in the historical research to produce an analytical overview. In all cases, as noted in the consultation section of this document, sources were pursued to their full potential; however a lack of existing documentary evidence has been a limiting factor.

# 2.0 Legislative Framework

Non-Aboriginal cultural heritage in Australia is protected and managed under a variety of legislation. The following section provides a brief summary of the Acts which are relevant to the management of cultural heritage in NSW. It is important to note that these Acts are presented as a guide and are not legal interpretations of legislation by the consultant.

#### 2.1. Commonwealth Legislation

The following summary of Commonwealth legislation is applicable to the protection and management of heritage in Australian.

#### 2.1.1. Environmental Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act), administered by the Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and Arts (DEWHA) is the Australian Government's central piece of environmental legislation. It provides a legal framework to protect and manage places of national environmental significance, including heritage.

It established two heritage lists: the Commonwealth Heritage List and the National Heritage List. The National Heritage List includes natural, historic and Indigenous places of outstanding national heritage value. The Commonwealth Heritage List comprises natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places on Commonwealth lands and waters or under Australian Government control. The Register of the National Estate and the Australian National Shipwreck Database are also maintained by DEWHA.

Activities that have a significant impact on the heritage values of a listed place under the EPBC Act requires federal approval be obtained prior to activities.

Application to the study area:

Register of the National Estate (RNE)

- Hambledon Complex
- A referral is *not* required under the EPBC Act as the item is not situated on Commonwealth land nor is the Commonwealth the proponent.

#### 2.2. State Legislation

The following is a summary of the legislative framework for the protection of historic heritage in NSW.

#### 2.2.1. Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act* 1977 is the primary piece of State legislation affording protection to all items of environmental heritage (natural and cultural) in New South Wales. "Items of environmental heritage" include places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects and precincts identified as significant based on historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic values.

The Heritage Act 1977 established the Heritage Council of NSW which provides advice and recommendations to the Minister for Planning relating to the conservation and management of items of environmental heritage. The Heritage Council is also required to maintain a database of items of State heritage significance; the State Heritage Register (SHR), and a database of items of both State and local heritage significance; the State Heritage Inventory (SHI). If the Heritage Council believes that a heritage item or place needs to be conserved, it can make a recommendation to the Minister, who decides whether to place protection on that item. There are two types of protection available: interim heritage orders; and listing on the State Heritage Register. These forms of protection are 'binding directions', which means that the heritage item which is protected in one of these ways cannot be demolished, redeveloped or altered without permission from the Heritage Council.

The Heritage Act requires that approvals are requires where impacts is anticipated to SHR items (**Section 60**) and/or relics (**Section 140**). Relics are defined by the act as being any deposit, object or material evidence which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement, and which is 50 or more years old

The *Heritage Act* 1977 does not apply to Aboriginal objects (any deposit, object or material evidence), which are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act* 1974.

Application to the study area:

State Heritage Register

- Hambledon Complex (No.00351).
- Section 60 approval is exempt under Part 3A 75U of the EP&A Act (see section 2.2.3).

2.2.2. RTA S170 Heritage and Conservation Register

As a government agency the NSW RTA must maintain a "Heritage and Conservation Register" under Section 170 of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

This Register lists RTA assets that have been identified as having State or Local heritage significance. Many of the items on the S170 Register have been listed in other heritage registers as well, such as the State Heritage Register or on Local Environmental Plans.

A search of the database for the RTA Heritage and Conservation Register revealed the following:

Application to the study area:

• There are no items within the study listed on the RTA S170.

#### 2.2.3. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (*EP&A) also requires that environmental impacts, including heritage, be appropriately considered for projects applying for approval under Part 4, Part 5 and Part 3A of the Act.

#### Application to the study area:

The Hume Highway Bypass Project (*the project*) is being assessed under Part 3A of the EP&A Act. The Minister of Planning declared the project to be a project to which Part 3A applies by Order on 20 December 2007 published in the NSW Government Gazette (No. 4 of 2008). The Minister has also declared that the project is a critical infrastructure project by Order dated 4 March 2009 and published in the Gazette (No. 51 of 2009).

Director-General's Requirements for the project were issued on 5 January 2009. Non-Aboriginal heritage was not identified as a key issue in the Director-General's Requirements. The environmental risk analysis carried out as part of the environmental assessment has identified non-Aboriginal heritage as a key environmental issue for the environmental assessment.

Projects seeking approval under Part 3A (75U) of the *EP&A Act 1979* are exempt from applying for approvals under the *Heritage Act 1977* (Section 60 and Section 140).

In addition, the EP&A Act requires local government to establish and maintain environment planning instruments (eg Local Environmental Plans, LEP). LEPs include schedules of heritage items with significance within that Local Government Area (LGA).

The relevant environment planning instruments to this project are the *Wagga Wagga Rural Local Environmental Plan 1991* (WWRLEP) and the *Wagga Wagga Development Control Plan 2005* (DCP). The LEP and DCP provide the guidelines for development in different parts of the LGA through the zoning of each parcel of land. The following heritage items exist on these instruments:

#### Wagga Wagga RLEP

- Hambledon Homestead (THI5)
- Tarcutta House (THI2) (exterior only, refer to Appendix D for Tarcutta House Listing).

#### Wagga Wagga DCP

- Hambledon Homestead (THI5)
- Tarcutta House (THI2) (exterior only, refer to Appendix D for Tarcutta House Listing)

#### 2.2.4. Non-Statutory Listings

The National Trust of Australia is a community-based organisation with independently constituted Trusts in each state and territory. The NSW National Trust compiles a heritage list primarily of historic places, but they also include some Aboriginal and natural places. Listing helps to provide recognition, and promote public appreciation and concern for local heritage.

The National Trust Register has no legal foundation or statutory power, but is recognised as an authoritative statement on the significance to the community of particular items, and is held in high esteem by the public.

A search of the National Trust Registers revealed the following:

Application to the study area:

#### **National Trust**

- Hambledon Complex
- Tarcutta House

#### 2.3. Summary of Heritage Listings

Database Searched	Result	
National Heritage List	There are no items listed.	
Commonwealth Heritage List	• There are no items listed.	
State Heritage Register	Hambledon Homestead (No.00351).	
Register of the National Estate	Hambledon Homestead.	
RTA S170 Register	• There are no items listed.	
Wagga Wagga LEP	<ul> <li>Hambledon Homestead (THI5)</li> <li>Tarcutta House (THI2) - exterior only.</li> </ul>	
Wagga Wagga RDCP	<ul> <li>Hambledon Homestead (THI5)</li> <li>Tarcutta House (THI2) - exterior only .</li> </ul>	
National Trust of Australia (NSW)	<ul><li>Hambledon Complex</li><li>Tarcutta House.</li></ul>	

Following is a summary listing of the heritage status of the study area.

Table 2.1: Heritage Listings Summary.

# 3.0 Historical Background

The following chapter presents the results of historical research undertaken as part of this study. The chapter provides the thematic historical framework for the development of the area and the township of Tarcutta and provides the contextual setting for the historic section of this report. It is not intended to be an in-depth historical account of the development of this region. Instead, the objective is to provide the reader with an understanding of the historical context in which the study area is situated. This also serves to provide the basis for which any assessment of historic cultural significance is determined.

#### 3.1. Early Exploration and Settlement

Initial exploration of the area occurred in 1824 when Hume and Hovell's expedition to Port Phillip crossed the Murrumbidgee River in the Tumut area (Hovell 1824). They were followed by Captain Charles Sturt and George Macleay's expedition along the Murrumbidgee in 1829. Sturt described the river at Wagga Wagga as being 'a still, deep sheet of water to the view, over which the casuarina bends with all the grace of the willow, or the birch, but with more sombre foliage' (Peter Freeman 2000). He also described the flats near the river as being clear and fertile. Observations such as these stimulated interest in the region, and even though it was officially outside the 'Limits of Location' the area would be fully occupied in 1836 when the Surveyor General, Major Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, passed through the region. The region was occupied almost exclusively by pastoralists looking to capitalise on the fertile drainages in the area (Butcher 2002; Peter Freeman 2000). The areas between Wagga Wagga and Gundagai saw exceptionally rapid settlement with many pastoralists occupying the prime frontages along the Murrumbidgee and its tributaries (Garland 1985).

Gundagai was one of the earliest townships in the region, initially established on the banks of the Murrumbidgee River. It was a place where stock and travellers crossed the river from as early as the 1820s and was originally know as 'The Crossing Place'.

The area around Wagga Wagga was settled by emancipists during the 1830s with the township gazetted in 1847. Although established later than Gundagai, Wagga Wagga became the more important regional centre. A police station and courthouse were opened in 1847, giving the town regional responsibility for justice. By 1861 the population of the town had doubled, with its growth continuing into the 1870s and 1880s. Wagga Wagga's strategic location on the road from Dubbo and Forbes to Albury, which by-passed Gundagai, reinforced its regional importance and successful growth (Peter Freeman 2000).

The towns in the Murrumbidgee Region were not restricted in purpose to pastoral production. Junee was established as a railway servicing depot for the Goulburn to Albury railway in 1878 (Paddison 1955). Young, Tumut, Adelong and Tumbarumba sprang up in response to the gold-rushes of 1859-1860. Following the gold rush, the people of Young, Tumut and Tumbarumba subsequently found other, more reliable ways to make a living such as the cultivation of fruit and vegetables and timber cutting.

In 1826 Governor Darling established an area known as the Limits of Location within which settlers could take up land. From the 1830s the early settlers in the region were primarily squatters who had moved beyond the 'Limits of Location' established by Governor Darling. These squatters were considered illegal settlers until 1836 when an Act of Council was passed in an attempt to regulate the squatting on land beyond the Nineteen Counties. The Act allowed squatters to depasture stock on runs beyond the Limits of Location with the purchase of an annual licence (Peter Freeman 2000: 9). The licence fee was £10 with licences being issued only to reputable settlers, who were vouched for by the Commissioners. The squatters in the Murrumbidgee Region included Sugar O'Brien on Gundagai Run; Charles Thompson at Eunonyhareenyha, near Wagga; and Thomas Mate on the Umutbee and Toonga Run at Tarcutta. The lands covered by these licences were not surveyed and each squatter had to negotiate or bargain with his neighbour as to where their respective boundaries were located. The insecure nature of the licenses gave little incentive for squatters to develop their holdings, and runs usually remained unfenced with buildings usually constructed of bark and timber slabs. As a result little physical evidence of the settlement era is likely to remain (Peter Freeman 2000; Butcher 2002; CHC and AHMS 2006).



Figure 3-1: Map showing the position of Tarcutta (shown as 'Umutbee' on this map: 'Tarcutta' as shown here is now called 'Lower Tarcutta') on the Great Southern Road relative to Wagga Wagga (centre left) and Gundagai (top right) (Department of Lands: 1860). Proposed bypass shown in orange.



Figure 3-2: Map of Umutbee and Toonga Run of T H Mate with 'Resumed' and 'Leasehold' areas u.d. (Department of Lands © 2008).

Between 1842 and 1895 a number of Acts and Orders in Council were enacted including: Australian Lands Act 1842, Crown Lands Alienation Act 1861, Crown Land Occupation Act 1861, Free Selection Act 1861, Crown Lands (Amendment) Act 1875, Crown Lands Act 1884, Crown Lands (Amendment) Act 1889 and Crown Lands Act 1895 (CHC and AHMS 2006).

The focus of all this legislation was an attempt to get more people working the land. Opinion at the time dictated that it was necessary to free up land for smaller scale agricultural farmers rather than larger scale pastoral leases. As pastoral leaseholders were not inclined to part with any of their lands easily, government policy of resumption and re-allocation of land undertook to redress this problem and unlock smaller blocks at a cheaper rate (Haswell 1987). These smaller holdings created more of a presence on the landscape, stemming from the requirement to improve and alter the land through fencing, the construction of homesteads and alteration of the land for cultivation.

With regard to the impact of these laws on the study area, the *Crown Lands Act 1884* saw the Umutbee and Toonga runs, which encompass the Tarcutta study, area divided in two. The northern 'resumed' area was made available for selection under conditional lease or purchase, while the southern 'leasehold' area remaining under control of the original leaseholder. The *Crown Lands Act 1895* allowed for the original leaseholder to re-occupy those areas which had not been taken up by selectors until such time as they were selected. The already established village of Tarcutta and surrounds lay in the resumed area of the Umutbee and Toonga properties (Dept of Lands 2008).



Figure 3-3: Parish Map of Umutbee 1887 showing the village of Tarcutta as well as smaller sub-divisions of the Umutbee and Toonga runs in relation to the proposed bypass shown in orange (Department of Lands © 2008).



Figure 3-4: Parish Map of Umutbee 1899 showing the village of Tarcutta as well as smaller sub-divisions of the Umutbee and Toonga runs in relation to the proposed bypass shown in orange (Department of Lands © 2008).

#### 3.1.1. Broader Regional Influences

Following the First World War, returned servicemen who showed an interest in working the land were offered the opportunity to take up agricultural runs with low interest loans being provided to allow for the costs of resumption and minor improvements. This occurred in the study area as early as 1917 when wounded and invalided soldiers began to work the land, with the number of returned soldiers farming near Tarcutta increasing to 37 by 1920 (Peter Freeman 2000). A culmination of problems with the scheme saw this wave of settlers largely fail by the 1930s.



Figure 3-5: Parish Map of Umutbee 1929 showing the village of Tarcutta as well as smaller sub-divisions of the Umutbee and Toonga runs in relation to the proposed bypass shown in orange (Department of Lands © 2008).

The scheme was repeated following the Second World War with more success. Sections of Mate's Umutbee and Toonga runs, which had been resumed but not taken up, were subdivided for solider settlement (Peter Freeman 2000). These lands, however, fall outside the study area.

Chinese first appeared in the Riverina as indentured labourers in the late 1840s and early 1850s, working as shepherds and farm labourers on large pastoral properties. With the discovery of gold in Victoria and the central west of NSW in the 1850s, Wagga became a significant hub for diggers moving between the various fields (Wilton 2004). The Riverina was one of the heaviest worked regions with many Chinese gold miners. Although gold and copper were found in the surrounding region and mined fitfully into the 1910s, the area directly around Tarcutta proved difficult to mine. Attempts at mining local gold veins had ceased by the early 1890s.

Following the gold rush Chinese people in the region entered other rural occupations including market gardeners, store hands, opium shop workers, fruit dealers, ticket sellers, cooks and labourers. Some made their living by gambling (WWA 8 Jan 1884). The clearance of an area of land along Mates Gully Road near Tarcutta was carried out by Chinese labour and it is possible that these workers came from the Wagga Wagga camp (Peter Freeman 2000). It is further possible that dams constructed in the area at this time were done with the assistance of Chinese labour as this was another task that the residents of the Wagga camp specialised in (Peter Freeman 2000). Morris (1992) notes that the Chinese were often employed as cooks, gardeners, shepherds, grooms and house servants, further stating that 'no respectable station was without a Chinese gardener or cook', a somewhat general statement which suggests that there was a rather widespread Chinese presence in the region.



Figure 3-6: Parish Map of 1944 showing some of the areas taken up for closer settlement as well as areas set aside 'for a returned soldier exclusively'. The map also shows the railway line across the lower half of the map and the declared 'Mount Adra Gold Field'. The approximate location of the proposed bypass route is illustrated in orange (Department of Lands © 2008).

#### 3.2. Regional Growth and Economic Development

The early development of the region focussed on development of the pastoral runs of the numerous squatters located on the favourable lands around the regions' rivers and their tributaries. The squatters initially grazed cattle and used a relatively small portion of the run to grow feed for livestock and cereal for local consumption. Increased demand for meat in the Victorian Goldfields during the 1850s saw an emphasis on cattle for sale in these areas, with a sale value up to ten times greater than that in Sydney (Peter Freeman 2000). By 1860 the numbers of cattle within the region had decreased sharply and the pastoral runs had changed their principal livestock to sheep, with increased wool prices in the 1870s. This greater emphasis on pastoral over agricultural pursuits is perhaps best reflected in the words of a correspondent from *Town and Country Journal* (1878) who observed that 'the agricolo (sic) of Tarcutta are simply playing at farming, and playing a decidedly losing game' In 1887 the Wagga Wagga Stock District was reported to have 2,427,319 head of sheep with a decrease in numbers from 1896 to 987,251 head after the drought of 1902 (Garland 1985).

The various Land Acts introduced from the 1860s saw the large pastoral runs subdivided into smaller selections, which resulted in mixed farming being established. Wheat was first cultivated in 1846 and the first evidence of a mill in the area is in 1850-51 when a water mill was erected on the Oberne Station 20 kilometres south east of Tarcutta. The mill was reputed to be in such high demand that people would often spend up to a week waiting for their grain to be gristed (Gormly n.d.).

#### 3.3. Transport

#### 3.3.1. Road transport and the Hume Highway

Pastoral expansion in the 1830s had already created an arterial route from Sydney as far as Lower Tarcutta, known as the Great Southern Road. Road development and enhancement followed the spread of closer settlement (Tarcutta 1973). In 1836 Lower Tarcutta became the departure point for arterial extension and the main overland route from Sydney to Melbourne began its existence as the Port Phillip Road. This route was a bush track, and was an unmade extension of the Great Southern Road referred to as a 'scarcely formed bullock track with its tottering bridges, rugged steeps and treacherous passes' (*Wagga Wagga Express* 1858). Organised transport along this corridor commenced in the 1840s with

mail delivered from Wagga Wagga on horseback once a week, increasing to twice a week by the late 1850s. Tarcutta had early significance in colonial communication as the halfway point between Melbourne and Sydney: approximately 300 miles from each centre (Carnegie 1973). It was also halfway along the road from Gundagai to Wagga Wagga, which in early times was a trip of considerable significance in itself. Mate's store and inn capitalised on this fortuitous location. In 1858 the entire route was named The Great Southern Road and extended to Goulburn. The alignment underwent many adjustments and in 1928 the road was renamed the Hume Highway and given the significance of a State Highway, making state funding available and reinforcing the status of the road as a major transport corridor.

The history of the road in the vicinity of the study area has been characterised by deviations and diversions to create a safer route such as the deviation of Tarcutta Hill in the 1880s (Peter Freeman 2000). Another deviation was created from Tumblong to Tarcutta in 1937 to bypass a section of road 'circuitous, narrow and badly aligned' (Tarcutta 1973). Bitumen surfacing was completed from Tarcutta to Albury in 1936 and in the section north of Tarcutta to Tumblong, the last remaining section on the whole highway, in 1940. Since then the Hume Highway has undergone many repairs, bridge upgrades, road widening and duplications to meet safety requirements (Sinclair Knight Merz 2007).

Tarcutta is the site of the Australian Truck Drivers Memorial which was established in 1994 and includes the names of over 1000 truck drivers killed on Australian roads. It is placed at Tarcutta because of its significance as the halfway point from Melbourne to Sydney on the Hume Highway (Peter Freeman 2000).

#### 3.3.2. Rail

A significant event for the region during the latter part of the nineteenth century was the extension of the Main Southern Railway to Wagga Wagga in 1878 and Albury in 1881. The rail line was constructed to ensure that the region's agricultural and pastoral output would move to Sydney rather than to South Australia or Victoria via the Murray River, as well as for its potential to tap trade from other colonies and divert it back through Sydney (Paddison 1955). Cheaper and more rapid transport ensured that local people would also procure their supplies from Sydney rather than Victoria or South Australia, providing a return trade for rail services (Peter Freeman 2000).

Rail communication extended from Wagga Wagga through Tarcutta to Humula with the opening of the branch line in 1917, an extension to Tumbarumba following in 1921. This was seen as crucial to expansion of the region's dairying output with the cargo of milk requiring more reliable and efficient transportation than possible via bullock dray (Tarcutta 1973). Services were suspended on the Tumbarumba line in 1974 (Peter Freeman 2000).

#### 3.4. History of the Study Area – Proposed Route

The Tarcutta study area is a subdivision of the Wagga Wagga District, its landholders being described as Agriculturists, Dairy Farmers and Graziers. The crops grown within the Tarcutta area included wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, tobacco, grapes and orchard fruits. The Pastoral Runs associated with this subdivision included Oberne, Umutbee and Borambola (Yewen's 1900). The development of Tarcutta followed that of the wider region with the only exception being that it was located outside the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.

#### 3.4.1. Early Settlement

'Umutbee' on Tarcutta Creek was settled by Thomas Hodges Mate in 1836, starting what would be a strong association for Mate with the region. Mate (1810-1894) migrated to Sydney in 1833 at the age of 23 and gained pastoral experience soon after his arrival. In the same year he took up the run in the area later to be known as Tarcutta, he married Maria Bardwell at St James's Church, Sydney.

Two differing stories have emerged as to how Mate came to rest at Tarcutta. One suggests he arrived at the location when chasing runaway livestock (Davies 1998); while another suggests he had turned the stock loose in order to allow them to find pasture to which they were most suited (Carnegie 1973). His runs were known as Umutbee and Toonga and initially covered 31,160 hectares (over 77,000 acres) on which he ran the sheep he had purchased from H.H. Macarthur (Bailliere's 1870; Chamberlain 1974). A description of the Mate holding appeared in *Town and Country Journal* in 1872 mentioning the residence, most likely Hambledon near the Main Southern Road. It described flower beds, introduced species of trees such as the poplar and willow as well as orchards, fields of arrowroot and maize. The description also mentions 10,000 sheep and 1000 cattle, with an expenditure on land improvement of several

thousand pounds, the station being 70000 acres with 8000 acres purchased (Town and Country Journal 1872). In William Hanson's '*Pastoral Possessions of NSW*' of 1889 the Umutbee and Toonga Pastoral Holding No. 438, is listed as Leasehold of 8,727 hectares (21,565 acres) and Resumed as 7,491 hectares (18,513 acres). At its largest the Umutbee and Toonga Pastoral Holding covered over 40,470 hectares (over 100,000 acres), as shown in Figure 3.2.

In 1850 Mate left the Tarcutta area and opened the Hi Union store in Albury. By 1894, when he died, T H Mate and Co. Albury had grown to become one of the largest provincial businesses in the colony (Lynch 1988). Mate was prominent in the growth of Albury and in 1859 contested the Hume electorate as a squatter's candidate. He was elected to parliament in 1860 and held the seat until 1869, during which time he helped pass the *Public Schools Act 1860*. He was a gazetted magistrate for the territory, and was elected mayor of Albury in 1880 (Chamberlain 1974).

It should be noted that although Mate is often seen as the first European in the area, this is not a universally accepted fact. Carnegie (1973) mentions an early contest with Frederick Jones over the land Mate squatted on at Tarcutta. Jones claimed he had been on the land for three months longer than Mate. In a letter to Governor Gipps, Jones claims that Commissioner Bingham would not hear his claim on account of his being 'very familiar with Mate', further claiming that Mate had 'more land than he had use for'. A local legend also mentions another man named Guise. The Guise brothers were known for their speculative interests: being more interested in raising a profit from the sale of land than using it for raising cattle (Carnegie 1973).

#### 3.4.2. Tarcutta Township

In 1839 Mate had obtained a publicans licence for the Tarcutta Inn and by that time he also had established the first general store between Gundagai and Albury located on the Port Phillip Road, along with his sheep station (Tarcutta 1973). The store was the only place where a traveller could re-supply over this relatively long distance. In 1843 a visitor to 'Umutbee' made mention of the 'excellent sheep country' as well as complimenting the Inn and counting sixteen residents in the village (Carnegie 1973). This was the genesis of the township of Tarcutta, which would continue to grow around Mate's store and Inn and by 1849 Tarcutta was important enough to warrant a Post Office, which was added to the store buildings at this time. Between 1847 and 1849 Mate built a home on the opposite side of the track, which is now known as Hambledon (Tarcutta 1973). The original house burnt down on 12 December 1987 (*The Daily Advertiser 14/12/1987*). The outbuildings including a brick cottage, stables and washhouse have survived (Peter Freeman 2000).

Bailliere's *NSW Gazetteer and Road Guide of 1870* contains a brief entry on Tarcutta stating that the town was a postal township located in an exclusively pastoral district. It mentions one hotel named the Horse and Jockey and estimates the population at 80 people (Bailliere's 1870). The *Town and Country Journal* in 1872 described the Horse and Jockey Hotel as 'A large brick hotel (with full stables)...well conducted by an obliging host Mr Lankshear'. A subsequent *Town and Country Journal* article recorded 'a deserted road' in 1878. The opening of the Main Southern Railway as far as North Wagga (Bomen) resulted in the diversion of the Sydney-Melbourne mails via the more direct railroad. One of the direct impacts of this diversion of traffic was the closure of the Horse and Jockey Hotel, although this building still stands to the south west of Tarcutta town (Peter Freeman 2000). The impact is further described in 1879, with a correspondent reporting that 'Tarcutta is very quiet, and, now being off the main coach road to Albury and Melbourne, little happens worth recording' (Tarcutta 1973).

The downturn appears to have been short lived, as another general store was opened in 1884, giving the village two stores (Tarcutta 1973). Tarcutta was described in 1888 as:

'a very old established town' containing 'several houses of business, and government buildings of creditable appearance, viz., post and telegraph offices, police barracks, and large public school'

#### (Town and Country Journal 1888)

Tarcutta was gazetted as a town in 1890 and by that time the town supported a couple of general stores, a bakery, a hotel, and postal and telegraphic services that operated out of the post office building that was constructed in 1886 (Peter Freeman 2000).



Figure 3-7: Plan of village of Tarcutta showing various services and streets (Tarcutta 1973).



Figure 3-8: Aerial photograph of the Hume Highway illustrating the location of Tarcutta, the former rail corridor and Tarcutta Creek (Parsons Brinckerhoff 2007).

#### 3.4.3. Tarcutta House

Tarcutta House is one of the earliest constructed homesteads in Tarcutta. Built between 1880 and 1883, for the son of Thomas Hodges Mate, Alfred Mate, Tarcutta House is a beautiful red brick residence with a timber supported return veranda. The orientation of the home has been altered due to the redirection of the creek and road in the 1940s. It is unclear whether Alfred and his wife, formerly Miss Podmore, ever lived in the house or if it was instead occupied by Alfred's brother William. The house was possibly also used as a rectory for a period prior to 1923 and a temporary hospital prior to 1933. The property was purchased by Alfred Mate's son in law, Owen Lloyd Jones, during the 1930s and sold again in 1980 (Peter Freeman 1999). Refer to Appendix D for the Wagga Wagga Heritage Study Inventory for Tarcutta House.



Figure 3-9: The Mate men – T.H. Mate with his four sons Thomas, William Henry, Alfred and Frederick (Docker 2005).

#### 3.4.4. Hambledon Homestead

After settling in the area and constructing the Tarcutta Inn, Mate built a large vertical slab homestead between the years of 1847 and 1849. Hambledon, as it was called, was located on the opposite bank of Tarcutta Creek to Mate's inn and store. Tarcutta's position lent itself to use as a departure point for a once-weekly mail service to Wagga Wagga. The station's new homestead is reported to have been the first Tarcutta Post Office, opened in 1849, with Mate as postmaster (Tarcutta 1973:6). Hambledon housed the town's Post Office until 1886 when new and more suitable accommodation was provided (Tarcutta 1973:26). Although Mate was postmaster, James Gormley, a contactor who conveyed mail and passengers to Wagga, recalled how efficiently the postmaster's wife (Maria Mate nee Bardwell) contrived to manage the post office and the travel business at the same time (Docker 2005).



Figure 3-10: Maria Mate nee Bardwell (Docker 2005).

Hambledon was a large U shaped, one storey vertical slab building with numerous outbuildings, including an early brick cottage (likely to have acted as a detached kitchen), stables, and a wash-house.

In 1850 Mate opened a general store in Albury to take advantage of the trade generated from the nearby Beechworth gold diggings. By 1894 'Mates Ltd' had grown to one of the largest businesses in the district. Mate's interests lay with his store and by 1855 management of Hambledon had passes to his son Alfred (Heritage Branch 2008). Thomas Mate ultimately left Tarcutta for Albury after his wife died in 1877.

An 1872 report of the Tarcutta area describes the grounds of Hambledon to be planted with:

'choice trees, shrubs and flowers which give the place a most pleasant appearance...Commencing with beautiful roses, fuchsias and other flowers...There were also, rearing their lofty heads, poplars, willows, acacias and elms...Further rambling showed fruits in abundance'

(Carnegie 1973:138).

In later years Hambledon was owned by Henry Tyson 'The King' and Charles Owen Lloyd-Jones – Mate's son-in-law (Heritage Branch 2008).

During the 1980s Hambledon was owned by Laurie and Philippa Morgan. Laurie Morgan represented Australia at the 1960 Rome Olympics, being, at that time, the only Australian to win two gold equestrian medals in one day (*The Daily Advertiser* 14/12/1987:4). The Morgans established a thoroughbred horse stud on the property and, with the assistance of a \$50,000 State Government loan, restored the homestead. The Morgan's requested the property be placed under a Permanent Conservation Order (now known as the State Heritage Register) and the listing was gazetted on 3 May 1985 (No.00351).

Unfortunately, the homestead building was devastatingly destroyed by fire on Saturday 12 December 1987. The fire started in the bedroom/bathroom area around 12.30pm and was noticed by an employee working in the stables. The fire brigade arrived shortly after, but the timber slabs were already well alight and the building could not be saved. Neighbours and employees could only try and salvage some of the family's belongings. Laurie Morgan's Olympic medals and other memorabilia were lost in the fire. The house burned for three hours. A bulldozer was called in to demolish the unstable remains of the homestead. The cause of the fire was believed to be faulty old electrical wiring, which Morgan had recently obtained a quote to replace (*The Daily Advertiser* 14/12/1987:4).

Refer to Appendices B and C for the Hambledon Homestead SHR Listing and Curtilage.



Figure 3-11: Hambledon Homestead (Tarcutta 1973:25).

#### 3.4.5. Tarcutta General Cemetery

The earliest burial, as recorded by a headstone, in the Tarcutta Cemetery occurred in 1893 when the infant daughter of Thomas and Mary Jane Hilton was interred. The 1894 Town map notes the land as been dedicated on 8 October 1898 (Tarcutta Town Map 1894, image id 15309401). A triangular section of the Cemetery on the north eastern side was annexed as reserve 30375 on 13 January 1900 for a plantation. The land was probably set aside for use as a cemetery when Tarcutta was surveyed by District Surveyor Orr before being proclaimed on 25 October 1890 (Tarcutta 1973:25).

The Cemetery was initially managed by the local shire council. When the shire was amalgamated with the City of Wagga Council in 1984 responsibility was transferred. Limited records of the Cemetery are extant, amounting to some burial records from the 1970s (pers. comm. Joy Horne 17/9/2008).

The Cemetery is still in use for burials and currently contains around 300 headstones. Joy Horne (pers.comm. 17/9/2008) reports there are almost certainly unmarked graves within the property boundaries of the Cemetery. It is unclear from the consultation and research undertaken as to whether burials occur within unconsecrated ground outside the formal property boundary of the Cemetery.

#### 3.4.6. Travelling Stock Routes and Camping Reserves

Travelling Stock Reserves (TSR) are areas of Crown land protected by legislation for the purpose of providing pasture to travelling stock. With the expansion of the rail network and more widespread use of road transport, TSRs have been used less over recent decades for the movement of stock. They do, however, remain significant because development on TSRs is almost non-existent and they are often regarded as pockets of pristine or near pristine vegetation. This sees them valued as potential areas of untouched native vegetation and biodiversity. Utilisation of TSRs has moved, in more recent times, from stock related uses to incorporate public recreation activities such as bushwalking, flora and fauna reserves and apiary sites. In NSW, TSRs are currently under the management of the Livestock Health and Pest Authorities (formerly Rural Lands Protection Board) (McKnight 1977).

The 1887 Parish Map for the Umutbee area reveals that the area had already been set aside as a Travelling Stock and Camping Reserve. The Reserve initially included a portion to the south, which is today the current Tarcutta Showgrounds. The Showgrounds is not affected by the proposal. Historically, the area which roughly relates to the land now covered by the Travelling Stock and Camping Reserve and the Showgrounds, was originally notified as a TS&CR on 7th June 1890 and again on 11th June 1891 and 22nd September 1894 (Umutbee Parish Map image no. 15303801). The resumption of the land probably followed a review of designated areas for the movement of stock in 1875, which lead to an expansion of allocated areas through the 1870s, 1880s and 1890s. By the middle of the 1890s the

network was deemed to be sufficient. The dates for the notifications in Tarcutta indicate it was part of this latter push to ensure the network could meet demand.

On 21st August 1907 (Umutbee Parish Map image No: 152543) the southern section of the parcel was excised for Racecourse and public recreation ground. The southern section, which is outside the area of impact, remains a site of leisure activities including a Pony Club, Sheep Dog Trials and Polocrosse.

The proposed route impacts on a section of the TS& CR. There is potential for archaeological deposits relating to ephemeral camps used by drovers and possible stockyards to be located within the TS &CR. However, due to the ephemeral nature of these campsites, they are not conspicuous within the current landscape. Unless campsites have a history of well documented and continued use over time, the probability of relocating surface remains of these campsites is extremely low. Instead, they are more likely to be encountered as 'chance finds' often through the unearthing of relics such as historic bottles, tins, and remnant pieces of discarded tools etc.

#### 3.5. Archaeological Research Potential

The results of the historical research and consultation undertaken as part of the earlier PEI stage and further refined as part of this EA stage have formed the basis for the identification of areas of archaeological research potential.

As outlined above, the early settlement of the Tarcutta area comprised settlers squatting on areas of land that would become large pastoral runs. Later these were to be divided into smaller blocks and taken up by selectors. The historical records illustrate that these early settlers were building timber structures as shelters, storehouses, and sheds from the earliest days of European settlement. As new technology became accessible, such as brick making and natural resources exploited for the task, structures were being constructed of composite materials, depending on the function of the structure. The remains of these early structures and associated outbuildings, wells, dams etc may be potentially visible in the archaeological record. Unfortunately, the historical data does not show the exact location of these structures beyond being ascribed to a particular landholder, or identified as being within the landholdings of certain settlers. As such, it is not possible to pin point the exact location of potential archaeological resources. At best, it is reasonable to assume that all historic properties are likely to contain archaeological resources of some description within their property boundaries. In addition, TSRs present a low potential for the discovery of subsurface archaeological resources, particularly campsites. However, these are often ephemeral in nature and inconspicuous within the current landscape of the study area. The limited impact to the land from farming means that there is a moderate potential within the preferred route for subsurface archaeological remains associated with early settlement and subsequent occupation and use through time to the present day.

# 4.0 Site Inspection & Analysis

#### 4.1. Introduction

A site inspection of the proposed route (Refer to Figure 1.2) was carried out on the 30th of October 2008 by Darran Jordan and Geordie Oakes (Heritage Concepts Pty Ltd). The aim of the site inspection was to inspect the proposed bypass route for the presence of historical archaeological sites.

#### 4.2. Survey Methodology

The fieldwork methodology was driven by the requirement to identify extant heritage and archaeological sites, features and artefacts, as well as evaluating the archaeological research potential of the study area. Areas of archaeological research potential were identified as a result of research and consultation undertaken. Areas representing heritage constraints, which included areas of archaeological research potential were identified. This heritage constraints map was later refined based on the selection of proposed bypass route. The objective of the survey methodology was to relocate, record and assess previously recorded heritage items; physically walk over the proposed bypass route in order to identify, assess and record any archaeological surface expressions; and to record and assess any previously unidentified extant built structures and archaeological features.

The survey was undertaken using a systematic transect-based method, whereby transects were located in relation to the proposed route. These transects were surveyed on foot by the field team who were spaced at varying intervals based on the level of ground surface visibility. In areas of high potential, in particular creek lines identified as possible locations of early squatters huts, transect intervals were reduced to ensure complete coverage. Team members were provided with an aerial photograph indicating the proposed route in relation to identified areas of historical archaeological potential and a non differential GPS with a series of points following the proposed route provided by PB. This allowed the field team to stay within the proposed area of impact and accurately record built heritage items, areas of archaeological research potential and previously non identified items as they arose in the landscape.

The area surveyed was based upon a set of centreline co-ordinates supplied by PB. The majority of the survey covered a corridor 300m in width *ie* 150m either side of the centreline.

This allowed the field team to stay within the proposed area of impact and accurately record built heritage items, areas of archaeological research potential and previously non identified items as they arose in the landscape.

Prior to the commencement of the field survey all landowners were contacted by PB to obtain permission to access their respective properties. Landowners' contact details were passed on to the consultant in order for the field team to confirm appointments with landowners to access their properties. Phone calls were made to landowners one day prior to the intended survey day to confirm that the field survey appointment was convenient.

Recording was undertaken using a standard site recording form and a combination of descriptive, drawn and photographic mediums (see Appendix E). The recording form included information on the location, site type, description and extent of the site, an approximate age, current land use and visible impacts on site, a site plan and photographic log. Digital photographs using a digital 35mm SLR camera were taken of items recorded. The completed recording forms and an index to photographs taken can be found in Appendices E and F, respectively. Locational information was recorded in the field by a number of means. Written descriptions and sketches augmented the collection of Global Positioning System (GPS) points. Field teams used a Magellan Explorist 600 non differential GPS.

#### 4.3. Description of Study Area

The study area consists of the proposed bypass route as identified in Figure 1.2. The proposed route passes through hilly country used primarily for grazing to the west of the town of Tarcutta. From the northern point of origin the route travels along the alignment of the highway through private farmland properties, curving out to the south-west. As the proposed bypass route travels southward much of the landscape is hilly in nature with only sparse vegetation besides a thin cover of grass. The landscape towards the middle section of the option becomes flatter and lightly wooded as it runs parallel and intersects with several small creeks. The southern end of the route is typified by gently sloping hilly country predominately set aside for grazing. Refer to Figure 4.1 for the location of the proposed route and sites/ items identified.



#### Legend

Preferred Option Heritage Locations
 Drainage Cadastre



#### 4.4. Survey Results

The purpose of the site survey was to inspect previously known heritage items (identified through heritage registers etc) and to observe and record any further potential built heritage times and or potential archaeological sites.

The field survey team surveyed the entire accessible length and width of the route on foot. Table 4.1 outlines the results of the field survey conducted in each survey unit.

Survey Unit (Lot DP)	Approximate Area	Summary of Survey Results
Lot 7001 DP 96703	50ha	No historic structures or artefacts observed.
Lot 2 DP 611057	40ha	No historic structures or artefacts observed.
Lot 6 DP 251805	20ha	No historic structures or artefacts observed.
Lot 37 DP1088539	40ha	No historic structures or artefacts observed.
Lot 1 DP858664	21ha	Historic brick lined well within the Hambledon Homestead Curtilage (previously known).
Lot 36 DP1088539, Lot 1 DP 607375, Lot 63 DP 757255, Lot 20 DP757255, Lot 7007 DP96705	225ha	No historic structures or artefacts observed.
Lot 28 DP757255	20ha	No historic structures or artefacts observed.
Lot 237 DP 757255, Lot 1 DP 1042448, Lot 235 DP757255, Lot 236 DP 757255	180ha	No historic structures or artefacts observed.

Table 4.1 outlines the results of the field survey conducted in each survey unit.

Table 4.1: Results of non Aboriginal field survey

#### 4.5. Survey Coverage

Given the proposed development will remove any potential archaeological deposits along the route the survey was undertaken to ensure 100 percent coverage of the impacted area. The field survey team surveyed the entire accessible length and width of the route on foot (see 4.2). However, the identification or re-location of archaeological sites during field surveys is constrained by the ground surface visibility. See Section 4.4.1.

#### 4.5.1. Ground Surface Visibility Rating (GSV)

Field surveys for archaeological material require that transects or areas designated for surveys are evaluated according to surface visibility. '*Ground surface visibility*' (GSV), in this case, is used to define the degree to which the surface of the ground can be observed by the naked eye. Visibility can be influenced by natural processes such as the type of vegetation cover, the presence of erosion, or land use practices such as ploughing or grading. Visibility is expressed in terms of a percentage of the surface of the ground visible to an observer on foot. An assessment of the surface visibility is useful in describing the general condition of the area surveyed.

*Obtrusiveness* is a term used to describe how conspicuous a site is within a particular landscape, and thus the chances of finding a particular site. For example, an artefact scatter is generally not obtrusive, especially in areas of high vegetation or scrub cover, yet a scar tree is.

The following table provides a guide to the assessment of GSV based on a percentage rating. It is by no means an objective method of assessment, and it is open to the assessment and interpretation of the field observer. However, it can be regarded as simply a guide to describing the ground surface visibility in a standard format.

Description of Ground Surface Visibility	Percentage Rating
Very poor – heavy vegetation, scrub, foliage or debris cover, dense tree or scrub cover. Soil surface of the ground difficult to see.	0-9% ground surface visible
Poor – moderate level of vegetation, scrub, and/or tree cover. Some small patches of soil surface visible in the form of animal tracks, erosion, scalds, blowouts etc, in isolated patches. Soil surface visible in random patches	10-29% ground surface visible
Fair – moderate levels of vegetation, scrub and/or tree cover. Moderate sized patches of soil surface visible, possibly associated with animal /stock tracks, unsealed walking tracks, erosion, blow outs etc Soil surface visible as moderate to small patches, across a larger section of the study area.	30-49% ground surface visible
Good – moderate to low level of vegetation, tree or scrub cover. Greater amount of areas of soil surface visible in the form of erosion, scalds, blowouts, recent ploughing, grading or clearing.	50-69% ground surface visible
Very Good – low levels of vegetation/scrub cover. Higher incidence of soil surface visible due to past or recent land-use practices such as ploughing, grading, mining etc	70-89% ground surface visible
Excellent – very low to non existent levels of vegetation/scrub cover. High incidence of soil surface visible due to past or recent land use practices, such as ploughing, grading, mining etc	90-100% ground surface visible

#### Table 4.2: Ground surface coverage terminology

The purpose of the site survey was to inspect previously known heritage items (identified through heritage registers etc) and to observe and record any further potential built heritage times and or potential archaeological sites.

The field survey team surveyed the entire accessible length and width of the route on foot. Table 4.1 outlines the results of the field survey conducted in each survey unit.

The site survey resulted in locating **one** area with an item of historic significance that is located within the construction site boundary of the project:

1. THI5, Hambledon Homestead Complex, historic brick well (THI5a), and its associated heritage curtilage.

In addition to the Hambledon Homestead Complex (THI5 & THI5a) there are four sites of heritage significance outside of but in close proximity to the proposed bypass route. While these will not be directly impacted by works relating to the Hume Bypass Project it is worth noting their proximity and significance. These four sites are:

- 2. THI1, Tarcutta House Well;
- 3. THI2, Tarcutta House;
- 4. THI3, the Ruin of Old Farmhouse; and
- 5. THI4, Tarcutta General Cemetery.

Figure 4.1 provides the location of these heritage items in relation to the proposed route.

# 4.5.2. Hambledon Homestead (elements of which are located within the construction site boundary).

#### Physical Description

Hambledon Homestead property, Hume Highway, Tarcutta, NSW (GPS 566298E 6095299N) (#TH15)

The Hambledon property lies east of the existing Hume Highway and covers an area of approximately 44 hectares and includes homestead buildings in the northern portion of the property and a number of cultural plants. It is bounded by the east and south by creek lines.

Hambledon Homestead is made up of a number of elements: the main domestic homestead complex, surrounding paddocks and an historic well.

The original main homestead was destroyed by fire in the late twentieth century; however there are still a number of associated outbuildings remaining. These are clustered to the north eastern portion of the property. These structures include a brick cottage and bread oven, a washhouse, machinery shed, horse stables and a cattle yard. Also visible are the remains of a collapsed stone washhouse. A number of cultural plantings exist, which line the driveway into the homestead.

The surrounding paddocks to the south and southwest are extensive and are currently used for pasture and agricultural practises. An historic well is located within the surrounding paddocks in the western portion of the property.

#### Heritage listing

State Heritage Register, Register of the National Estate, Wagga Wagga Rural LEP, Wagga Wagga DCP, and the National Trust of Australia (NSW).



#### Heritage Significance: Original listing - State

Figure 4-2: Front of existing cottage at Hambledon Homestead


Figure 4-3: Looking south into Hambledon Homestead domestic complex, note the poplar trees lining driveway.



Figure 4-4: Internal view of brick lined oven at Hambledon Homestead



Figure 4-5: Main homestead complex items located to in the northern portion of the property.

In addition, within the Hambledon complex property, there is an historic brick-lined well (THI5a AGD66 55 565969E 6095123N). It is located to the southwest of the main domestic structures within the surrounding paddocks (See Figures 4-6, 4-7).

The well has had a concrete Monier Rocla head installed and was once connected to an old windmill. All that remains of the windmill is the frame that stands over the well and is regarded as being part of the well complex, used at some point to draw water from the well. The windmill is no longer in use and only one blade remains attached to the hub. The well is in sound structural condition and retains some water at its base. It has a depth of 6.3m to the top of the concrete neck and 5.3m to the commencement of the first brick course. The top of the brick course corresponds to the current ground level. The bricks are a dark orange red with a width of 90mm, a length of 225mm and a thickness of 90mm. They are consistent with the fabric of the remaining extant structures associated with the historic Hambledon outbuildings. It is therefore highly likely that the well is contemporary with the outbuildings at Hambledon.



Figure 4-8 details the extent of the heritage components that make up the Hambledon Homestead SHR listing. The modern farm shed does not form part of the significant components of the item.



Figure 4-8: Location Hambledon Homestead Complex (THI5), historic well (THI5a) and the extent of the SHR listed heritage curtilage (aerial: Google Earth).

### 4.5.3. Items observed outside the project area

The following items have been identified as being *outside* the construction site boundary. These were observed and recorded during field survey.

### Tarcutta House (Site ID #THI2)

### 55 565535E 6094425N (AGD66)

THI2 is listed in the Wagga Wagga Rural Development Control Plan, the Wagga Wagga Local Environment Plan and also on the National Trust Register. The item was identified in the Wagga Wagga Heritage Study in 1999 (See Appendix D) but has not been subject to a comprehensive assessment or Conservation Management Plan. This item is located approximately 70-100 metres from the proposed works and is believed to date to c.1880. THI2 was one of the earlier homesteads in the Tarcutta area and is closely associated with the area's likely first European inhabitant, T.H. Mate. It has several phases of occupation and remained in ownership of the Mate family for much of its existence.



Figure 4-9: View east of Tarcutta House (THI2).

### Tarcutta House Well (Site ID #THI1) 55 565557E 6094443N (AGD66)

Associated with Tarcutta House is an historic well (THI1) that lies approximately 25 metres north-east of the house and 70-100 metres east of the proposed works. The well is likely to date to c.1880, the same period as the construction of the house.



Figure 4-10: Image showing THI1 (still in use) associated with Tarcutta House.



Figure 4-11: Image showing view inside THI1.

### Ruin of an Old Farmhouse (Site ID #THI3) 55 565197E 6094101N (AGD66)

Located at the south-eastern section of the route the THI3 lies approximately 50 metres from the bypass route south-east of lot 22 DP 800920. The ruin consists of a timber structure with no walls and in a state of disrepair. According to parish maps dated from 1887 this property was owned by a John Archer, however, whether the remains are from his farmhouse is not known. The property was not accessed as it was not part of the land holdings contacted for this project.



Figure 4-12: View east of the THI3 outside the proposed route.

### Tarcutta General Cemetery (Site ID #THI4)

55 567265E 6096558N (AGD66)

THI4 located west of the town centre lies approximately 20 metres west of the construction site boundary. The Tarcutta General Cemetery (THI4) was first used in 1893 and since that time the remains of many early historical families and their descendents have been buried there. THI4 currently contains approximately 300 headstones and as it is still in use this figure continues to grow. It is also believed that there are a number of burial that are either unmarked or no longer retain headstones or markers. It is unclear whether burials occur outside the cemetery boundaries within unconsecrated ground. THI4 is a place of local significance and has strong social and cultural ties to the local community.



Figure 4-13: View east of Tarcutta General Cemetery (THI4).

### 4.6. Conclusion

The site inspection of the proposed route found only one instance where the project would impact a known heritage item: Hambledon Homestead property. The property is listed on the SHR. The main building complex would not be impacted, but surrounding paddocks to the southwest and a historic well (THI5a) would be directly impacted.

Four historic items lie in the vicinity of the proposed route. While these items will not be directly impacted by the proposed bypass route it is important that they be identified in an effort to avoid any potential accidental damage. These items are: Tarcutta House (THI2) and its associated well (THI1), the ruin of the old farmhouse site (THI3) and the Tarcutta General Cemetery (THI4). They are all located outside the construction site boundary and would not be directly impacted.

### 5.0 Assessment of Significance

### 5.1. Introduction to the assessment process

An assessment of significance seeks to understand and establish the importance or value that a place, site, or item may have to the community at large. The concept of cultural significance is intrinsically connected to the physical fabric of the item or place, its location, setting and relationship with other items in its surrounds.

The assessment of cultural significance is ideally a holistic approach that draws upon the response these factors evoke from the community. The criteria of evaluating cultural heritage value are generally applied to sites, places or items that have tangible historic structures or relics visible at the site, or where there is general understanding of the extent of the historic resources.

The Australia ICOMOS *Charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (the Burra Charter)* was formulated in 1979 and most recently revised in 1999, and is the standard adopted by most heritage practitioners in Australia. The Burra Charter defines a number of categories for the assessment of significance of a place, item or site. These categories include historical, aesthetic, social, scientific/technical and other (such as rare or representative).

These categories provide the basis for many of the States and Territories criteria for assessment of significance of a heritage place, item or site.

### 5.2. NSW Criteria for the assessment of historic cultural heritage

The State Heritage Register (SHR), which was established by the amendments to the *Heritage Act* 1977 in 1998, has a separate set of significance assessment criteria broadly based on those of the Burra Charter. A central feature of the amendments to the Act is the clarification and strengthening of responsibility for the management of heritage items at the Local and State level. The Heritage Council of NSW recognises the following four levels of significance for heritage in NSW: Local, State, National and World. The levels of significance reflect the corresponding statutory listing and responsible authority for the conservation and management of these items (Heritage Office, 2008).

To be assessed for listing on the SHR an item will need to meet one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion	Theme	Description
А	Historic	An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history
В	Associative	An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history;
С	Technical / Aesthetic	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW;
D	Social	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
E	Scientific/ Technical	An item has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural and natural history;
F	Rare	An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history;
G	Representative	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.

Table 5.1: Criteria for the assessment of historic cultural heritage

Once a heritage item or place has been assessed as having heritage significance, different elements or components of that item can be further assessed by looking at their contribution to the overall heritage value. An element or component of a heritage item can range from *exceptional* (contributes directly to the overall heritage significance) to *intrusive* (damaging to the overall heritage significance).

The following is the assessment of significance of Hambledon Homestead, drawing heavily upon previous heritage listings. In cases where the item has an existing assessment of significance that assessment has been identified in *italics*.

## 5.3. Assessment of Significance: Hambledon Homestead property (portions of which are located inside the construction site boundary)

Hambledon Homestead was one of the earliest buildings in this part of the colony of NSW. It was originally Umutbee Station, established by Thomas Mate when he began grazing sheep in the district in 1837. Mate's homestead was halfway between Sydney and Melbourne and he opened a store and inn at the homestead and catered to passing travellers. In 1849 he established the Tarcutta Post Office in the building; the settlement of Tarcutta grew up around Mate's homestead.

Criterion A	An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural
Historic	history

The Hambledon Homestead Complex (THI5) is of Local significance for its ability to demonstrate the pattern of NSW's cultural history.

Under this criterion the following NSW historic themes apply to the Hambledon Homestead property: *Agriculture, Communication, Transport,* and *Land tenure.* 

Hambledon Homestead was constructed by Thomas Mate, the first significant European occupant of the Tarcutta area. The original homestead building was one of the earliest in this part of the colony. As such it became an important hub for services provided by the homestead and Mate's other interests. By 1839 Mate had established a licensed Inn, a store, post office and a sheep station. As such, the settlement of Tarcutta grew up around Mate's properties, with the homestead at the core. In addition, the location of Hambledon halfway between Sydney and Melbourne was historically significant as one of the few locations travellers were able to access supplies and accommodation during the early 19 Century.

The Hambledon property demonstrates the development of rural settlement along the major communication arteries radiating from Sydney. The pattern of its growth reflects the changing policies of land settlement in the mid- to late-19<sup>th</sup> century.

The Hambledon Homestead property is of high local significance under Criterion A.

Criterion BAn item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person,<br/>or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history

The Hambledon Homestead property is of Local significance for its association with Thomas Mate, a pioneer grazier, merchant and Colonial politician. By 1836 Mate was the largest landholder in the district. His company, Mates Ltd., was one of the largest regional general stores.

A notable figure, Mate became a Member for Hume, and opposed the Robertson Land Act. During his time as a politician, he was instrumental in the passing of the Public Schools Act (1866). Mate was a member of the NSW Legislative Assembly from 1860 to 1869. During his term he was gazetted a *Magistrate of the Territory*.

The Hambledon Homestead property is of high local significance under Criterion B.

Criterion C An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW

Hambledon was originally listed primarily because it met the values represented by this criterion. It was particularly focused on the vertical timber slab cottage, dating from c.1847-9. An important example of vernacular timber building, the original Hambledon Homestead was a slab built house larger than many other slab structures constructed in the area at the time. It was of great technical interest, especially for its size and slab construction. A range of additional ancillary buildings form the remainder of the homestead complex. A fire destroyed the original Homestead structure (shown in Figure 3-11) in 1987.

The surviving homestead complex has not been assessed in detail but is understood to include some intact outbuildings of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date, as well as more recent farm structures and residence.

As a result of the loss of the homestead the homestead complex cannot be considered to meet this criterion for its vernacular architectural importance at a state level.

The Hambledon Homestead property is of high local significance under Criterion C.



Hambledon Homestead is significant to the people of Southern NSW because of its association with the prominent Thomas Mate and his role in the early pastoral development of the region. This is a period that the community looks to as defining its identity and character.

The Hambledon Homestead property is of local significance under Criterion D.

Criterion EAn item has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an<br/>understanding of NSW's cultural and natural history

Hambledon Homestead may retain significant elements relating to its original construction. Despite the fire that destroyed the original homestead, some archaeological evidence, either below-ground or as built form, may survive, to allow an assessment of how the building was constructed and reflects vernacular construction traditions in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

Survey for archaeological potential has not been carried out. A systematic survey of the entire property would be required to fully determine the significance of the archaeological resource.

The Hambledon Homestead property is of local significance under Criterion E.



Hambledon Homestead is representative of large early rural homesteads that retain uneven representation of original and later construction. Prominent examples include Dundullimal at Dubbo, Cooma Cottage in Yass and Springfield at Goulburn. These retain substantially more original fabric and are therefore considered to be of state heritage significance. Having lost its main residence, the significance of the property under this criterion is compromised.

The Hambledon Homestead property is of local significance under Criterion F.

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

The property contains a mixture of buildings of different date, including outbuildings of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date. Although compromised by the loss of fabric the overall form of a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century rural property can be discerned through the property boundaries, plantings and its relationship to the original line of the highway.

The Hambledon Homestead property is of local significance under Criterion G.

Criterion G

Representative

#### Statement of Significance: Original - State; Current form - high Local significance

Hambledon Homestead property was originally awarded a permanent conservation order, which transformed into a listing on the State Heritage Register. The primary reason for the listing was the presence of a large, intact vertical timber slab homestead which was unusual in its form and therefore considered to be of high vernacular architectural importance. The homestead complex as a whole may have been intact with other original surviving outbuildings. Due to a fire the slab building was lost.

The Hambledon Homestead property in its current form has irreparably lost much of its rarity and ability to demonstrate technical and aesthetic significance. Assessment against the SHR criteria finds that the Homestead property remains of high local significance for its close association with a notable local figure and politician, Thomas Mate (Criterion B). Mate was a member of the NSW Legislative Assembly and a Magistrate of the Territory. It was Mate's rise to regional prominence, and the development of his business interests that allowed Tarcutta to flourish. Hambledon Homestead, even in its compromised current form, is legible in recording the development of rural settlement at Tarcutta, and its relationship to communications along the Sydney-Melbourne road. This is also of high local significance (Criterion A).

The Homestead property is also of probable high local significance in retaining original outbuildings and plantings dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Criterion C). At a lower level of significance, but still important at a local level, the Homestead property is of importance to the community in representing the pioneer stage of their history, which forms part of the area's self-identity (Criterion D). It may be possible to salvage information about the original form of the homestead's building from archaeological investigation of the site, including material that may have survived the fire, or be preserved in built form (Criterion E).

The Homestead property is likely to be rare at a local level as an example of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century property, but this has been compromised by the loss of original buildings and the addition of later construction (Criterion F). The surviving form of the Homestead complex clearly represents mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and later homestead properties, through its overall form, mature plantings and relationship to the highway. It is significant in this regard at a local level (Criterion G).

Please refer to Appendices B & C for the detailed SHR listing and physical SHR heritage curtilage.

#### Heritage components of Hambledon Homestead

The Hambledon Homestead Complex has been identified as being of State significance, although this has since been severely affected by the loss of the main homestead building by fire. However, the various components of the complex contribute to its significance in differing ways and at differing levels.

The following table identifies the principal components of the complex and how they contribute to its overall level of significance.

Significant Components	Contribution to Significance	Reason (with relevant criteria)
Homestead building complex	High	The main homestead group of buildings located in the northern portion of the property is the most important component of the heritage item.
		The original vertical slab timber homestead, now lost, was considered to be of state heritage significance. The remaining buildings in the homestead complex contribute to the ability to perceive and understand the process of rural development through the 19 <sup>th</sup> century (A) and a direct association with Thomas Mate (B).
		Less importantly they retain some aesthetic character (C) and archaeological potential (E).
		The identification of the community with the site as part of their own history probably focuses on the building complex (D).
		The homestead complex is legible as a representative $19^{th}$ century homestead in overall form, although individual components are of later date or may be missing (G). It is also rare at a local level as a $19^{th}$ century homestead group, although compromised (F)
		This group of buildings, their associated mature plantings, including trees along the entry road, and their relationship to the highway, form the main component of the overall significance of the Hambledon Homestead property. While it has been compromised irreversibly by the loss of the homestead it retains individual outbuildings and overall form to demonstrate its significance. It may also contain archaeological evidence that contributes to an understanding of the site's development and vernacular architecture.
Field system	Moderate	The paddocks surrounding the Hambledon building complex derive their significance from being associated with the agricultural activities and land tenure of Thomas Mate (B).
		While these are historic themes under Criteria A of the Hambledon Homestead heritage listing, they are not State significant in isolation. The paddocks contribute to the overall significance of the item.
		They reinforce the setting of the homestead precinct and demarcate it spatially, and form part of the overall visual setting of the property (C).
Historic Well	Moderate	The historic well derives its significance from being associated with the domestic and agricultural activities of the main Hambledon complex (A, C).
		The bricks of the well are consistent with the fabric of the remaining extant structures of the historic Hambledon outbuildings. It is likely that the well is contemporary with the later outbuildings at Hambledon, and not the original slab homestead.
		It does not appear to contain archaeological deposits (E).
		The well contributes to the heritage significance of the main Homestead complex, as it provided a source of fresh water to residents, but has limited heritage significance in isolation.

Table 5.2: Contributory components of Hambledon Home	estead
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## 5.4. Assessment of Significance: Items located adjacent and outside of construction site boundary.

Four items of potential heritage significance have been identified to be adjacent to, but outside of the construction site boundary. These are Tarcutta House (TH12) and well (TH11), an old Farmhouse (TH13) and Tarcutta general cemetery (TH14). A brief assessment of significance has been completed for these items to assist in the management of any unintentional accidental damage in the delivery of the project.

5.4.1. Tarcutta House Site (THI2) and well (TH11)

Criterion A Historic	An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.
Criterion B Associative	An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history

### Statement of Significance: Local

Tarcutta house and well are of **local** heritage significance under criteria A (historical) and B (associative) as one of the earlier homesteads in the Tarcutta area and is closely associated with the areas first European inhabitant, Thomas Mate. The house and has historical and aesthetic significance as one of a number of substantial residences constructed by members of the Mate family. It dates to c.1880 and one of the oldest standing structures in Tarcutta. It has several phases of occupation and remained in ownership of the Mate family for much of its existence. The building is a good example of a 19 Century farm house and has strong associations with the early growth of the town of Tarcutta.

Refer to Appendix D for the Wagga Wagga Heritage Study inventory for Tarcutta House.

### 5.4.2. Ruin of an Old Farmhouse (THI3)

Criterion A Historic	An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.
Criterion E Scientific/ Technical	An item has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural and natural history.

### Statement of Significance: Local

The archaeological remains associated the old farmhouse is of **local** heritage significance under criteria A (historical) and E (scientific / technical). They have the potential to provide information on the 19th and 20th century building practices and types of building materials utilised in the area (although the exact date of construction is unknown). In addition, archaeological deposits associated with this site have the potential to contribute to our understanding of rural economies and the material culture available in the community; specifically types of domestic and farming implements utilised on the property.

### 5.4.3. Tarcutta General Cemetery (THI4)

Criterion D	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or
Social	cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

### Statement of Significance: Local

The Tarcutta General Cemetery is of local heritage significance under criterion D (social) for its strong association with the Tarcutta community. The Cemetery was first used in 1893 and remains and active

cemetery today. The memorialisation of friends and family who have passed away creates a strong social, cultural and spiritual bond between the people of the area and the Tarcutta General Cemetery.

### 5.5. Conclusion

Hambledon Homestead property is listed on the State Heritage Register. Due to a fire the original timber slab homestead building, the main reason for listing, was lost. A reassessment indicates that the loss was irreversible and now the property is of high local heritage significance.

The main attributes of its high local significance are its historical importance in the area (Criterion A), and its association with the prominent Thomas Mate (Criterion B). It meets local significance thresholds for all other criteria C-G.

The main expression of the significance of the property is in the Homestead complex. The other identified heritage elements are the field system, which is of moderate significance, and the historic well which is also of moderate significance.

All other identified heritage items located outside of the construction site boundary are of local heritage significance. These are Tarcutta House (TH12) and well (TH11), an old Farmhouse (TH13) and Tarcutta general cemetery (TH14).

### 6.0 Assessment of Heritage Impact

### 6.1. Requirements of a Statement of Heritage Impact

The objective of a Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) is to evaluate how the proposed development would affect the value of any identified and assessed heritage item and/or place. A SoHI should also address how the heritage value of the item/place can be conserved or maintained, or preferably enhanced by the proposed works. This report has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office & DUAP (1996a) *NSW Heritage Manual*, NSW Heritage Office (2002) *Statement of Heritage Impact*, and the NSW RTA (2004) *Heritage Guidelines*.

### 6.2. Proposed Works

The Australian Government, under the National Land Transport Plan, has a commitment to upgrade the Hume Highway by 2012. The RTA, therefore, is proposing to bypass the town of Tarcutta by providing a dual carriageway to the west of the town. The chosen option bypasses the township of Tarcutta to the west of the existing Hume Highway. From the northern point of origin, this option travels along the alignment of the highway and then curves out in a south westerly direction towards the cemetery. From here the proposed route continues in a south westerly direction parallel to Tarcutta until it crosses Tarcutta Creek. The proposed route continues south, crossing the existing highway. Upon meeting the Keajura Creek the project rejoins the existing Hume Highway (Figure 6-1).



Figure 6-1: Project (Parsons Brinckerhoff 2009)

### 6.3. Predicted Heritage Impact

The project will directly impact two contributory elements of moderate significance (surrounding paddocks and historic brick well) of the Hambledon Homestead property and avoid the high significance Homestead complex. None of the *in situ* outbuildings of the complex would be directly affected by the construction or operation of the project.

The project would impact on a portion (approximately 25 per cent) of the surrounding paddocks within the curtilage of the Hambledon Homestead complex. This impact would permanently alter the heritage curtilage of the Hambledon Homestead complex. Detailed design would seek to minimise the extent of impacts on the Hambledon Homestead Complex where possible.

Construction of the project is likely to result in additional temporary impacts on the surrounding paddocks, due to the construction of temporary sediment basins and the potential relocation of services and utilities.

Temporary sediment basins are required as part of the project soil and water management in order to protect water quality of adjacent waterways. Two temporary sediment basins are currently proposed within the construction site boundary. Detailed design would seek to minimise the encroachment of temporary sediment basins into the surrounding paddocks, however some impact is likely.

Service relocations, including the relocation of underground telecommunications cable (Nextgen fibre optic and Telstra copper cable), are also likely to be required within the curtilage of the Hambledon Homestead property (see Section 5.3.11). The relocation of services would be via methods including ploughing and trenching. Service relocation has not been finalised, and would be determined during detailed design. They are, however, generally offset from the final property boundary.

Temporary sediment basins and service relocation impact would be limited to the surrounding paddocks, and be temporary in nature. Any ground disturbance would be rehabilitated in consultation with the landowner.

The project may impact on the THI5s – the historic brick well (and associated windmill), located within the curtilage of the Hambledon Homestead complex. If impacted, the well would be partially dismantled and the windmill would be removed in consultation with the landowner. Detailed design would seek to avoid impact to this site, where possible.

It is considered that the likely impacts to the moderately significant contributory elements of the Hambledon Homestead Complex, the historic brick well and surrounding paddocks, would not change or detract from the State heritage significance of the Hambledon Homestead complex. The cultural landscape value of the remaining surrounding paddocks would continue to contribute to its heritage significance.

Heritage Branch, Department of Planning has developed guidelines to assess the level and nature of the impact to heritage items subject to development. These questions help to ascertain whether all options have been explored prior to the works taking place. Only those questions applicable to the proposed development are applied, and where appropriate have been modified to reflect the requirements of the proposed works. Both direct (physical) and indirect (usually visual) are considered.

The project would indirectly impact four heritage items identified adjacent to, but outside the construction site boundary (Figure 6-2).



### Legend

Preferred Option	Heritage Locations
—— Drainage	Cadastre

Figure 6-2: Heritage items subject to direct and indirect heritage impact.

### 6.4. Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI)

The following section provides an assessment of the nature of the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed works on known heritage items within the bypass route.

6.4.1. Direct Impact: Hambledon Homestead Complex (TH15 & TH15a)

### Have all options for retention and/or adaptive re-use been explored?

The Homestead building complex of the Hambledon property has been strategically avoided during the options considered. This high significance complex will not be directly impacted by the proposed development. All the extant outbuildings will be retained *in situ*. It will continue to be used as a private residence and working farm, therefore adaptive re-use are not applicable in this instance.

Most of the field system will be retained and will remain agriculturally viable as a contiguous farming zone.

The historic well is non-operative. It is not considered feasible to reactive it in its current form without replacement of the windmill and pump mechanism.

## • Can any or all of the significant elements of the heritage item be kept and any new development be located elsewhere on the site?

The Homestead building complex will be avoided by the proposed development. This was considered necessary in order to retain the heritage significance of the property.

As a result a portion of the historic well and surrounding paddocks would be impacted by the project due to constraints along the opposite site of the Hume Highway in this area. Other key constraints include

- An area of high Aboriginal cultural and archaeological sensitivity.
- Threatened Box Gum Woodland ecological community (listed as critically endangered under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and endangered under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*).
- Habitat for threatened woodland-dependant fauna species (eg Squirrel Glider, Brown Treecreeper and microbats).
- Non-Aboriginal historic Chinese clearing site.

In avoiding the above key constraints and the most significant element of the SHR Homestead there remains limited space in which to develop a route that meets highway design and safety parameters. In consequence partial impact to two moderate significance elements of the SHR listed heritage item would occur.

## • Will the heritage curtilage of the item be impacted by the proposed works, and if so, in what way?

The SHR listed curtilage of the heritage item would be impacted by the project along the western boundary abutting the current Hume Highway alignment.

The existing curtilage reflects the historic setting of the Homestead Complex and contributes to the significance of the property. The proposed bypass route will encroach onto approximately 25% of the overall heritage curtilage area along the western boundary abutting the current Hume Highway alignment. This area is all current farmland used for growing lucerne, plus the historic well and a modern shed. This encroachment would intrude upon the visual setting of the homestead. It is considered, however, that this impact on the curtilage would not detract from the current heritage significance of Hambledon Homestead property or the Homestead complex. With appropriate sympathetic screening measures, the visual setting to the west of the property could be restored post construction. Visual setting to the south and east would remain unchanged. With no physical impacts proposed to the Homestead complex, and visual and noise impact mitigated, the heritage significance of the item would remain of high local significance.

The following table outlines the specific project impacts associated with the heritage components of Hambledon Homestead. Also included are suggested mitigation strategies to reduce the heritage impact to acceptable levels.

Significant Components	Contribution to Significance	Project impact	Suggested strategy to reduce heritage impact to an acceptable level
Homestead building complex	High	Indirect: Visual	<ul> <li>Photographic archival recording of Homestead and landscape setting.</li> <li>Assist in the development of a Conservation Management Plan (CMP).</li> </ul>
Field system	Moderate	<b>Direct</b> : physical (partial) The project proposes to impact approximately 25% of the surrounding paddocks in the south western region of the existing SHR property. Retention of the majority of this component is proposed.	<ul> <li>Severance reduction of any portion of the property should be pursued in detailed design phase.</li> <li>Operability as agricultural land will not be impaired.</li> <li>Screening trees/shrubs of appropriate species (eg poplars) should be planted along the edge of the proposed route.</li> </ul>
Historic Well	Moderate	<b>Direct</b> : physical (partial) The project proposes to dismantle an upper section of the well shaft. Complete destruction of this heritage item is not proposed.	<ul> <li>Photographic archival recording of well.</li> <li>Avoidance of the well should be should be considered in detailed design phase.</li> <li>If impact is necessary archaeological monitoring and recording, where appropriate, should occur during the partial dismantling of the well.</li> <li>Retention, where possible, of intact bricks as a resource for the Hambledon Homestead structures.</li> <li>Capping and conservation of remaining well as an archaeological resource into the future.</li> <li>Add the well to the RTA S170 Register.</li> </ul>

Table 6.1: Project impacts to the heritage components of Hambledon Homestead

### • Is demolition essential at this time or can it be postponed in case future circumstances make its retention and conservation more feasible?

Demolition of the main homestead complex would not occur as part of the proposed works. The need for demolition of the well would be determined in the detailed design phase of the project. This design phase could refine the impact in this area to avoid partial impact to the well. Total avoidance of the well would be the best heritage outcome in this area and should be considered.

## • Is the development sited on any known or potentially significant archaeological deposits?

### Historic well (TH115a)

The well has the potential to yield information regarding early water supply technology and archaeological potential to provide an insight into the material culture of a 19<sup>th</sup> century rural homestead. Wells were often used as a rubbish receptacle, either during their use as a water source or at the end of their usefulness as such. Archaeological deposits formed in wells remain relatively undisturbed and therefore have the potential to provide detailed information regarding the occupants of the property.

### Surrounding Paddocks

The surrounding paddocks have little potential to contain intact archaeological structures due to the fact these paddocks have consistently been used as arable and pasture land since early European settlement. Specific historic mapping and data do not indicate any rural outbuildings in this area. However general historic research indicates that along creek line areas were popular for early settler's squatting camps. These are often ephemeral in nature and unlikely within the current landscape of the study area.

### 6.4.2. Heritage impacts to items adjacent to the construction site boundary

Tarcutta House (TH12) and well (TH11), an old Farmhouse (TH13) and Tarcutta general cemetery (TH14).

### • Why are the proposed works required adjacent to a heritage items?

The Australian Government, under the National Land Transport Plan, has committed to upgrading the Hume Highway by 2012. The project is located within proximity and often with a shared a boundary with these heritage items

## • How will the indirect impact of the new development on the heritage significance of the item to be minimised?

### Tarcutta House (TH12) and well (TH11)

There would be no direct physical impact to Tarcutta House or the well. However the proposed works would be located north of the main complex of buildings and structures associated with Tarcutta House, including the well. Indirect impacts would include modifications to the visual landscape from the House towards the highway.

Indirect impacts to Tarcutta House and its well could be minimised through the installation of historic plantings as a screen to reduce the visual impact from the house towards the new development. The selection of plants to be used should reflect the historic character of the heritage item. Any plantings should not completely screen the House, but should allow discrete glimpses of the heritage item from the upgraded highway.

### Ruin of an Old Farmhouse (TH13)

There would be no direct physical impact to the old farmhouse. The indirect impact to the ruins could be minimised in the short term through the installation of a temporary protection barrier during the construction phase. The long term indirect impacts of the proposed works on the heritage value of the item would include a limited loss of visual landscape. However, the heritage item itself is a ruin and therefore impact mitigation works are not considered necessary.

### Tarcutta General Cemetery (TH14)

There would be no direct physical impact to Tarcutta general cemetery. Indirect impacts would include a loss of visual landscape immediately to the west of the property boundary. This indirect impact could be minimised through the installation of a screen of suitable plantings, to be selected in consultation with the Cemetery Trust. Any plantings should be set back at least 10 meters from the cemetery's property boundary to provide a sense of visual space and also to provide a buffer between plantings and internments.

### How does the curtilage allowed around the heritage item contribute to the retention of its heritage significance?

None of the heritage items currently have formal registered heritage curtilages.

### Tarcutta House (TH12) and well (TH11)

Tarcutta House and well were identified as part of the Wagga Wagga Heritage Study in 1999 and subsequently included in the LEP. The House and its estate has not been subject to an architectural heritage study or full assessment of significance beyond what has been summarised in this report. As such, a heritage curtilage for these items has never been part of its listing.

A suitable curtilage for Tarcutta House and the well should include the current property boundary. The boundary would serve as a buffer between the historic setting of the heritage items and any modern developments, including the proposed works.

### Ruin of an Old Farmhouse (TH13)

A suitable curtilage for the item should include the current property boundary. The boundary would serve as a buffer between the historic setting of the heritage items and any modern developments, including the proposed works.

### Tarcutta General Cemetery (TH14)

A suitable curtilage for this item should include a 10 meter buffer around the current property boundary. The boundary would serve as a buffer between the historic setting of the cemetery and the proposed works.

## • Is the development sited on any known or potentially significant archaeological deposits?

### Tarcutta House (TH12) and well (TH11) & Ruin of an Old Farmhouse (TH13)

The proposed development works are not sited on any known or potential significant archaeological deposits.

### Tarcutta General Cemetery (TH14)

There is the potential for unmarked graves to exist within and beyond the formal cemetery boundary. Consultation with representatives of the Wagga Wagga Crematorium and review of historical records cannot confirm whether internments occurred outside the property boundary in unconsecrated land. A 100 meter buffer around the current property boundary could reduce the risk of uncovering these unmarked graves.

### Have alternative sites been considered? Why were they rejected?

Yes, a number of alternative bypass routes have been considered and assessed. The alternate options presented significant environmental, operational and budgetary constraints. The proposed bypass was selected on consideration of project costs and road user benefits. These are detailed in the Preferred Option Report (RTA September 2008), and Preferred Option Report Addendum (RTA September 2008),

### 6.5. Conclusion

High significance elements of the SHR listed Hambledon Homestead would not be physically impacted by the project. It would, however, have partial physical impacts on the surrounding paddocks and an historic well, which are of moderate significance. This route was chosen through weighted route option decision making. It is considered that this impact would not reduce the heritage significance of this heritage item.

Detailed design phase of this project has an opportunity to reduce physical impact to the heritage curtilage, including impacts to the historic well. Visual impact of the project could be mitigated with sympathetic vegetation screening. In addition future management and conservation of the homestead could be considered through the development of a CMP.

Four heritage items outside the direct impact of the proposed bypass route. These items will be subject to indirect impacts, predominantly modifications to their landscape settings. Appropriate visual mitigation measure could reduce this indirect impact.

### 7.0 Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on the results of the background historic research, site inspection and the archaeological research potential of the study area and the findings of the SoHI. This report has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Branch Manual and the principles and ethos of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. These recommendations are also based on the assessed impact of the proposed bypass route as supplied by the RTA.

### Recommendation 1 - Reduce physical impact to Hambledon Homestead curtilage

- 1.1 Design the final route to minimise the impact of severance of any portion of the property.
- 1.2 Avoid physical impact to heritage elements where possible.

### Recommendation 2 - Prepare conservation management plan for the heritage item

- 2.1 RTA will offer to fund and support the preparation of a Conservation management plan (CMP) for Hambledon Homestead, including the Homestead complex and the SHR curtilage, to identify and assess the significance of components of the heritage item.
- 2.2 A revised and updated SHR heritage listing that incorporates the impacts of the proposed bypass route should be prepared by a suitably qualified heritage practitioner and lodged with the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning.
- 2.3 The CMP may identify additional conservation or management measures in addition to those listed below to be implemented to minimise impacts on significance.

### Recommendation 3 – Prepare photographic archival recording of Hambledon Homestead

- 3.1 The Hambledon Homestead Complex is to be the subject of comprehensive photographic archival recording prior to commencement of any construction works and/or preparatory activities. The proposed bypass route will permanently and irreversibly change the setting and cultural landscape of the complex and it must therefore be recorded for future generations.
- 3.2 These works must include preparation of scale plans/measured drawings of the entire Hambledon Homestead Complex, its curtilage, setting, plantings, existing and remnant fence lines, entry points/gates, historic well and windmill and associated farming infrastructure.
- 3.3 The archival record must be lodged with the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, Wagga Wagga City Council and RTA Archives.

### Recommendation 4 – Archaeological management of the Historic well

- 4.1 If the structure is to be relocated or partial impact of the historic well cannot be avoided an archaeologist must monitor the dismantling of the well. Where relics and archaeological deposits exist the archaeological recording and reporting must occur in accordance with Heritage Branch guidelines.
- 4.2 Retention, where possible, of intact bricks as a resource for the Hambledon Homestead structures if they are not to be re-used. The bricks should be removed carefully and stored out of the weather to avoid unnecessary deterioration of the fabric or inadvertent removal or disposal.
- 4.3 Ensure suitable capping, filling and construction over any remaining *in situ* well as an archaeological resource into the future.
- 4.4 Add the well to the RTA S170 Register.

### Recommendation 5 – Reduce visual and other sensory impact to Hambledon Homestead

- 5.1 Sympathetic screening vegetation in keeping with the heritage significance and landscape setting of the Hambledon Homestead should be installed as a visual barrier from the new road.
- 5.2 Details of this should be developed in conjunction with the property owner, a heritage landscape consultant and the Heritage Branch.

### Recommendation 6 – Archaeological monitoring around Tarcutta General Cemetery

- 6.1 A remote sensing survey of the area between the Cemetery and the highway alignment is to be undertaken to identify the presence of any burials or other features.
- 6.2 Any topsoil stripping in the area between the Cemetery and the highway is to be monitored by an archaeologist, to identify the presence of unmarked burials.
- 6.3 All contractors, staff and consultants involved with the construction works are to be notified of the existence and significance of the cemetery as a heritage item.

#### Recommendation 7 - Avoid adjacent heritage items

- 7.1 Heritage items identified adjacent to the proposed works (Tarcutta House Well (THI1), Tarcutta House (THI2), the Old Farmhouse (THI3) Tarcutta General Cemetery (TH14)) are to be physically avoided during all project works.
- 7.2 These items should be included as no go zones on site construction maps.

#### Recommendation 8 - Reduce visual and noise impacts to adjacent heritage items

- 8.1 Indirect visual impacts on Tarcutta House and Tarcutta General Cemetery could be mitigated through the installation of sympathetic screening vegetation in keeping with the heritage significance.
- 8.2 The design of any visual barriers, including the planting of screening vegetation, is to be developed in consultation with the property owner, a heritage landscape consultant and the Heritage Branch.

#### Recommendation 9 – Develop a Heritage Management Plan

A Heritage Management Plan is to be prepared. The Plan must detail how the construction impacts on non-Aboriginal heritage will be minimised and managed. The Plan should include but not be limited to:

- Work Method Statements for working in the vicinity of identified heritage item. These should
  aim to minimise construction impacts and outline practical methods to reduce and preferable
  avoid impacts to heritage items.
- Site worker induction program. All staff, contractors and consultants working on the project will be subject to a heritage induction. The induction must provide a summary of the heritage items located within the proximity of the proposed bypass route, the significance of these items, the heritage legislation that affords it protection in NSW, and penalties and delays incurred should heritage items be inadvertently damaged or destroyed during construction.
- Unidentified finds procedures to be implemented if previously unidentified non-Aboriginal heritage items are discovered during construction, including provisions for unmarked graves and human skeletal material as required by the *Heritage Act 1977*.

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The Government Gazette 1837, 1858

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### 9.0 Appendices

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Contractor: Heritage Concepts (Archaeology s	tudy)
Contact: Lori Sciusco	
Methodology:	
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	the Heritag@ffice to obtain relevant information
E	and identifition of significant heritage items and
<ul><li>places.</li><li>Consultation with relevant local histo</li></ul>	rical societis, National Trust of Australia (NSW),
local government heritage advisor etc	
Preparation of regional historical over	view of the tudy areas.
	ventory and Contraints mapping produced as part
<ul> <li>of the Preliminary Environmental Inves</li> <li>Preparation of an archaeological surve</li> </ul>	•
	f the preferredute options in accordance with the
survey methodology – which will	include the recording of all Non Aboriginal
	er the Heri <b>ge</b> Office and RTA Heritage Guidelines.
	II Non Aborignal archaeological and heritage items
photographic record log, site plans, de	locations, high qality digital SLR photographs,
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#### Annondiv A Scone Proposal Document



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Local Govt. Area:	Wagga \	Wagga					
Property Description							
Lot/Volume Code	e	Lot/Volume	Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Co		olio Number
LOT		2			DP 858664		
All Addresses		2		<u> </u>			
Street Address		Suburb/T	own	LGA	Parish	County	Туре
Tarcutta Street		Tarcut	a	Wagga Wagga	Umutbee	Wynyard	Primary
Owner/s							
Organisation Name			Owner Categ	ory	Date Ownership Up	odated	
			Private		07 Apr 99		
			Private				
Remove			Private				
				sted in NSW. The Herit rces become available		o develop or upgra	de statements of
Description:	Hambled The build imber bu The build	lon's slab cons ling is of cons uilding and is l ling is constru	struction is of g iderable techn arger than ma cted of vertica	I slabs and is U-shape great interest, especial ical interest for its slab ny other slab structure I slabs and is U-shape	y as the building is la construction. It is an s (Criteria B.2 and F. d; the northern wing c	rger than slab buil important example 1). dates from the 183	dings generally. of vernacular 7 period. The
vertical adzed timber stabs fit into a channel int he bottom sleeper and are held in place at the top plate by Single storey, the house has a hip roof which is clad with corrugated iron (the earlier shingles remain und A verandah, which has a separate iron roof to the main roof, runs across the front wall and down one side slabs are painted white.						in under the iron)	
		valls are timbe ass knocker.	r stud covered	I on both sides with lat	ne and mud plaster. T	The front door is six	k panelled and
Kitchen Outbuilding At the rear a detached brick kitchen faces the internal courtyard. Chimneys have some slight corbell 1980).						lling. (AHC,	

### Appendix B – SHR Listing for Hambledon Homestead

Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential: Modifications and Dates:	Brick outbuilding - kitchen: sandstock brick walls show evidence of salt-damp and some drainage problems (1981) Weatherboard shed west of kitchen: reasonable condition; needs new gutters (1981) Homestead (slab): good - the building has been slightly changed over the years with more modern facilities such as kitchens and bathrooms required within the main house, only slight modifications and reinstatement of contemporary detail is required to restore Hambledon fully (1981,1982). Date Condition Updated: 26 May 08 1836-7 the first house was only a wattle and daub hut, without floorboards 1839 Mate had an Inn, a Store 1847-9, a new house was built on the opposite side of the creek. A vertical slab, U-shaped homestead 1850 flood 1872 a correspondent of the "Town & Country Journal" described: ' Tarcutta is a fine station on the Tarcutta Creek, and carries both cattle and sheep. The residence of the hospitable owner is near the main southern road. The grounds are planted with choice trees, shrubs, and flowers, which give the place a most pleasing appearance. Commencing with all sorts of beautiful roses, fuchsias and other flowers, under the immediate care of the ladies of the house. There were also, rearing their lofty heads, poplars, willows, acacias and elms. Further rambling showed fruits in abundance, inclusive of oranges and among the shrubs the mulberry was conspicuous. While looking at the latter I was shown some excellent specimens of silk, quite equal to those exhibited in Sydney a few months ago. This was prepared by one of the ladies of Mr Mate's family. Arrowroot growing well next passed under notice, and there were fine fields of planter's friend flourishing amazingly beside paddocks of maize. Mr Mate has expended many thousands of pounds on improvements. The area of the station is over 70,000 acres and nearly 8000 acres are purchased; and now it carries about 10,000 sheep and 1000 head of cattle. The cattleare pictures of good preeding, and their glossy skins and well shaped quarters are the talk of th
Current Use:	residence
Former Use:	residence, inn, store
History Historical Notes:	In the beginning the warriors of the Waradgery tribe (Wiradjuri) traversed the Tarcutta Valley, as they moved about their territory which 'extended from about Jugiong and Tumut in the east to the junction of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers in the west, while their northern boundary was somewhere out between these two rivers and their southern about Billabong Creek.' The Bugong (Bogong moth) formed the Waradgery tribe's principal food during the summer. Their weapons were like those of the natives of the colony, except the spears, which were made of strong knotted reeds about 6' long, to which was affixed a piece of hardwood, about 2' in length with a rounded point, barbed in some instances with numerous small pieces of flint or agate. Many Aboriginal implements have been found in Keajura district paddocks. The first white men to view these natives were Hume & Hovell, who recorded the event of 6th January 1825. Early that year their party of 8 persons were every impressed with the physical characteristics of these natives and became very friendly with some of them who later wandered as far as Yass. Hume reported that the timber principally observed in the district was stringybark (Eucalyptus sp.). Late in 1829 Charles Sturt explored the Murrumbidgee River, commenting on the last permanent settlement near Jugiong and the last sight of settlers at South Gundagai. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell's party approached Tarcutta. Near Kyeamba he wrote of finding cattle marks in the valley and tracks of well shod horses, finding a wild herd of at least 800 head. He commented on the dark umbrageous trees overshadowing the noble river, the rich open flats with tame cattle browsing on them, unlike the (other) wild herd. Lady Jane Franklin, wife of the Tasmanian Governor, and the first lady to travel overland between Melbourne and Sydney, recorded in her diary:         "Thure Stith April 1839 Tarcutta Creek', saw Aborigines near Mate's homestead. 'Dabtoe was the Chief of Hoonbiarjo'.         Mrs Annie Thompson (daug
	about the station. 'Some of the blacks assisted on the station at shearing time, and they were even given the carcasses of sheep which sometimes were drowned when they were being put throught the trough after shearing'. 'I fear that sometimes a sheep was held under too longbut the blacks were not above eating drowned mutton.'

When the townships were formed at Wagga Wagga and the surrounding centres, the blacks were gradually attracted thereto, and by degrees died away by the use of spirits and other results of their contact with civilisation.'

The name Tarcutta (Lower) is Wiradjuri for 'meal made from Gulla or grass seed, or flour and cakes made from grass seed. The name Murrumbidgee (Morumbeeja) is Wiradjuri for a flood (or a big one water)(Tarcutta Schools Centennary, 1873-1973).

The real stimuli to pastoral development were the buoyant conditions of the 1820s and the desire for new and better grazing lands. After 1822 enterprising pastoralists sent members of their families with shepherds or stockmen, or even just sent the shepherds or stockmen, to graze stock in distant areas under Tickets of Occupation. These were sometimes established pastoralists from near Sydney, or Sydney businessmen, or even both. (Swan, Keith, A History of Wagga Wagga, WWCity Council, 1970, 19). Although much of this early pastoral development of the region was a part of wider family and company interests, some early settlers had no pastoral interests outside the area.

A good example was Thomas Mate, an Englishman who settled on the Tarcutta Creek thirty miles east of Wagga Wagga in 1835 or 1836, and quickly expanded his activities to include a store and inn because of his position on the Port Phillip Road. When licences were introduced in 1837 the Murrumbidgee River frontage had already been occupied below Wagga Wagga. By the same year Thomas Mate had occupied the Upper Tarcutta Creek, John Smith the Kyeamba Creek and there had been settlement on the Hillas and Adelong Creeks. (ibid, 21).

G.W.Rusden's estimate of children for Wagga Wagga School 1849 included 16 from Mate's Tarcutta Run (ibid, 33).

Thomas Hodges Mate had arrived in Sydney in 1833 on the ship 'Palambam' from Sudan via Hobart. He was a cabinet maker. Also on the ship were the Bardwell family, one of whom, 17 year old Maria, was later to become his wife. They married on 8/2/1836 at St.James' Church, Sydney and would go on to have 8 children.

Mate had been born in Kent on 5/4/1810 into a French Huguenot family with the name 'Meitte' (pronounced 'Mate'). He spent part of his childhood in France and was always interested in the French language. He remained in Sydney for 12-18 months, having 1000 pounds in funds. Taking the advice of friends he moved into the interior in 1835. At the age of 23 his first speculation was to buy some sheep from Hannibal Macarthur, a nephew of John Macarthur of Camden Park and Elizabeth Farm, Parramatta. He headed south with his flock by bullock wagon and horse back with his wife and infant in the late spring of 1836 and finally settled down on the Tarcutta Creek.

By 1835 Gundagai was the terminal point of settlement...from this point the great age of pastoral occupation...squatting...set in. A further effort was made in 1836, by Act of Council, to control the squatting boom, part by the imposition of annual licenses of 10 pounds each. Thus Mate became the largest landholder in the district. When the first map of the Port Phillip (later Melbourne) Road was printed in June 1836 two buildings were shown where Tarcutta is now located. Other settlers were located along the mid-reaches of Tarcutta Creek. The blacks were very active and numerous just then, and the reports of their depredations on the Murray were such as to deter Mr Mate from going further than Tarcutta.

With the introduction of "Depasturing Licenses' in 1837, Mate's name appeared in the NSW Government Gazette as a landholder in the Murrumbidgee-Southern and Yass districts.

Hambledon homstead is one of the earliest buildings in this part of the state. The first house was only a wattle and daub hut, without floorboards, but by 15th June 1839 Mate had an Inn, a Store and an established sheep station by the creek. He became a licensed publican on 1/7/1839 for his 'Tarcutta Inn'.(Tarcutta Schools Centennary, 1873-1973). His Store Book for 1839, found in the ceiling at Hambledon, gives a list of the large stock of goods available from the general store in 1839. The store became an important coaching station in an extensive network of mail services from the Upper Murray and Balranald. Its importance declined after the construction of the railway to Wagqa Wagqa in 1878. (National Trust (NSW), 1977).

The settlement of Tarcutta grew up around Mate's homestead (AHC, 1980).

Later, believed to be over the years 1847-9, a new house was built on the opposite side of the creek. This vertical slab, U-shaped homestead is still in use (1973) under the current name 'Hambledon'. It was probably in this building that Tarcutta's first Post Office was opened in 1849 (AHC, 1980).

Mate succeeded in avoiding any conflict or collision with the Aborigines in the district by kindness and firmness. He insisted on them obeying his orders, and faithfully kept his promises to them.

In 1848 landholders had to declare their holdings and define the boundaries thereof. Mate's Tarcutta land was described as named 'Umuther and Toonga' (Umutbee), of 120,000 acres, with 800 cattle and 11,000 sheep, stretching from near Oberne to Lower Tarcutta, then south-west to near Keyamba, then east to Osborne. The length of boundary was 50 miles. Other properties were described at Kulki, Tumberumba, Walla Walla and Oberne.

In 1850 the drought was broken with a flood. Also in 1850 Mate beacme a general storekeeper in Albury, when the Beechworth gold diggings opened. He became influential in Albury, later becoming Mayor. By 1894 this store, 'Mates Ltd.' had grown to become one of the largest provincial businesses in the colony, employing 50 hands. He always continued to personally supervise and manage this business, while his sons attended to his station properties. These included Umutbee, Toonga, Kulki and Tumberumba.

Hambledon was managed in 1855 by Mate's son Alfred (Branch Manager's report 233/84 (1984).

Mate's interest in the Robertson Land Act led him to seek election to Parliament as the Member for Hume. He was returned to oppose the Robertson Land policy, being in favour of confining free settlement to the 19 old counties. He was a member of the NSW Legislative Assembly from 15/12/1860 until 15/11/1869.

While in the House, Mate succeeded in inscribing on the statute book the useful Act dealing with the 'Careless use of Fire'. He also assisted in passing the Public Schools Act of 1866) and supported the Martin-Parkes administration. Also during his term he was gazetted a Magistrate of the Territory.

Early in 1872 a special correspondent of the "Town & Country Journal" visited Tarcutta describing: ' Tarcutta is a fine station on the Tarcutta Creek, and carries both cattle and sheep. The residence of the hospitable owner is near the main southern road. The grounds are planted with choice trees, shrubs, and flowers, which give the place a most pleasing appearance. Commencing with all sorts of beautiful roses, fuchsias and other flowers, under the immediate care of the ladies of the house. There were also, rearing their lofty heads, poplars, willows, acacias and elms. Further rambling showed fruits in abundance, inclusive of oranges and among the shrubs the mulberry was conspicuous. While looking at the latter I was shown some excellent specimens of silk, quite equal to those exhibited in Sydney a few months ago. This was prepared by one of the ladies of Mr Mate's family. Arrowroot growing well next passed under notice, and there were fine fields of planter's friend flourishing amazingly beside paddocks of maize. Mr Mate has expended many thousands of pounds on improvements. The area of the station is over 70,000 acres and nearly 8000 acres are purchased; and now it carries about 10,000 sheep and 1000 head of cattle. The cattle...are pictures of good breeding, and their glossy skins and well shaped quarters are the talk of the district! Their ancestors mostly belonged to the Purple blood, and their imported sire, Lucifer, was owned by Mr Mate. In the centre of one of the larger paddocks half a mile from the house I was shown a wash pen for warm and cold water, constructed on a good principle. The water is obtained by means of a race from Tarcutta Creek Opposite the home station there is a large brick hotel, with full stables, called 'The Horse and Jockey'...Immediately at the rear of the residence there is a large swamp called 'Umutbee'. It is 8 miles in length from NW to SE. This swamp years ago was covered with rushes which looked like fields of growing grain. From Tarcutta Creek have been taken large eels, which upsets the theory that they are only to be found in eastern waters'.

Another reporter in February 1879 wrote: 'Tarcutta is very quiet, and being now off the main coach road to Albury and Melbourne, little happens worth recording.' This was soon after the opening of the Wagga railway station. (Tarcutta School Centennary 1873-1973).

After his wife Maria died in 1877 he left Tarcutta to live in Albury. In 1882 he remarried. Florence Ada Mate (nee Brown) had come to the Ovens diggings with her father. In 1884 a daughter was born. From 1886-9 Mate was an Alderman of Albury Council and in 1888 he became Mayor. At Brae Springs, Walla Walla, he built a fine residence where he retired and he died at Manly on 22/7/1894.

Mate's children appear to be as follows: Sopia (1836); Thomas (?), Annie (1840); William (1842); Frederick (1844); Emily Ann (1849), Alfred (1851); Maria (?) and Florence (1884)(Tarcutta Schools Centennary, 1873-1973).

The whole of the Tarcutta, Oberne and Humula areas were completely burnt out in January 1905, due to fence-high red and kangaroo grass through the dead timber.

1914 was among the driest season recorded, other dry years were 1896, 1902, 1929, 1940 and 1944.

In 1938-9 Tarcutta Creek dried up at the bridge and even the Murrumbidgee ceased to flow. 1916, 1917, 1923, 1932, 1934, 1950, 1952, 1956 and 1959 all recorded floods 1940 and 1952 recorded fires in or around Tarcutta areas. (Tarcutta Schools Centennary, 1873-1973).

Amongst later owners of Hambledon were Henry Tyson 'The King' and Charles Owen Lloyd-Jones. The present owner is best known as an Olympic equestrian. The restoration of this building was assisted by a \$50,000 loan made available from the Heritage Conservation Fund in 1982. As one of the conditions attached to the assistance, the owner applied to the Minister for the making of a Permanent Conservation Order over the item. (Heritage Branch Manager's report 233/84, 26/7/1984).

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme		
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Pastoralism - grazing sheep, cattle, goats or other animals -		
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce - Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services	Shopkeeping -		
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce - Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services	Innkeeping -		
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Communication - Activities relating to the creation and conveyance of information	Communicating by mail -		
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Communication - Activities relating to the creation and conveyance of information	Communicating by telegraph -		
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Transport - Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements	Coaching Inns along roads -		

	ement - Building ents, towns and cities		nip and	ctivities and processes for occupancy of land and wa			ıb-divisior	n of large es	tates -
Assessn Criteria	Items are a	ssessed a e Listings I	igainst t below fo	the 🔁 State Heritage For the level of statutory pro	Register (SHR) otection.	Criteria to dete	ermine the	e level of sig	nificance
Recomm	nendations								
Management Category Descri				iption Date Upo					ated
ů				ce a Conservation Management Plan (CMP)					
Recommended Management Prepar				re a maintenance schedule or guidelines					
Procedu	Ires /Exemptions								
Section				omments					Action Date
57(2)	allow work E	andard kemptions	H N 1' 1 1. m 2: 2 d d F M S S T H	CHEDULE OF STANDAF ERITAGE ACT 1977 otice of Order Under Sec: the Minister for Planning, 977, on the recommendal o by this Order: . revoke the Schedule of F ade under subsection 57/ 2 February 2008; and . grant standard exemptio escribed in the Schedule a RANK SARTOR linister for Planning ydney, 11 July 2008 o view the schedule click teritage Council Approval	tion 57 (2) of th pursuant to su ion of the Herit Exemptions to s (2) and publish ns from subsect attached.	e Heritage Act 1 bsection 57(2) c age Council of N subsection 57(1) ed in the Goverr ction 57(1) of the d Exemptions fo	of the Heri New South of the He nment Ga	n Wales, eritage Act zette on Act 1977,	Sep 5 2008
istings		ard Exem	nptions	for Works Requiring Heri	age Council A	oproval			
Heritage Listing				Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gaze Numl		Gazette Page
	e Act - State Heritage Re			00351	02 Apr 99	27			
	•	•							1546
Heritage	e Act - Permanent Conse	•	rder -		00351	03 May 85	078		1546 1929
Heritage former	•	ervation O	rder -				078		
Heritage former Nationa	e Act - Permanent Conse	ervation O	rder -	Hambledon Homestead	00351		078		
Heritage former Nationa Registe	e Act - Permanent Conse I Trust of Australia regist r of the National Estate	ervation O	rder -		00351	03 May 85	078		
Heritage former Nationa Registe Study De	e Act - Permanent Conse I Trust of Australia regist r of the National Estate	er er		Homestead	00351	03 May 85	078		1929
Heritage former Nationa Registe Study De	e Act - Permanent Conse I Trust of Australia regist r of the National Estate	er er	ear Nu	Homestead	00351 5499 722 suthor	03 May 85 21 Oct 80		3	1929 es Usec
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Heritage former Nationa Registe Study De Title Nationa Reference Type Written	e Act - Permanent Conse I Trust of Australia regist r of the National Estate etails I Trust Country Register ces, Internet links & Ima Author Otto Cserhalmi Coupe, Hewitt & Cserh	er Ye ages	ear Nu 5 Year 1982	Homestead umber A 499 National Trust of Title Specification of material Hambledon, Tarcutta, N	00351 5499 722 author Austalia (NSW, s & workmansh SW of Old Kitchen	03 May 85 21 Oct 80 Inspe	cted by	Guideline Guideline No	1929 es Usec

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.

### PLAN UNDER THE HERITAGE ACT. 1977

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Appendix C – Hambledon Homestead Complex SHR Curtilage

# Appendix D – Heritage Inventory for Tarcutta House (Wagga Wagga Heritage Study 1999).




# Appendix E - Historical Survey Forms

	Site Identification					
Site N	lame	Tarcutta House-Well			Site No.	THI1
Prope	erty Name	Tarcutta House	Property Owners		Amanda Mos	sley
Lot	2	DP 611057				
	Location					
Locat	ion	Tarcutta				
Map N	Name	Tarcutta			Map No.	8427-3-N
Scale		1:25000			Datum	AUS66/AGD66
How to get to site Enter via the entry to Tarcutta House property. The via house.				The well is 20	) metres north-east of the	
GPS used: Mage		llan ■ Garmin □		Calibrated to Top	po (sign)	Yes. D. Jordan.
Datun	n	UTM/AUS66		Accuracy Range	)	<40m
Eastir	ıg	55 565557		Northing		6094443
			Site [	Description		
Veget	tation	Grasses				
Surfac	ce Exposure	<25% 26-50%	51-	75% 🗆 76-99	%∎ 1009	% 🗆
			Si	ite Type		
Footir	ıgs		Artefact S	Scatter		Area of Potential
Home	estead		TSR			Cemetery
Other	· ■ Specify: W	/ell				
Site E	Site Extent (length by width): 2 X 2 metres					
	Description					
Brick Well. 40 feet deep. Dry built with interlocking bricks. Dates to the construction of the house. Has been covered with modern protective covering. Beneath covering all original well construction intact. The well is still in use as the house's water source. Approximately 160-170 years old.						

Historical Survey Forms

Artefacts						
Stone		Bone		Shell		
Wood		Plant Material		Metal		
Glass		Ceramic		Charcoal		
Other   Specify	Other  Specify:					
	Sketch Plan of Site (1x1cm grid) – N/A					
Scale: to			Remember t	o include north arrow and key.		
		Additional Inform	nation			
N/A						
Photographs						
Camera:	Nikon Coolpix	Nikon Digital 1		likon Digital 2 🛛		

Log No.(s) 124-129. 30.10.2008.

Site Identification						
Site Name	Tarcutta House			Site No.	THI2	
Property Name	Tarcutta House	Propert	y Owners	Amanda Mosley		
Lot 2	DP 611057					
		L	ocation			
Location	Tarcutta					
Map Name	Tarcutta			Map No.	8427-3-N	
Scale	1:25000			Datum	AUS66/AGD66	
How to get to site	Enter via the entry to house.	Tarcutta	a House property.	The well is 20	) metres north-east of the	
GPS used: Mage	ellan ∎ Garmin □		Calibrated to Top	po (sign)	Yes. D. Jordan.	
Datum	UTM/AUS66		Accuracy Range	)	<40m	
Easting	55 565535		Northing		6094425	
		Site I	Description			
Vegetation	Grasses					
Surface Exposure	<25% 🗆 26-50% 🛛	51-	-75% 🗆 76-99	%∎ 1009	% 🗆	
		Si	ite Type			
Footings		Artefact \$	Scatter		Area of Potential	
Homestead	•	TSR			Cemetery	
Other D Specify:						
Site Extent (length	by width): 40 X 40 m					
	Description					
Second house built in Tarcutta according to the owners, constructed approximately 160-170 years ago. The house faces east towards the old road. Porch runs around the front of the house. External brickwork looks mostly modern. House built by first setter Mate. House sits on a hill overlooking alluvial plain with creek line. Creek believed to be man-made. Owner concerned about damage to the house to the construction of the new Hume highway and traffic vibration.						
		А	rtefacts			
Stone		Bone			Shell	
Historic Heritage Assessment – Environmental Assessment 2009						

Wood		Plant Material		Metal	
Glass		Ceramic		Charcoal	
Other   Specify:					
	Sketo	ch Plan of Site (1x1cm	n grid) – N/A		

Scale: \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Remember to include north arrow and key.

### Additional Information

N/A

		Photographs	
Camera:	Nikon Coolpix 🛛	Nikon Digital 1 ■	Nikon Digital 2
Log No.(s) 13	0-139. 30.10.2008.		

Site Identification						
Site Name	Site Name Hambledon Homestead Complex – historic well		Site No.	THI5a		
Property Name	erty Name Hambledon Property Owners Homestead		Robin Hawth	orn		
Lot 1	DP DP858664					
	Location					
Location	Tarcutta					
Map Name	Tarcutta			Map No.	8427-3-N	
Scale	1:25000			Datum	AUS66/AGD66	
How to get to site	Enter via the entry to south -west of the ma				The well is 400m metres	
GPS used: Mage	ellan 🗉 🛛 Garmin 🗆		Calibrated to Top	oo (sign)	Yes. C.Parkinson	
Datum	UTM/AUS66 Zone 55	5	Accuracy Range		3m	
Easting	565969		Northing		6095123	
		Site I	Description			
Vegetation	Grasses					
Surface Exposure	<25% ■ 26-50%	51	-75% 🗆 76-99	% 🗆 100'	% 🗆	
		S	ite Type			
Footings		Artefact \$	Scatter		Area of Potential	
Homestead		TSR			Cemetery	
Other ■ Specify: V	Vell					
Site Extent (length	Site Extent (length by width): 2 X 2 metres					
Description						
Brick lined well with a modern concrete Monier Rocla collar. The well was once connected to the now disused windmill above its opening. The well is circular in shape and is comprised of dark orange red bricks, consistent with those seen on the outbuilding of the Homestead Complex. It is in good structural condition and has come water at its base. Its depth to the concrete collar is 6.3m, and 5.3 to the top course of bricks. This top course is at the same level as the ground. Bricks are 225cm (L) x 90cm(W) and 70cm (T).						

Artefacts

Stone		Bone		Shell			
Wood		Plant Material		Metal			
Glass		Ceramic		Charcoal			
Other   Specify:	Other 🗆 Specify: Nil						
		Sketch Plan of Site (1x1cr	n grid) – N/A				
Scale: to _		F	Remember to include r	orth arrow and key.			
		Additional Inform	ation				
N/A							
		Photographs					
Camera:	Nikon Coolpix	Nikon Digital 1	Nikon Digita	al 2 🗆			
Log No.(s) n/a Frames 1-12 (23/02/09)							
Talles 1-12 (23/02/03)							

1	Section 7 western side Hume Highway.	NE
2	Section 7 western side Hume Highway.	SW
3	Section 7 western side Hume Highway.	W
4	Section 21 western side Hume Highway.	SW
5	Section 21 western side Hume Highway.	NE
6	Section 21 western side Hume Highway.	W
7	Ruins in section 8/10.	E
8	Ruins in section 8/10.	E
9	Ruins in section 8/10.	E
10	Sections 8/10.	SE
11	Sections 8/10.	NE
12	Sections 8/10 – large sheds, corrugated, 'Tarcutta Rural Supplies'.	NE
13	Section 23.	N
14	Section 23 – under current Hume in Keajura creek line.	N
15	Section 23 – in creek line under current Hume.	NE
16	Section 23 – looking along current Hume over Keajura Creek (4 <sup>th</sup> crossing).	Ν
17	Section 23.	S
18	Section 6.	E
19	Section 6.	NE
20	Section 6.	E
21	Ground level across section 6.	E
22	Tunnel under the present Hume adjacent to section 6.	W
23	Section 11.	E
24	Section 11.	NE
25	Section 11.	NE
26	Section 11.	SE
,		

The "section" refers to the property identification numbers as identified in figure C1 in this appendix.

Appendix F – Photographic Log

27	Section 14 – picnic area by Hume Highway.	NW
28	Section 14 – paddock behind picnic area.	NW
29	Section 14 – paddock behind picnic area.	NW
30	Section 14 – paddock behind picnic area.	NW
31	Highway sign – Section 11.	E
32	Current Hume Highway between Section 11 and Section 14.	S
33	Section 11 – Hay Shed.	SE
34	Section 11 – looking over creek line towards house.	NE
35	Section 11 – looking over creek line towards house.	NE
36	Section 11 – Hay Shed.	SE
37	Inside dry bed creek line.	E
38	Drainage tunnel under Hume for dry bed creek line (same spot as previous photo).	W
39	Section 11.	SE
40	Creek line adjacent to Hume Highway, Section 14 and Section 26.	S
41	Creek line adjacent to Hume Highway, Section 14 and Section 26.	Ν
42	Close up of wall and drain diverting creek line adjacent to Section 14.	Ν
43	Close up of wall and drain diverting creek line adjacent to Section 14.	Ν
44	Close up of wall and drain diverting creek line adjacent to Section 14.	Ν
45	Close up of wall and drain diverting creek line adjacent to Section 14.	NW
46	Creekline across Sections 14 and 26.	W
47	Sections 14 and 26.	NW
48	Sections 14 and 26.	SW
49	Section 26.	S
50	Section 26.	E
51	Section 26.	W
52	Section 26.	Ν
53	Creekline in Section 26.	W
54	Creekline in Section 26.	NE

55	Creekline in Section 26.	NE
56	Section 26.	SE
57	Section 26 – Creekline.	NW
58	Section 26.	Ν
59	Section 26.	Ν
60	Section 26.	NW
61	Section 25.	E
62	Section 25.	E
63	Section 25.	E
64	Section 25.	N
65	Off Hume in front of Section 26.	NW
66	Off Hume in front of Section 26.	NW
67	Off Hume in front of Section 26.	W
68	Off Hume in front of Section 26.	W
69	In Section 17 looking at Section 25.	S
70	In Section 17 looking towards Sections 2 and 4.	N
71	In Section 17 looking towards Sections 2 and 4.	N
72	In Section 17 looking towards Sections 4 and 2, at the river junction.	N
73	Looking up at Section 2.	N
74	Ruins of structure – Section 2.	W
75	Shed and silos – Section 2.	N
76	Dumped remains in Section 2.	S
77	Stockyard – Section 2.	NW
78	Stockyard and river – Section 2.	NW
79	In Section 18 looking towards cemetery (Section 13).	Ν
80	In Section 18 looking towards cemetery (Section 13).	N
81	Section 18.	E
82	Section 18.	W

83	Section 18 directly behind the cemetery (Section 13).	Ν
84	The Cemetery – Section 13.	E
85	The Cemetery – Section 13.	SE
86	Section 18 on the edge of the Cemetery.	S
87	Section 18.	W
88	Section 3.	S
89	Section 3.	S
90	Section 24.	Ν
91	Section 24.	Ν
92	Section 24 – truck passing on current Hume.	Ν
93	Sections 5 and 15.	W
94	Sections 5 and 15.	W
95	Sections 5 and 15.	W
96	Sections 5 and 15.	W
97	Sections 5 and 15.	W
98	Section 15 – edge of Gundala.	W
99	Section 15 – edge of Gundala.	W
100	Section 15 – edge of Gundala.	W
101	Gundala – modern sheds, silos, enclosures and pond.	Ν
102	Along route corridor Gundala.	NE
103	Gundala enclosure and pond.	Ν
104	Gundala building and shed.	Ν
105	Gundala – along the route corridor.	W
106	Gundala pumping station and reservoir.	W
107	Fallen tree at Gundala.	E
108	Gundala – Route Option adjacent to current Hume.	Ν
109	Gundala – looking south along the Route Option and the current Hume.	S
110	Gundala – looking south along the Route Option and the current	S

	Hume.	
111	Looking north – the end of Gundala (the route joins the current Hume here after Section 19).	N
112	Section 19	Ν
113	Section 19.	Ν
114	Section 19.	Ν
115	Section 19.	Ν
116	Campfire at hilltop northern end of Gundala and stones.	Ν
117	Gundala sheep.	S
118	Dirt on hilltop, northern end of Gundala.	Ν
119	Field behind Tarcutta House. The Hume used to run on an alignment through this field. Sections of bitumen have been found when ploughing.	E
120	Field behind Tarcutta House. The Hume used to run on an alignment through this field. Sections of bitumen have been found when ploughing.	Е
121	Outline of old shed from 1970s on ground.	Ν
122	Old shed from the 1970s.	Ν
123	Route area affected paddock in at Tarcutta House.	W
124	Tarcutta House Well.	Ν
125	Tarcutta House Well.	Ν
126	The inside of Tarcutta House Well.	Straight down.
127	The inside of Tarcutta House Well.	Straight down.
128	The inside of Tarcutta House Well.	Straight down.
129	The inside of Tarcutta House Well.	Straight down.
130	Tarcutta House.	E
131	Tarcutta House.	E
132	Tarcutta House.	S
133	Tarcutta House.	S
134	Tarcutta House.	W
135	Tarcutta House.	Ν

136	Tarcutta House (originally the rear, this is now used as the front of the house).	Ν
137	The owner mentioned there may have been some outhouse here originally, where the fountain now is. It is thought that all remnants of the outhouse were long ago dug up.	Ν
138	Section 22.	S
139	Section 22.	S
140	Section 22.	E
141	Creekline running out of Section 22 toward Hume (East to West).	E
142	Creekline by roadside (Hume) outside of Section 22.	W
143	Paddock in Section 22.	E
144	Section 9 – Hume Bypass corridor area.	S
145	Section 22.	S
146	Section 22.	E
147	Section 22.	Ν
148	Section 22.	S
149	Section 22.	S
150	Section 22.	Ν



Figure C-9-1: Property identification numbers and survey section numbers associated with the photo log.

# Appendix G – Glossary of Terms

#### Artefact

An artefact is any object that has been physically used or modified by humans.

#### Aspect

Aspect is the term commonly used to refer to the side or surface facing a given direction, given as a compass bearing to the nearest 10 degrees.

#### Assemblage

An assemblage is a group of artefacts found in a closed association with each other. The association may be spatial, temporal or both. For example, the artefacts may have been recovered from a single stratigraphic unit within an archaeological deposit, or from a particular time span within an archaeological sequence.

#### Attribute

An attribute is any physical characteristic of an artefact.

#### Curtilage

The area of land (including land covered by water) surrounding an item or area of heritage significance which is essential for retaining and interpreting its heritage significance.

#### Feature

A *feature* is any constituent of an archaeological site, which is not classed as a find. Ditches, pits, wells, walls, ovens, hearths, graves, and postholes are all examples of features.

#### **Heritage Place**

A *heritage place* is a place that has historic, aesthetic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations. This definition encompasses all cultural places with any potential present or future value as defined above (Pearson and Sullivan 1999: 7).

#### **Historic Site**

An *historic site* is a non- Aboriginal site that is more than 50 years old. Historic sites relate to the past colonial history of Australia - the places and artefacts that have been left behind by over two centuries of non-Indigenous activity.

#### in situ

In situ describes an object or form that is situated in the original, natural, or existing place or position.

#### **Isolated Find**

Isolated finds are artefacts that occur without any associated evidence for activity or occupation.

#### PAD-Potential Archaeological Deposit

A potential archaeological deposit or PAD is an area having moderate or high potential for sub-surface archaeological material. Archaeological potential is assessed according to the results of previous archaeological investigations in the area whereby PAD's are defined through correlations with similar land form elements, which display high associations with archaeological material. PAD's are also assessed according to landscape integrity, whereby areas which are actively eroding are deemed to be of low potential as opposed to areas which are aggrading, such as found on alluvial plains and at the base of slopes. Where one or more surface artefacts occur on a deposit, a PAD may also be identified where there is insufficient evidence to assess the nature and extent of the underlying deposit.

#### **Relative Dating**

*Relative dating* is a method that infers a chronological sequence of artefacts where the actual dates are unknown. Instead temporal relationships between artefacts are defined according to their stratigraphic position relative to each other.

#### Stratigraphy

*Stratigraphy* is the formation of strata or layers. In archaeological studies it is concerned with the sequential and chronological relationships of strata and feature interfaces with their topographical form, pedological composition, artefactual and other types of contained remains, and with the interpretation of their origins and place in human history (Harris 1979).

#### Stratification

*Stratification* refers to the process of sedimentary and/or soil layering, specifically the way in which an archaeological deposit is divided in to different layers.

#### Typology

*Typology* is the systematic organisation of artefacts into distinctive types or categories on the basis of shared attributes.

#### Visibility

*Visibility* is the degree to which archaeological material is observable in the landscape. This correlates directly with the degree to which the surface of the ground is visible and is generally expressed in terms of a percentage.

#### Weathering

Weathering is the break down of rocks *in situ*; contrasted with erosion in that no large scale transport of the denuded material is involved. Three types of weathering are generally recognised, mechanical or physical, chemical and biological.

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