

# Appendix P

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Mine development Aboriginal and  
historical cultural heritage assessment

# McPhillamys Gold Project

## Aboriginal and Historical Cultural Heritage Assessment

Prepared for LFB Resources NL  
July 2019

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# McPhillamys Gold Project

## Aboriginal and Historical Cultural Heritage Assessment

### Report Number

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RP#1

### Client

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LFB Resources NL

### Date

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### Version

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V5 Draft

### Prepared by



**Dr Matt Cupper**

Principal Archaeologist

9 July 2019

This report has been prepared in accordance with the brief provided by the client and has relied upon the information collected at the time and under the conditions specified in the report. All findings, conclusions or recommendations contained in the report are based on the aforementioned circumstances. The report is for the use of the client and no responsibility will be taken for its use by other parties. The client may, at its discretion, use the report to inform regulators and the public.

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## CONVERSIONS

### *Measures*

In this study imperial units for common measurements are used until 1970 when the present metric system was introduced.

1 mile	=	1.61 km
1 acre	=	0.405 ha

### *Monetary Values*

Before February 1966, Australian currency was expressed in pounds, shillings and pence (£ s d). The following form is used: £2 13s 6d.



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LFB Resources NL, a 100% wholly-owned subsidiary of Regis Resources Limited (Regis) is seeking development consent for the construction and operation of the McPhillamys Gold Project (the project), a greenfield open cut gold mine in the central west of New South Wales (NSW).

The mine development component of the project (mine development) is approximately 8 km northeast of Blayney within the Blayney and Cabonne local government areas (LGAs). This locality has a long history of alluvial and hard rock mining, with exploration for gold and base metals occurring since the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The mine development project boundary (herein referred to as the project area) covers the Mining Lease (ML) application area for the project as well as the parts of the project that do not require a ML.

The project would involve a conventional open cut mine including out-of-pit waste rock emplacements, topsoil stockpiles, tailings storage facility, ROM pad and processing plant and other ancillary infrastructure.

Regis commissioned Landsape to complete an Aboriginal and Historical Cultural Heritage assessment of the mine development. This Aboriginal and Historical Cultural Heritage assessment report forms part of the EIS. It documents the assessment methods, results and the initiatives built into the mine development design to avoid and minimise cultural heritage impacts, and the additional mitigation and management measures proposed to address residual impacts which cannot be avoided. An Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage assessment for the pipeline development component of the project has been carried out separately.

This report was prepared in accordance with the general requirements of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974)* (DECCW 2010a), *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b), *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH, 2011), *Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Impact Assessment and Community Consultation* (DEC 2005), The Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013), NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage: Standards and Guidelines Kit* (NPWS 1997), the Australian Heritage Commission *Ask First; A Guide to Respecting Indigenous Heritage Places and Values* (AHC 2002), NSW Minerals Council *NSW Minerals Industry Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects* (NSW Minerals Council 2010), *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice* (NSW Heritage Office 2006), *NSW Heritage Manual* (NSW Heritage Office 1996) and *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Office 2009).

The specific objectives of the cultural heritage assessment were to:

- Consult the local Aboriginal community to identify any concerns they may have (consultation with the Aboriginal community followed NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Community Consultation Requirements for Proponents* [DECCW 2010b]);
- Conduct a desktop assessment to delineate areas of known and predicted cultural heritage within the project area;
- Undertake a stratified archaeological survey of known and predicted cultural heritage identified in the desktop assessment with representatives of the local Aboriginal community;
- Record any cultural heritage sites within the project area and assess their significance;
- Identify the nature and extent of potential impacts of the project on cultural heritage; and,
- Develop options in consultation with the community to avoid or mitigate potential impacts of the development on cultural heritage places and objects.

One Aboriginal cultural heritage site had previously been recorded in the project area. This is a stone artefact scatter (AHIMS site number 44-2-0122; KP-OS-02). The present assessment identified an additional nineteen stone artefact scatters and eighteen isolated finds of stone artefacts. These comprise nineteen small scatters of stone artefacts (MGP-A1, MGP-A2, MGP-A4, MGP-A5, MGP-A7, MGP-A9 through MGP-A18, MGP-A24, MGP-A27, and MGP-A34 through MGP-36) and eighteen isolated finds of stone artefacts (MGP-A3, MGP-A6, MGP-A8, MGP-A11, MGP-A19 through MGP-A23, MGP-A25, MGP-A26, MGP-A28 through MGP-A33, and MGP-37).

Twenty-three historical cultural heritage sites (MGP-H1 through MGP-H23) were encountered during the present survey. They comprise historic dwellings and dwelling ruins, mining sites (shafts, an adit, a survey marker tree), domestic and pastoral refuse dumps, small bridges and pastoral sites (sheds, stockyards).

Twenty-three Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are located within the proposed direct disturbance footprint for the project. A further ten Aboriginal cultural heritage sites may be subject to indirect disturbance or inadvertent direct disturbance due to their proximity to proposed mine components. The Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are all small scatters or isolated finds of stone artefacts.

Additionally, one potentially State-significant historical cultural heritage site and seven locally-significant historical cultural heritage sites are located within the proposed direct disturbance footprint for the project. Four locally-significant historical cultural heritage sites may be subject to indirect disturbance or inadvertent direct disturbance due to their proximity to proposed mine components.

This assessment has concluded that the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites that would be impacted by the activity are not of high scientific or cultural significance. Most of the historical cultural heritage sites similarly do not meet thresholds of State-significance. Therefore, it can be concluded the mine and ancillary infrastructure disturbance footprint is largely located in areas where significant impacts on highly-important cultural heritage would be avoided.

Based on the results of this cultural heritage investigation and consultation with representatives of the local Aboriginal community it is recommended that:

1. Harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage sites MGP-A1, MGP-A3, MGP-A26, MGP-A27, MGP-36, and historical cultural heritage sites MGP-H14 (Ruin), MGP-H15 (Adit), MGP-H21 (Ruin) must be avoided by establishing 20 m exclusion zones (i.e. a 20 m radius buffer around the perimeter of the cultural heritage sites). The exclusion zones must be appropriately fenced with permanent barriers. Employees, contractors and visitors must be instructed not to enter the areas except for approved land management activities such as weed spraying, fence maintenance, etc.
2. Regis arranges to salvage the Aboriginal artefacts at the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites MGP-A2, MGP-A4, MGP-A7, MGP-A8, MGP-A14, MGP-A17 through MGP-A23 through MGP-A25, MGP-A28 through MGP-A35, AHIMS site number 44-2-0122 (KP-OS-02) located within the proposed mine and ancillary infrastructure disturbance footprint. Aboriginal artefacts at the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites MGP-A5, MGP-A6, MGP-A9 through MGP-A13, MGP-A15, MGP-A16, MGP-A37 proximal to the proposed mine and ancillary infrastructure disturbance footprint may also require salvage if harm is likely (or 20 m fenced exclusion zones according to Recommendation 1 if harm can be avoided). A suitably qualified archaeologist and representatives of the local Aboriginal community must be engaged to record and collect the Aboriginal objects. These items must be properly curated and stored in a location to be determined. Following the relinquishment of the mining lease for the project, the stored Aboriginal artefacts should be replaced within rehabilitated areas in consultation with local Aboriginal groups and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

3. Harm to potentially State-significant historical cultural heritage site MGP-H23 (Hallwood Farm Complex) must be avoided by modifying the proposed ancillary infrastructure disturbance footprint. Detailed assessment and a conservation management plan must be devised for the site.
4. Archaeological subsurface testing to ascertain archaeological significance must be completed at historical cultural heritage sites MGP-H9 (Ruin) and MGP-H18 (Ruin) located within the proposed ancillary infrastructure disturbance footprint. Archaeological subsurface testing should also be completed at historical cultural heritage sites MGP-4a (Ruin), MGP-4b (Ruin), MGP-5 (Building Complex) and MGP-19 (Ruin) proximal to the proposed mine and ancillary infrastructure disturbance footprint if harm cannot be avoided to these sites proximal to mine components. These sites must be archivally recorded and artefacts salvaged prior to development related impacts.
5. Historical cultural heritage sites MGP-H6 (Mine Shaft), MGP-H7 (Survey Marker Tree), MGP-H11 (Mine Shaft and Dump), MGP-H12 (Mine Shaft and Dump), MGP-H13 (Mine Shaft), located within the proposed mine disturbance footprint must be archivally recorded prior to development related impacts. Historical cultural heritage site MGP-H7 (Survey Marker Tree) must also be salvaged and preserved prior to being impacted.
6. Historical cultural heritage sites MGP-H4a, MGP-H4b, MGP-H5, MGP-H19 proximal to the proposed mine and ancillary infrastructure disturbance footprint must be avoided by establishing 20 m exclusion zones (i.e. a 20 m radius buffer around the perimeter of the cultural heritage sites) (according to Recommendation 1) or archivally recorded and artefacts salvaged (according to recommendation 4) if harm cannot be avoided.
7. In the event that a previously unidentified Aboriginal or historical cultural heritage site is encountered during construction or operation of the mine, work must stop immediately in the vicinity and the site protected from any further inadvertent impact and reported to a relevant specialist (e.g. a suitably qualified archaeologist). A suitably qualified archaeologist must assess the significance of the site (in consultation with the registered Aboriginal stakeholders for Aboriginal cultural heritage). Where impacts are proposed to an Aboriginal stone artefact scatter or isolated find, and avoidance of impacts is not feasible the Aboriginal objects must be recorded and collected. Any newly identified historical cultural heritage sites of local significance should be avoided where possible. If disturbance cannot be avoided, the site must be subject to detailed archival recording. Any newly identified State-significant historic relics or intact archaeological deposits must be reported to the NSW Heritage Council with the advice from the archaeologist for determination of further procedures.
8. In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains are encountered during the course of activities associated with the mine development, all work in that area must cease. Remains must not be handled or otherwise disturbed except to prevent further disturbance. If the remains are thought to be less than 100 years old the Police or the State Coroner's Office (tel: 02 9552 4066) must be notified. If there is reason to suspect that the skeletal remains are more than 100 years old and Aboriginal, Regis must contact the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's Environmental Line (tel: 131 555) for advice. In the unlikely event that an Aboriginal burial is encountered, strategies for its management would need to be developed with the involvement of the local Aboriginal community.
9. Regis must co-ordinate and implement these proposed management strategies by integrating them into a single programme and document in the form of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP). The CHMP must remain active for the life of the mine development and define the tasks,

scope and conduct of all Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage management activities. The CHMP must be developed in consultation with the local Aboriginal community. In particular, Regis in consultation with the Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council must commission a social and cultural mapping study with relevant traditional owners for the project area. Regis must also provide training to all on-site personnel regarding the CHMP strategies relevant to their employment tasks.

10. Regis must continue to involve the registered Aboriginal stakeholders and any other relevant Aboriginal community groups or members in matters pertaining to the mine development. In particular, the recording, collection, curation, storage and replacement of Aboriginal objects must occur with the invited participation of local Aboriginal community representatives. Aboriginal objects must be accessible to relevant Aboriginal community representatives for cultural and educational purposes subject to appropriate operational constraints.

# 1. Introduction

*This chapter provides the background and overview to the McPhillamys Gold Project and outlines the purpose and structure of this Aboriginal and Historical Cultural Heritage assessment.*

## 1.1. Overview

LFB Resources NL, a 100% wholly-owned subsidiary of Regis Resources Limited (Regis) is seeking development consent for the construction and operation of the McPhillamys Gold Project (the project), a greenfield open cut gold mine and water supply pipeline in the central west of New South Wales (NSW). The project application area is illustrated at a regional scale in Figure 1.1.

The mine development component of the project (mine development) is approximately 8 km northeast of Blayney within the Blayney and Cabonne local government areas (LGAs). This locality has a long history of alluvial and hard rock mining, with exploration for gold and base metals occurring since the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The mine development project boundary (herein referred to as the project area) is illustrated in Figure 1.2 and covers the Mining Lease (ML) application area for the project as well as the parts of the project that do not require a ML.

This Aboriginal and Historical Cultural Heritage assessment report forms part of the EIS. It documents the assessment methods, results and the initiatives built into the mine development design to avoid and minimise cultural heritage impacts, and the additional mitigation and management measures proposed to address residual impacts which cannot be avoided.

An Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage assessment for the pipeline development component of the project has been carried out separately.

## 1.2. Project overview

A full project description is provided in Chapter 2 of the EIS (EMM 2019). The key components of the project are as follows:

- Development and operation of an open cut gold mine, comprising approximately one to two years of construction, approximately 10 years of mining and processing and a closure period (including the final rehabilitation phase) of approximately three to four years, noting there may be some overlap of these phases. The total project life for which approval is sought is 15 years.
- Development and operation of a single circular open cut mine with a diameter of approximately 1,050 m (m) and a final depth of approximately 460 m, developed by conventional open cut mining methods encompassing drill, blast, load and haul operations. Up to 8.5 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of ore would be extracted during project life.
- Construction and use of a conventional carbon-in-leach processing facility with an approximate processing rate of 7Mtpa to produce up to 200,000 ounces per annum of product gold. The processing facility will comprise a run-of-mine (ROM) pad and crushing, grinding, gravity, leaching, gold recovery, tailings thickening, cyanide destruction and tailings management circuits. Product gold will be taken off-site to customers via road transport.
- Placement of waste rock into a waste rock emplacement which will include encapsulation of material with the potential to produce a low pH leachate. A portion of the waste rock emplacement would be constructed and rehabilitated early in the project life to act as an amenity bund.
- Construction and use of an engineered tailings storage facility to store tailings material.
- Construction and operation of associated mine infrastructure including:

- administration buildings and bathhouse;
- workshop and stores facilities, including associated plant parking, laydown and hardstand areas, vehicle washdown facilities, and fuel and lubricant storage;
- internal road network;
- explosives magazine and ammonium nitrate emulsion storage facilities;
- topsoil, subsoil and capping stockpiles;
- ancillary facilities, including fences, access roads, car parking areas and communications infrastructure; and
- on-site laboratory.
- Establishment and use of a site access road and intersection with the Mid Western Highway.
- Construction and operation of water management infrastructure, including water storages, clean water and process water diversions and sediment control infrastructure.
- A peak construction workforce of approximately 710 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers. During operations, an average workforce of around 260 FTE employees will be required, peaking at approximately 320 FTEs in around years four and five of the project.
- *Construction and operation of a water supply pipeline approximately 90 km long from Centennial's Angus Place and SCSO; and EA's MPPS operations near Lithgow to the mine project area. The pipeline development will include approximately 4 pumping station facilities, a pressure reducing system and communication system. Approximately 13 ML/day (up to a maximum of 16 ML/day) will be transferred for mining and processing operations.*
- Environmental management and monitoring equipment.
- Progressive rehabilitation throughout the mine life. At the end of mining, mine infrastructure would be decommissioned, and disturbed areas would be rehabilitated to integrate with natural landforms as far as practicable consistent with relevant land use strategies of the relevant local government areas (LGAs).

### 1.2.1. Project terminology

The following terms are used throughout this assessment to describe the McPhillamys Gold Project:

- **the project** – the project in its entirety; encompassing the mine development and pipeline development;
- **project application area** – the area in its entirety to which the development application (SSD 18\_9505) relates; comprising the mine development project area and the pipeline corridor as illustrated in Figure 1.1;
- **project area** – refers to the mine development project area as illustrated in Figure 1.2; and,
- **mine development** – construction and operation of the mine and associated mine infrastructure within the project area

### 1.3. Assessment requirements

This Aboriginal and Historical Cultural Heritage assessment has been prepared following the appropriate guidelines, policies and industry requirements, and following consultation with stakeholders including community members and relevant government agencies.

Specifically, this report presents an assessment of the cultural heritage related issues for the project in accordance with the following general requirements:

- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974) (DECCW 2010a);
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b),

- *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011);
- *Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Impact Assessment and Community Consultation* (DEC 2005a);
- Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 2013);
- *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Aboriginal Cultural Heritage: Standards and Guidelines Kit* (NPWS 1997);
- *Australian Heritage Commission Ask First; A Guide to Respecting Indigenous Heritage Places and Values* (AHC 2002);
- NSW Minerals Council *NSW Minerals Industry Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects* (NSW Minerals Council 2010);
- *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice* (NSW Heritage Office 2006);
- *NSW Heritage Manual* (NSW Heritage Office 1996);
- *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Office 2009).

This assessment has also been prepared in accordance with requirements of the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE). These were set out in DPE's Environmental Assessment Requirements (EARs) for the Project, issued on 24 July 2018 and revised on 19 December 2018. The EARs identify matters which must be addressed in the EIS and essentially form its terms of reference. Table 1.1 lists individual requirements relevant to this Aboriginal and Historical Cultural Heritage assessment and where they are addressed in this report.

**Table 1.1 Heritage related SEARs**

Requirement	Section addressed
The EIS must address the following specific issues:	All sections
<b>Heritage</b> – including:	
- an assessment of the likely Aboriginal and historic heritage (cultural and archaeological) impacts of the development, including adequate consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders having regard to the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents</i> (OEH 2010); and	
- an assessment of the impact on environmental heritage in accordance with the <i>NSW Heritage Manual</i> , including heritage conservation areas and State and local heritage items within and near the site, and detailed mitigation measures to offset potential impacts on Heritage values;	

To inform the preparation of the EARs, DPE invited other government agencies to recommend matters to be address in the EIS. These matters were considered by the Secretary for DPE when preparing the EARs. Copies of the government agencies' advice to DPE were attached to the EARs.

Heritage Council of NSW and NSW Office of Environment and Heritage raised matters relevant to the Aboriginal and Historical Cultural Heritage assessment. The matters raised are listed in Table 1.2, and have been taken into account in preparing this assessment, as indicated in the table.



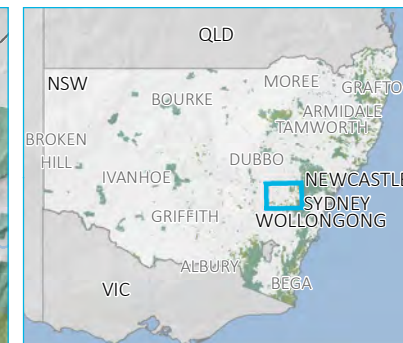
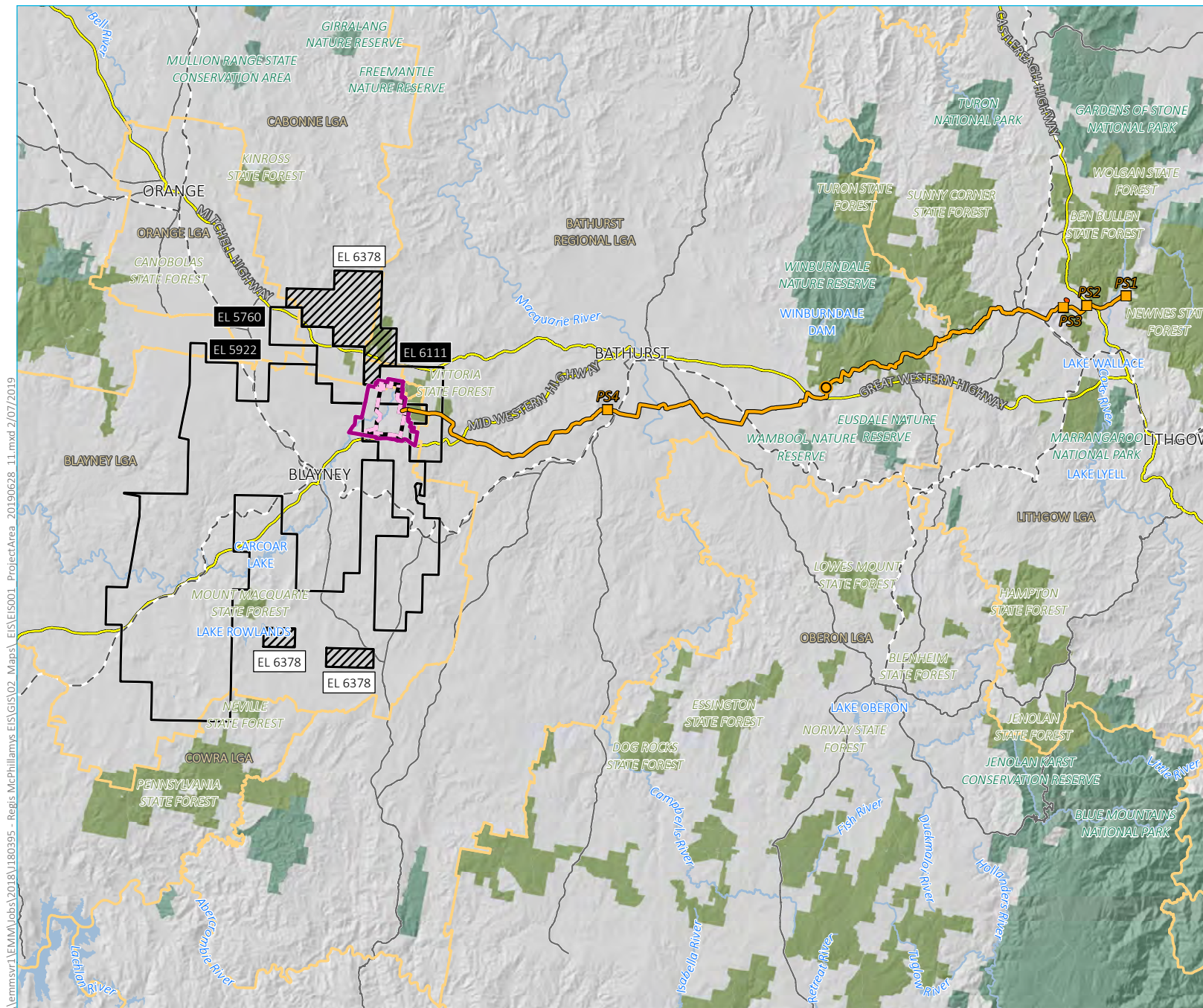
**Table 1.2 Agency project specific assessment recommendations**

Requirement	Section addressed
<b>Heritage Council of NSW</b>	
...it is recommended that the proposed draft SEARs relating to the historic heritage includes the following requirements:	
a. Prepare a Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) or Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) (in accordance with the guidelines in the <i>NSW Heritage Manual</i> ) which identifies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all heritage items within and near the site, including built heritage, landscapes and archaeology, detailed mapping of these items, and assessment of why the items and site(s) are of heritage significance; and</li> <li>• detailed mitigation measures to offset potential impacts on heritage values.</li> </ul> The HIS/SOHI must assess heritage impacts of the proposed works on the heritage significance of the site; and the visual impacts of the proposed development on views to and from surrounding heritage items.	Sections 6.5.2 and 7.3 Sections 8 and 9
b. A historic archaeological assessment is to be prepared by a suitably qualified historical archaeologist in accordance with the documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Archaeological Assessments Guidelines</i> (1996)</li> <li>• <i>Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'</i> (2009)</li> </ul> This assessment should identify what relics, if any, are likely to be present, assess their historic significance and consider the impacts from the proposal on this potential heritage resource. Where harm is likely to occur, it is recommended that the significance of the relics be considered in determining an appropriate mitigation strategy. Any mitigation measures should avoid or ameliorate the impact with specific emphasis on in situ conservation and interpretation where State significant or substantially intact relics are identified. If harm cannot be avoided, an appropriate Research Design and Excavation Methodology must also be prepared to guide any proposed excavations. The methodology should include appropriate actions to guide archaeological test excavation, salvage or monitoring; stop work provisions should relics be found; appropriate recording, storage and public display provisions for relics following archaeological investigations.	Sections 6.5.2, 7.3, 9
<b>Office of Environment and Heritage</b>	
<i>Aboriginal cultural heritage</i>	
4. The EIS must identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the whole area that will be affected by the McPhillamys Gold Project and document these in the EIS.	Sections 7.1 and 7.2
This may include the need for surface survey and test excavation. The identification of cultural heritage values should be guided by the Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (DECCW 2011) and consultation with OEH regional officers.	
5. Where Aboriginal cultural heritage values are identified, consultation with Aboriginal people must be undertaken and documented in accordance with the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (DECCW). The significance of cultural heritage values for Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land must be documented in the EIS.	Sections 2 and 7.1.2
6. Impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage values are to be assessed and documented in the EIS. The EIS must demonstrate attempts to avoid impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes. Where impacts are unavoidable, the EIS must outline measures proposed to mitigate impacts. Any objects recorded as part of the assessment must be documented and notified to OEH.	Sections 8 and 9
<i>Historic heritage</i>	
7. The EIS must provide a heritage assessment including but not limited to an assessment of impacts to State and local heritage including conservation areas, natural heritage areas, places of Aboriginal heritage value, buildings, works, relics, gardens, landscapes, views, trees should be assessed. Where impacts to State or locally significant heritage items are identified, the assessment shall:	Sections 7.3 and 8



**Table 1.2      Agency project specific assessment recommendations**

Requirement	Section addressed
<p><i>a.</i> outline the proposed mitigation and management measures (including measures to avoid significant impacts and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the mitigation measures) generally consistent with the NSW Heritage Manual (1996),</p> <p><i>b.</i> be undertaken by a suitably qualified heritage consultant(s) (note: where archaeological excavations are proposed the relevant consultant must meet the NSW Heritage Council's Excavation Director criteria),</p> <p><i>c.</i> include a statement of heritage impact for all heritage items (including significance assessment),</p> <p><i>d.</i> consider impacts including, but not limited to, vibration, demolition, archaeological disturbance, altered historical arrangements and access, landscape and vistas, and architectural noise treatment (as relevant), and</p> <p><i>e.</i> where potential archaeological impacts have been identified develop an appropriate archaeological assessment methodology, including research design, to guide physical archaeological test excavations (terrestrial and maritime as relevant) and include the results of these test excavations.</p>	Section 9

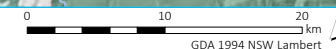


- KEY**
- Mine development project area (2,513.47 ha)
  - Mining lease application area (1,812.99 ha)  
(Note: boundary offset for clarity)
  - Pressure reducing system
  - Pumping station facility
  - Pipeline corridor
  - Pipeline corridor (Blowdown Pond)
  - Existing environment**
  - Rail line
  - Primary road
  - Arterial road
  - River
  - Waterbody
  - NPWS reserve
  - State forest
  - Local government area
  - Exploration lease boundaries (of interest)**
  - Held by LFB Resources NL (Regis)
  - Held by others

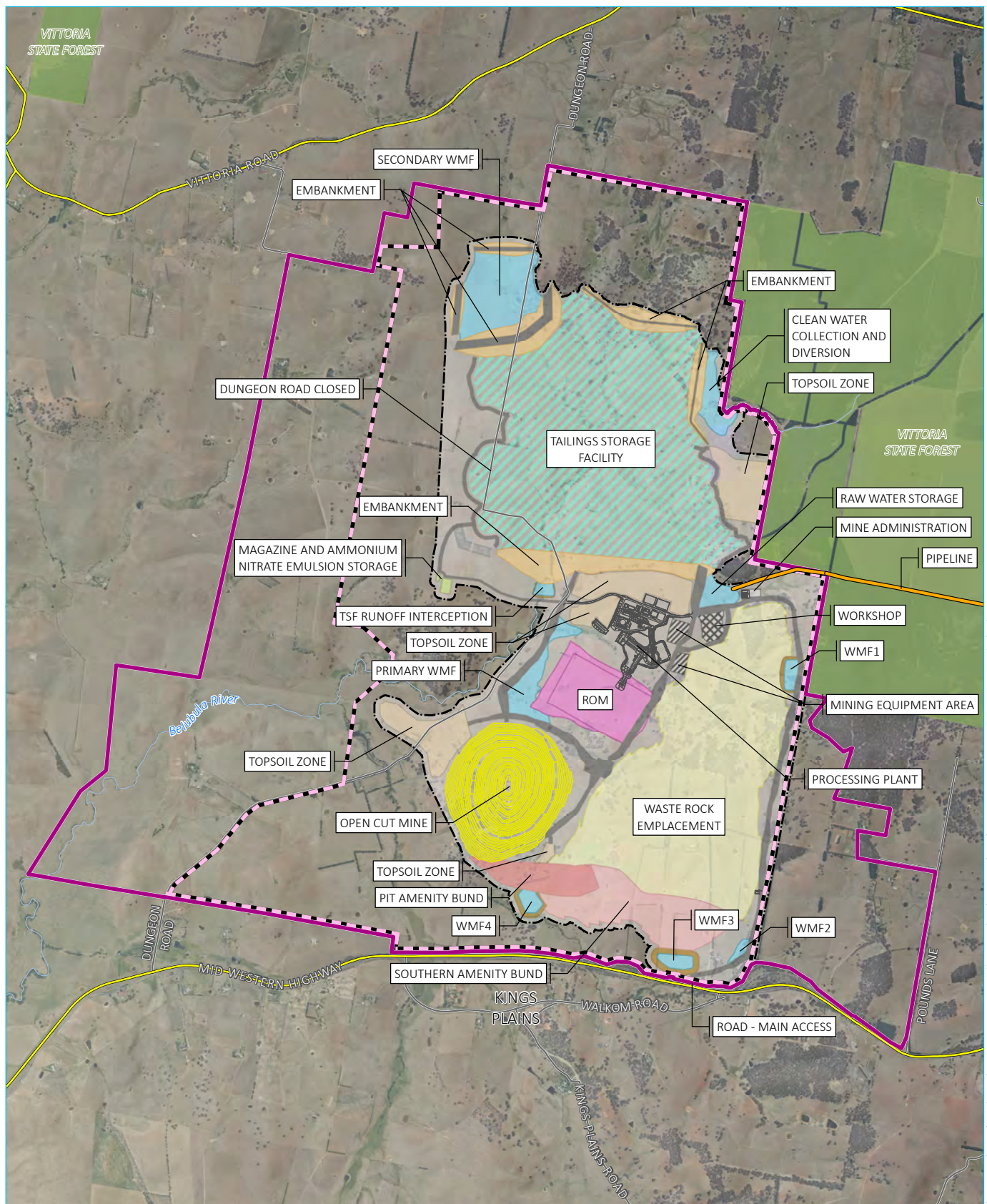
Project application area

McPhillamys Gold Project  
Cultural heritage assessment  
Figure 1.1

Source: EMM (2019); Regis Resources (2019); DPE (2018); DFSI (2017); GA (2011)







Source: EMM (2019); Regis Resources (2019); Survey Graphics (2019); DPE (2018); DFSI (2017); GA (2011)

0 1 2 km  
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

## KEY

- Project application area
- Mine development project area (2,513.47 ha)
- Mining lease application area (1,812.99 ha) (Note: boundary offset for clarity)
- Disturbance footprint
- Pipeline corridor
- Project general arrangement
- Plant layout

- Road
- Water management facility (WMF)
- Sediment basin structure
- Existing environment
- Main road
- Local road
- Belubula River
- State forest

## Mine development general arrangement

McPhillamys Gold Project  
Cultural heritage assessment  
Figure 1.2

## 1.4. Objectives of Study

The specific objectives of the Aboriginal and Historical Cultural Heritage assessment for the mine development were to:

- Consult the local Aboriginal community to identify any concerns they may have (consultation with the Aboriginal community followed NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Community Consultation Requirements for Proponents* [DECCW 2010b]);
- Conduct a desktop assessment to delineate areas of known and predicted cultural heritage within the project area;
- Undertake a stratified archaeological survey of known and predicted cultural heritage identified in the desktop assessment with representatives of the local Aboriginal community;
- Record any cultural heritage sites within the project area and assess their significance;
- Identify the nature and extent of potential impacts of the project on cultural heritage; and,
- Develop options in consultation with the community to avoid or mitigate potential impacts of the development on cultural heritage places and objects.

## 1.5. Structure of this Report

This report has been prepared in consideration of the requirements of the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b) and as such includes the following specific information.

Section 1:	Outlines the area for the mine development and the objectives and structure of this report.
Section 2:	Lists the investigators and contributors involved with this report.
Section 3:	Details the consultation and partnership with indigenous communities.
Section 4:	Outlines the landscape context and includes descriptions of land use history, climate, geology and vegetation within the locality of the project area.
Section 5:	Provides background information relevant to previous archaeological works including relevant ethno-history, the regional archaeological context and previous predictive models for the locality.
Section 6:	Describes predictions for the project area and documents the archaeological survey and data collection, and includes information regarding the method of the survey and site recording, a description of the areas surveyed, lists the results of the survey and provides a discussion and analysis of these results.
Section 7:	Assesses the cultural heritage and archaeological significance of the project area.
Section 8:	Assesses the impact of the mine development on Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage.
Section 9:	Lists the management, mitigation measures and recommendations.
Section 10:	Lists the references cited in this report.

## 2. Investigators

Landskape was commissioned by Regis in August 2018 to complete the Aboriginal and Historical Cultural Heritage assessment for the mine development component of the project and to prepare this report. Prior to August 2018, Navin Officer Heritage Consultants had coordinated and undertaken the initial desktop review, Aboriginal stakeholder consultation and surveys of the project area, including involvement by representatives of the registered Aboriginal parties. The findings of the Navin Officer Heritage Consultants desktop review, surveys and consultation were considered and incorporated in the cultural heritage assessment completed by Landskape.

Dr Matt Cupper, a qualified archaeologist and geoscientist with 20 years' experience as a cultural heritage advisor, was Landskape's project archaeologist. Conservation architect Christo Aitken, heritage consultant Patsy Moppett and historian Dr Ian Jack were engaged by Landskape to document one of the historical cultural heritage sites in the project area.

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants' project archaeologists were Adrian Cressey, Travis Gottschutzke, Nicola Hayes, Julia Maskel and Elle Lillis.

## 3. Aboriginal social and cultural information

### 3.1. Introduction

In accordance with the NSW OEH's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Community Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010a), this assessment has involved representatives of the local Aboriginal community and considered their cultural values and concerns. The following sections documents how the requirements for consultation with Aboriginal people have been met. It describes involvement by the Aboriginal community and demonstrates that the input of the involved Aboriginal community representative has been considered when determining and assessing impacts, developing options, and making final recommendations relevant to Aboriginal cultural heritage outcomes of the mine development.

### 3.2. Aboriginal community participation

Aboriginal community consultation for the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment was conducted:

- Before the field assessment to assess preliminary community views and organise a field survey team;
- During the field survey with the Aboriginal team members; and,
- After the field survey to discuss the findings and recommendations for Aboriginal cultural heritage management.

A consultation log is included as **Appendix 1**.

#### 3.2.1. Identification of Aboriginal community groups and individuals

Relevant stakeholders from the Aboriginal community were identified using a process consistent with Stage 1 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Community Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010a), as follows:

- Written letters of notification sent to the Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC), Registrar of the NSW *Aboriginal Land Rights Act* 1983, NTS Corp Limited, NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), National Native Title Tribunal, Central Tablelands Local Land Services and Blayney Shire Council (16 November 2016) requesting identification of local Aboriginal stakeholders (**Appendix 2**).
- Written letters of notification sent to the identified local Aboriginal persons/parties (17 November 2016) (**Appendix 2**).
- Public advertisement placed in local/regional newsprint media Central West Daily and Blayney Chronicle (17 November 2016) inviting interested persons/parties to register an interest in the Project (**Appendix 2**).

There was one response to the written letters of notification and public notices, as follows:

- Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council registering its interest in the project (5 December 2016).

The location of the project area and the nature of the works associated with the mine development were explained to the registered Aboriginal stakeholders, consistent with Stage 2 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Community Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010a). Requirements for a cultural heritage assessment were discussed and the registered Aboriginal stakeholders were presented with a proposed methodology for the cultural



and archaeological assessment. Input from the registered Aboriginal stakeholders about this study programme for assessing potential impacts on cultural heritage places and items was sought. Representatives of the registered Aboriginal stakeholders participated in the social and cultural study and archaeological field survey and contributed to developing management protocols to avoid or mitigate disturbance to cultural heritage sites.

### 3.2.2. Aboriginal involvement prior to the field assessment

The proposed works associated with the mine development and the planned cultural heritage assessment were discussed with registered Aboriginal stakeholder Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Measures to avoid or mitigate any impacts on cultural heritage places or items were discussed with the registered Aboriginal stakeholder. Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council was presented with written copies of a proposed methodology for the cultural and archaeological assessment (**Appendix 3**). Opinions of the registered Aboriginal stakeholder about the mine development and its potential impacts on cultural heritage were sought and any concerns or queries were addressed.

The registered Aboriginal stakeholder was presented with information regarding the project. The purpose of the presentation was to provide a detailed presentation of the mine development to assist the registered Aboriginal parties to provide relevant information about the cultural significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage items and/or places and the potential for impacts from the mine development.

### 3.2.3. Aboriginal involvement during the field assessment

On the recommendation of the registered Aboriginal stakeholder, Greg Ingram, Heritage Officer, Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council participated in the field survey conducted from 18 April-11 May 2017. Ian Douglas Sutherland, Heritage Officer, Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council, further inspected the project area on 31 January 2019.

Discussions were held with the representatives of the Aboriginal stakeholder to ascertain their views about the mine development and its potential impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage items, places and values, consistent with Stage 3 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Community Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010a).

### 3.2.4. Aboriginal involvement following the field assessment

Draft copies of this cultural heritage assessment report were provided for comment to the registered Aboriginal stakeholder Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council on 5 May 2019, consistent with Stage 4 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Community Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010a). A copy of the draft cultural heritage assessment report was also provided to local Aboriginal community member Nyree Reynolds on 28 May 2019.

Registered Aboriginal stakeholder Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council provided a written submission to the draft cultural heritage assessment report on 3 June 2019 (**Appendix 4**).

The specific submission items and the proponent's responses follow:

*1. Submission: Due to the following recommendations, in the first instance we recommend a thorough Aboriginal and Cultural Heritage Assessment be carried out to ensure the specific locations mentioned for items 2 , 8 and 10 are clearly identified, and that those that should be registered as a State Significance site be identified and the appropriate course of action taken to have the sites registered as sites of NSW State Significance with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.*

*Response: The Aboriginal sites are registered on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System database of OEH. They do not meet the threshold for inclusion on the State Heritage Register (i.e. not of State significance).*

2. *Submission: Location of possible Aboriginal ancestral burial site within the mine project area to be determined, with the use of a ground imaging device.*

*Response: Ground imaging devices (including Ground Penetrating Radar) would be unsuitable and impractical to detect burials in the shallow soils of the project area.*

3. *Submission: Determination of the location of the sites that are significant to both State and National level of Aboriginal and European history related to Kings Plains and the assaults that occurred between Aboriginal people, Soldiers and Settlers, in the early 1800's.*

*Response: No known sites relating to conflict between Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal people occur in the project area.*

4. *Submission: Examination of government records to determine locations of any burial sites related to those Aboriginal people, Soldiers or Settlers mentioned above in item 3.*

*Response: No known government records relating to conflict between Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal people occur in the project area.*

5. *Submission: Examination of public records that relate to the Aboriginal Elder known as Billy Lambert who lived at Kings Plains, and his relationship with the Kings Plains area.*

*Response: Billy Lambert was thought to be an Aboriginal farm labourer at Holwood Station near Carcoar, with no known associations with the project area. It is uncertain if Billy Lambert was Wiradjuri.*

6. *Submission: Examination of records of the link to Aboriginal man Jimmy Clements as to confirm he is the son of the above man in item 5, and his relationship and significance to the Kings Plains area and National history of both Aboriginal people and settlers.*

*Response: Jimmy Clements is a Wiradjuri man thought to be from near Gundagai, with no known associations with the project area. He was approximately contemporaneous with Billy Lambert (Jimmy Clements born 1847; Billy Lambert was at Carcoar 1834).*

7. *Submission: Determination and examination of the location of the potential of other Aboriginal ancestral remains found 3 miles from Blayney in 1896 as an evidence base of the Aboriginal occupation of the Kings Plains area.*

*Response: 1896 reference is to a body exhumed during works on the railway line "a few miles from Blayney", with no known associations with the project area.*

8. *Submission: Identification of the location near Blayney known as Blacktown which may relate to item 7.*

*Response: The Blacktown referred to in connection with the Blacktown-Blayney railway is near Sydney, with no known associations with the project area.*

9. *Submission: Examination of the Aboriginal and Cultural heritage and Spiritual connections to the Kings Plains area in relation to the Belubula River and Elders past and determination of this relevance and any information related to the Elders.*

*Response: The Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council was invited to provide information about the Aboriginal social and cultural values of the project area.*

10. *Submission: Examination of the exact location of the gold mining lease held by William Toms.*

*Response: There is no record of a gold mining lease held by William Toms in the project area.*

11. *Submission: Identification of the significance of the historical buildings, ruins and locations listed in the Table 9.2 of the assessment, particularly 6.5.2.24. MGP-H23 Hallwood Farm Complex, 6.5.2.22. MGP-H21 Ruin Complex, 6.5.2.21. MGP-H20 Bridge, 6.5.2.20. MGP-H19 Ruin, 6.5.2.19. MGP-H18 Ruin, 6.5.2.18. MGP-H17 Mined Quartz Outcrop, 6.5.2.17. MGP-H16 Stockyards, 6.5.2.16. MGP-H15 Adit, 6.5.2.14. MGP-H13 Mine Shaft, 6.5.2.13. MGP-*



*H12 Mine Shaft and Dump, 6.5.2.12. MGP-H11 Mine Shaft and Dump, 6.5.2.11. MGP-H10 Mining Benching, 6.5.2.10. MGP-H9 Ruin, 6.5.2.9. MGP-H8 Shed and Ruin Complex, 6.5.2.8. MGP-H7 Survey Marker Tree, 6.5.2.7. MGP-H6 Mine Shafts, 6.5.2.6. MGP-H5 Building Complex, 6.5.2.5. MGP-H4b Ruin, 6.5.2.4. MGP-H4a Ruin and their relationship if any to the assaults listed at item 3. Or person in item 10, or to the Bushranging history of John Vane and others. Sites should be examined for their connection to these incidents or persons.*

*Response: The identified historical cultural heritage sites in the project area have no known associations with conflict between Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal people or with bushrangers.*

*12. Submission: Identify the relationship of the 9 scar trees mentioned in the Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment to the location of the possible burial site mentioned in item 2 above, and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage sites identified in Table 9.1.*

*Response: Archaeologists from Navin Officer inspected the trees referred to and determined the scarring was not caused by Aboriginal people.*

*13. Submission: Identify the relationship to the Aboriginal cultural artefacts identified in Table 9.1. located within the project area and their relevance to other locations of significance within the project area, and to those combined areas that make up the location of the footprint of the 2 Aboriginal clans of the Kings Plains and Belubula area.*

*Response: The local and regional significance of the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites is examined in sections 7.1 and 7.2 of the draft report.*

*14. Submission: Identify the concerns related to cultural heritage significance connected to spirituality, community and social wellbeing, from the impacts to the artefacts found within the project area identified in Table 9.1., and the impacts to Cultural water flows to the Belubula River Headwaters from the building of the tailings dam and the mine infrastructure on the springs that make up the headwaters of the Belubula River.*

*Response: The Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council was invited to provide information about the Aboriginal social and cultural values of the project area.*

*15. Submission: That the archaeologist to carry out the above investigations be appointed by the Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council and that all costs be covered by Regis, and that any ensuing reports be shared with the Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council.*

*Response: The project archaeologists commissioned for the cultural heritage assessment were appropriately qualified and the assessment completed to regulatory standards. Assessment documentation has been provided to the Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council.*

Project archaeologist Dr Cupper and representatives of Regis Andrew Wannan and Michael Coote met with Annette Steele (CEO) and Lisa Paton (Natural Resource Coordinator) of Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council in Orange on 24 June 2019. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the submissions of the Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council. Aboriginal social and cultural values of the project area were provided by the Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Registered Aboriginal stakeholder Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council provided a follow-up written submission to the draft cultural heritage assessment report on 27 June 2019.

The specific submission items and the proponent's responses follow:

*1. Submission: We request that a thorough Cultural mapping exercise be undertaken mapping tangible and intangible heritage on the Country surrounding and including the proposed McPhillamys Gold Project site and the Proposed McPhillamys Gold Project Water Pipeline project site (this should involve interviewing and including Elders and other Traditional Owners about important places and stories and mapping those sites) and that the archaeologist and historian to lead the above investigations be appointed by the Orange Local Aboriginal Land*

*Council and that all costs be covered by Regis, and that any ensuing reports be shared with the Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council.*

*Response: Regis in consultation with the Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council will undertake to commission a social and cultural mapping study with relevant traditional owners for the project area as part of the CHMP.*

*2. Submission: That any identified Aboriginal Cultural or European Heritage sites or other collected objects identified as significant or important, should be protected and preserved for historical and educational purposes and access, and other purposes deemed fit by the community.*

*Response: Regis undertakes to permit appropriate Aboriginal community access (compliant with any proposed operational protocols) to protected and archived Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and objects.*

### 3.3. Aboriginal social and cultural values of the project area

Aboriginal people of the central west are concerned about any development that might impact upon Aboriginal heritage and other values on land that is traditionally theirs. All land has high cultural significance for individual Aboriginal people and for the Aboriginal community collectively. It should also be noted that any development upon, or disturbance of land is contrary to principal Aboriginal beliefs regarding land, its values and its inherent cultural significance.

Aboriginal community representatives Greg Ingram and Ian Sutherland, Heritage Officers, Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council involved in the present study identified the project area as a place that Aboriginal people had occupied in the past. Physical evidence of this past land use was provided by the Aboriginal archaeological sites in the project area. Aboriginal community representative Lisa Paton, Natural Resource Coordinator, Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council stated that the upper catchment of the Belubula River was “hugely significant” to the Aboriginal community, who had “strong spiritual and cultural connections” with the area. They were highly concerned about potential harm to the upper catchment of the Belubula River by the proposal in particular.

## 4. Landscape context

### 4.1. Introduction

The project area is located in the southwest slopes region of central western NSW. It occupies undulating bedrock hills of the Lachlan Fold Belt. The climate is dry subhumid, receiving approximately 700 mm of rainfall per annum (Bureau of Meteorology 2019).

Geologically, the project area comprises Early Silurian (444-433 Ma) Anson Formation volcaniclastics in the east, Upper Ordovician (455 Ma) basalt of the Byng Volcanics in the northwest and Quaternary (3 Ma-Present) alluvium in the southwest (Kovac *et al.* 1990).

### 4.2. Landforms and vegetation

The project area comprises rounded hills and spurs with maximum elevations ranging between 920 m AHD and 980 m AHD of deeply weathered Palaeozoic volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary bedrock, which slope down to Quaternary (less than a few million years old) alluvial terraces of the Belubula River in the southwest. The ridges and slopes of Anson Formation have weathered to loam and low-lying areas in the west are alluvial channel and overbank deposits of clay and silt. Soils are generally very thin with bedrock frequently outcropping at the land surface (Kovac *et al.* 1990).

Remnant and regrowth Mountain Gum – Manna Gum, Broad-leaved Peppermint – Brittle Gum Red Stringybark, and Apple Box – Yellow Box woodland of varying condition grows on the ridges and slopes where not cleared for cereal cropping or pastoralism. Remnant, isolated paddock trees are scattered across the predominantly cleared lower elevation sections of the project area. The alluvial plains east of the Belubula River primarily have a vegetation cover of native and introduced pasture grasses.

Overall, the environment of the project area has been extensively modified by past European land use practices. The alluvial plains, lower hill slopes and ridges had largely been cleared for agricultural cropping and sheep and cattle grazing following European settlement in the second half of the nineteenth century. Past earthworks during previous alluvial and reef gold mining have disturbed wide areas in the centre of the project area. Remnant vegetation occurs as small stands, but this is degraded by past disturbance associated with road and utility construction and grazing (see Figures 4.1-4.6).





Figure 4.1. Northeastern part of the project area



Figure 4.2. Southeastern part of the project area





Figure 4.3. Southwestern part of the project area



Figure 4.4. Northwestern part of the project area





Figure 4.5. Western part of the project area



Figure 4.6. Western part of the project area

## 5. Cultural heritage context

### 5.1. Aboriginal cultural heritage context

#### 5.1.1. Ethno-historical context

Aboriginal people of the Wiradjuri language group occupied the southwest slopes of central western NSW at the time of first contact with Europeans (Sturt 1833, Hovell and Hume 1837, Mitchell 1839, Tindale 1974). The Wiradjuri were traditionally associated with the region encompassing the Macquarie, Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers.

There may have been around 60 different dialects of Wiradjuri, whose speakers shared similar material culture and social organisation (Howitt 1904, White 1986). Perhaps the greatest regional variation was between speakers of the northern dialect (*Wirraaydhuurray*) and those of the south (speakers of the *Wirraayjuurray* dialect) (White 1986). For example, the practice of carving zigzag motifs into tree trunks appears to have been particular to the Wiradjuri of the Macquarie and Lachlan River valleys, but is absent from the Murrumbidgee (Etheridge 1918, Bell 1982). Such carved trees are thought to have perhaps marked ceremonial areas and burial grounds. The *Burbung* ceremony was another of the Wiradjuri customs and traditions (Howitt 1904). This ceremony was associated with male initiation and involved the preparation of special earth mounds and usually the application of red ochre.

The Wiradjuri were hunter-fisher-gatherers and appear to have had a semi-sedentary lifestyle. They caught fish including eels, freshwater crayfish, yabbies, tortoises and freshwater mussels in the Lachlan, Macquarie and Murrumbidgee Rivers and other streams and wetlands in the region (Howitt 1904). Watercraft were manufactured from large slabs of bark cut from River Red Gum trees. Fish were caught using fishing lines and nets made from reed fibre.

Nets were used to catch waterbirds, whose eggs were also collected. Some of the other animals that the Wiradjuri hunted include kangaroos, wallabies, emus, possums, echidnas, lizards, snakes and frogs (Howitt 1904). In summer, some Wiradjuri journeyed southeast to the high plains of the Great Dividing Range, where Bogong moths were collected in large quantities (Flood 1980). Plant foods included Native Millet, Panic Grass, Pigface fruits, Wild Cherries, Kangaroo Apple, tubers, yams, roots and other grass grains (Howitt 1904, Gott 1983).

Aspects of the initial interaction between Europeans and the Wiradjuri led to violent conflict. Aboriginal people were shot, poisoned and displaced from their land by pastoral settlers and, in retaliation, cattle, sheep, stockmen and shepherds were speared (Pearson 1984).

Explorer and Assistant Surveyor of NSW George Evans had led an expedition to the southwest slopes in 1813, crossed the Blue Mountains and reaching the headwaters of the Macquarie River near Bathurst, where he met Wiradjuri people (Johnson 2001). A subsequent survey in 1815 encountered the Lachlan River further west. Evans' superior, Surveyor-General of NSW Lieutenant John Joseph William Molesworth Oxley followed in 1817. At Goobothery on the Lachlan River he exhumed the burial mound of a Wiradjuri leader that was marked by two carved trees (Johnson 2001). Oxley struck the middle reaches of the Macquarie River and encountered favourable land for pasture, further surveying the region the following year and opening up the southwest slopes to pastoral settlement (Pearson 1984). Over the next few years pastoral runs were taken up along the Macquarie at Bathurst and in the Wellington area west of the project area.

Expanding European settlement led to conflict with the Wiradjuri. Intense fighting occurred between 1822-1824 in what were termed the Bathurst Wars (Pearson 1984). In 1824, Governor Brisbane instituted a period of martial law over the region between Bathurst and Wellington. There was considerable resistance by local Aboriginal people led by Windradyne a senior Wiradjuri guerrilla leader, but by the end of the year the violent resistance had been quashed. Martial law was repealed on 11 December 1824, and on 28 December 1824 Windradyne travelled to Parramatta, where he was pardoned by Governor Brisbane (Pearson 1984).

The first pastoral runs were taken up on the Macquarie in the 1820s and within a decade of the first contact with Europeans many of the Wiradjuri were living adjacent to pastoral homesteads, often working as shepherds or engaged in other labouring activities (Günther, 1837-1842). Those Aboriginal people who resided on pastoral holdings in central western NSW continued to live a semi-traditional existence into the second half of the nineteenth century (Günther, 1837-1842). This included collecting plant and animal foods to supplement station rations. Historical sources record a rapid decline in Wiradjuri numbers, caused by dispossession of land and the consequent destruction of habitat and social networks (Günther 1837-1842, Pearson 1984). Diseases including smallpox and malnutrition also took their toll (Günther 1837-1842, Pearson 1984). Traditional social networks collapsed. Other social structures, such as marriage laws, were also abandoned.

Grants of land were set aside for church and government Aboriginal reserves from the 1830s. One of the earliest was Wellington Mission operated by the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the Far East between 1832 and 1844 on the Macquarie River at Wellington (Günther, 1837-1842). One of the ministers, Reverend Watson, had a policy of removing Aboriginal children from their families, which led to bitter confrontations between Watson and other missionaries. The Church Missionary Society dismissed Watson in 1839 (Pearson 1984). Watson and his wife left the mission along with a small group of Wiradjuri People and established a private mission, known as Apsley Mission, just outside the boundary of the Wellington Mission. Approximately eight years after establishing Apsley Mission, Watson, his wife Ann and their small Aboriginal community of about thirty people moved to a new site on the bank of the Macquarie River, which became known as the Blake's Fall Mission (Pearson 1984).

Many of the contemporary Aboriginal people of central western NSW live in regional centres such as Condobolin, and the region has a population of around 13,600 Aboriginal people, or some 6 % of the total population (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016).

#### 5.1.2. Prehistoric context

Accounts of Aboriginal land use of central western NSW during the nineteenth century provide an insight into possible settlement patterns in the prehistoric period. Pearson (1984) concludes that, prior to European settlement, large localised clans of Aborigines inhabited the southwest slopes encompassing the present project area, with a total regional population of 500-600 people.

During normal conditions, clans divided into bands of up to twenty people, who may have used a territory with a radius of 20-30 km. These bands coalesced relatively quickly into groups of 80-150 people to take advantage of a guaranteed or desirable resource, such as seasonal food resources (Pearson 1984).

The material record of this occupation is preserved in the archaeological sites of central western NSW, most of which probably date to the period since the last Ice Age (after around 18,000 years ago). All that remains at many of these sites are flakes of stone debris from the making and resharpening of stone tools. These were made both at Aboriginal open and closed habitation areas (campsites and rockshelters) or special activity areas such as axe grinding groove sites.

As well as being the sites of manufacture and maintenance of stone implements, habitation areas usually contain evidence of domestic and other activities such as cooking and food preparation. Campfires or oven hearths are common, marked by charcoal and heat retaining stones or hearthstones. Organic remains consist of marsupial, rodent, bird, lizard, snake and fish bones, eggshell and freshwater mussel shell. Modified trees show where bark may have been removed by Aboriginal people to manufacture canoes, shelters and dishes, or carved to mark burial grounds and ceremonial sites.

#### 5.1.3. Types of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites in the region

Based on the results and analytical conclusions of previous archaeological surveys in similar landscape contexts on the southwest slopes of central western NSW, it is possible to predict the types and topographic contexts of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites in the Kings Plains area. The occurrence and survival of archaeological sites is, however, dependent on many factors including micro-topography and the degree of land surface disturbance.



The types of Aboriginal cultural heritage site previously recorded on the southwest slopes of central western NSW are described in Sections 5.1.3.1 to 5.1.3.11.

#### 5.1.3.1. Stone artefact scatters

Scatters of stone artefacts exposed at the ground surface are one of the most commonly occurring types of archaeological site in the region. The remains of fire hearths may also be associated with the artefacts. In rare instances, sites that were used over a long period of time may accumulate sediments and become stratified. That is, there may be several layers of occupation buried one on top of another.

Stone artefact scatters are almost invariably located near permanent or semi-permanent water sources. Local topography is also important in that open campsites tend to occur on level, well-drained ground elevated above the local water source. In central western NSW they are commonly located on river terraces and along creek-lines and also around the margins of lakes and swamps.

#### 5.1.3.2. Axe-grinding grooves

These result from Aboriginal people having rubbed the edges of stone axe-heads repeatedly against a soft abrasive rock in order to shape or sharpen them. Grinding grooves are normally located adjacent to creeks where suitable stone for grinding may be present. In most instances, sandstone outcrops provided the most suitable surface for grinding.

#### 5.1.3.3. Modified trees

Slabs of bark were cut from trees by Aboriginal people and used for a variety of purposes including roofing shelters and constructing canoes, shields and containers. Scars also resulted from the cutting of toeholds for climbing trees to obtain honey or to capture animals such as possums. Some trees were carved, whereby Aboriginal people cut designs through the bark onto the wood beneath. Ethno-historic records indicate that some carved trees were associated with burials whilst others may have been sacred or totemic sites.

In central western NSW, River Red Gums and Box are the most commonly scarred species. Carvings are often on Cypress Pine. The classification of scarred trees as natural, European or Aboriginal is often problematic. However, if the scar is Aboriginal the tree must now be more than ~150 years old.

#### 5.1.3.4. Hearths

Hearths consist of lumps of burnt clay or stone cobble hearthstones. Sometimes ash and charcoal are preserved. Other materials found in hearths include animal bone, freshwater mussel shell, emu eggshell and stone artefacts. Hearths probably represent the remains of cooking ovens, similar to those described in ethnographic accounts by Major Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell (1839). These were lined with baked clay nodules and stone cobbles, possibly to retain heat. Hearths may be isolated or occur in clusters and may be associated with open campsites or middens. They are sometimes located on floodplain terraces of central western NSW.

#### 5.1.3.5. Rockshelters

Caves or shelters in cliff lines and beneath boulder overhangs were often used by Aboriginal people as campsites. Because of the confined area in these shelters and because of repeated Aboriginal occupation of such sites, the occupation deposits that they contain are often richer than open campsites and are usually stratified.

Rockshelters will only be found where suitable geological formations are present. They may occur as sandstone overhangs, shelters beneath granite tors or as limestone caves.

#### 5.1.3.6. Rock art

Rock art consists of paintings, drawings and/or engravings on rock surfaces. In most instances in the wider region, rock art is related to the distribution of rockshelters but it may also be found on freestanding rocks.

#### 5.1.3.7. Quarries

These are locations where Aboriginal people obtained raw material for their stone tools or ochre for their art and decoration. Materials commonly used for making flaked stone tools include chert, silcrete, quartz and quartzite. These materials were obtained from exposed sedimentary formations or picked up as loose rock on the surface. Stone quarries may also be associated with volcanic rock outcrops, which provided the raw material for ground stone tools such as stone axes.

#### 5.1.3.8. Freshwater shell middens

Shell middens are deposits of shell and other food remains accumulated by Aboriginal people as food refuse. In inland NSW these middens typically comprise shells of the freshwater lacustrine mussel *Velesunio ambiguus* or the freshwater riverine mussel *Alathyria jacksoni*. Freshwater middens are most frequently found as thin layers or small patches of shell and often contain stone or bone artefacts and evidence of cooking. Such sites are relatively common along the watercourses of central western NSW and their associated lakes and other wetlands.

#### 5.1.3.9. Earth mounds

Earth mounds may have been used by Aboriginal people as cooking ovens or as campsites. Originally they appear to have ranged from 3 m to 35 m in diameter and from 0.5 m to 2 m in height. Today, however, they may be difficult to recognize because of the effects of ploughing, grazing and burrowing rabbits. Earth oven material, stone artefacts, food refuse and the remains of hut foundations have been exposed in excavated earth mounds.

#### 5.1.3.10. Stone arrangements, ceremonial rings and ceremony and dreaming sites

Stone arrangements range from cairns or piles of rock to more elaborate arrangements such as stone circles or standing slabs of rock held upright by stones around the base. Some stone arrangements were used in ceremonial activities whilst others may represent sacred or totemic sites. Other features associated with the spiritual aspects of Aboriginal life are those now called 'ceremony and dreaming' sites. These can be either stone arrangements or natural features such as rock outcrops, waterholes or mountains, which may be associated with initiation ceremonies or the activities of ancestral creators.

#### 5.1.3.11. Burials

Aboriginal burial grounds may consist of a single interment or a suite of burials. In the drier parts of central western NSW skeletal material is regularly found eroding from sand deposits (Bonhomme 1990, Hope 1993) but in the higher southwest slopes burial sites are rarely found because conditions for the preservation of bone are poor. Knowledge of Aboriginal burial grounds is best sought from local Aboriginal communities.

### 5.1.4. Previous Aboriginal cultural heritage investigations

An understanding of the past Aboriginal occupation of central western NSW has begun to emerge from a number of studies including some undertaken in the project area. However, there have been few systematic regional investigations, with most undertaken in discrete areas including management studies of conservation reserves in the region and for mining developments. These include surveys of the Cadia gold mine west of the project area (Ross 1981, Kohen 1991, 1995, 1996, 2008, 2000, Pardoe 2005, 2007a, 2007b, 2009, Kayandel Archaeological Services 2008a, 2008b, 2009). Pearson (1979, 1981) investigated Aboriginal and early European settlement patterns within the Upper Macquarie River catchment. Also relevant is Flood's (1980) broad-scale study of the uplands further east, which identified general features of the regional archaeological record of the southwest slopes of central western NSW.

#### 5.1.4.1. Regional overview

Aboriginal occupation of the southwest slopes of central western NSW is known to date from at least 29,000-34,000 years ago. The oldest ages have been obtained from the Pleistocene (Ice Age) sites of Cuddie Springs and Tambar Springs at the downstream end of the Macquarie River catchment west of the project area (e.g. Field and

Dodson 1999). Early radiocarbon ages have also been obtained from cultural sequences for rockshelter sites in the ranges to the east. Pearson (1981) excavated three rock shelter sites (Botobolar 5, and Granites 1 and 2) in the upper Macquarie catchment, which provided a regional record of Aboriginal occupation dating back to around 7000 years ago.

Flood's (1980) regional investigation of the higher uplands of central western NSW to the east of the project area suggested that there was little Aboriginal occupation of the region before 4000 years ago after which the region was occupied at low intensity. Flood (1980) found that lowland sites often either comprised large base camps, open occupation areas covering two or three square km found on sand dunes and near lakes and rivers, or smaller camps distributed along river banks in a lineal pattern.

Flood (1980) noted typical landscape settings of Aboriginal campsites. All sites are within 1 km and most within 100 m of a river, creek, lake or spring. However, no sites are located right at the water's edge. All sites are located on well-drained ground with a reasonably good view of the approaches. When sites occur on the side of a mountain range or valley their aspect is usually east or north thus obtaining shelter from the prevailing westerly winds (Flood 1980).

The Macquarie and Lachlan rivers were a particular focus of Aboriginal occupation. Trees modified by Aboriginal people are a prominent site type along the rivers. Carved trees had designs cut into their trunks, commonly a type of zigzag motif, and are thought to have perhaps marked ceremonial areas and burial grounds (Etheridge 1918, Bell 1982). This practice appears to have been peculiar to the central part of western NSW. Bell (1982) located a total of 205 carved trees in this region. Most were concentrated along the Bogan and Macquarie rivers and the middle reaches of the Lachlan.

The distribution of modified trees probably reflects wider Aboriginal settlement patterns of the southwest slopes. People seem to have spent much of their time near the more reliable water sources. Surface scatters of flaked stone artefacts are the most common site type in central western NSW. These stone assemblages are dominated by flakes and flaked pieces mostly struck from quartz, and less commonly, silcrete, chert and quartzite. Few formalised tool types have been recorded, but include ground-edged axes and grinding dishes. Rockshelters, rock art sites, axe-head grinding grooves, stone sources and stone arrangements also occur in the foothills of central western NSW.

Pearson's (1981) analysis of the patterns of Aboriginal occupation of the region involved an examination of site location characteristics in four sample areas. The following points summarise Pearson's results relevant to the present investigation.

- There is a strong relationship between site location and distance from water sources. Distance to water varied from 10 to 500 m, but in general the average distance from water decreased as site size increased.
- Sites are on hilly or undulating places rather than on river flats or the banks of waterways. However it was found that the regional incidence of landform variation biased this sample.
- Good drainage and views over watercourses and river flats were also considered to be important site location criteria.
- Most sites were located in contexts which would originally have supported open woodlands, with small numbers in original grassland or forest contexts. However, this result is skewed by the predominance of the first vegetation type.
- Burial sites and grinding grooves were situated as close to habitation areas as geological constraints would allow.
- Ceremonial sites such as earth rings ('bora grounds') were located away from campsites.

- Stone arrangements were also located away from campsites in isolated places and tended to be associated with small hills or knolls or were on flat land.
- Quarry sites were located where stone outcrops with desirable working qualities were recognised and were reasonably accessible.
- Based on ethno-historic information, Pearson suggests that Aboriginal campsites were seldom used for longer than three nights, and that large sites probably represent accumulations of short visits.

#### 5.1.4.2. Surveys near Blayney

In 2000, Kelton completed an Aboriginal and non-indigenous heritage assessment of the proposed Mid-Western Highway realignment near Kings Plains, immediately south of the project area (Kelton 2000a). Two new Aboriginal sites (KO-OS-1 and KP-OS-2), both artefact scatters, were recorded. One existing potential archaeological deposit (PAD) was noted and two new PADs were identified. Kelton's assessment recommended that artefact and PAD locations be avoided where possible. Where sites were to be impacted, consent to destroy would need to be sought prior to any development works. Austral Archaeology (2004) then completed archaeological test excavations at these sites, revealing small numbers of artefacts characteristic of elsewhere in the region.

Multiple studies have been focussed on the foreshore of Ben Chifley Dam, east of Blayney. Williams and Barber (1994) recorded five artefact scatters and one area of potential archaeological deposit. Further survey by Kelton (2000b) identified nine new Aboriginal sites (all artefact scatters) and recommended all sites be included a monitoring program.

Paton (1990) surveyed two small mining lease areas at Junction Reef near Blayney. No sites were recorded in the course of these surveys. In 1993, Paton also surveyed a 277 km optical fibre cable route from Canberra to Orange, identifying nine sites comprising seven artefact scatters, one scarred tree and an artefact scatter/stone arrangement/raw material source in the course of the survey.

Kelton's (1997) assessment of an area at Evans Plains, approximately 20 km east of the project area, resulted in the recording of a stone artefact scatter (AHIMS site number 44-2-0118).

#### 5.1.4.3. Surveys near Cadia

Northeast of Blayney, Ross completed a preliminary survey of the Cadia area for a proposed copper mine in 1981, locating a possible scarred tree and two isolated finds (Ross 1981). Kohen subsequently archaeologically surveyed a proposed small to medium sized copper-gold mine at Cadia in 1991. He re-inspected Ross' scarred tree and considered the scar was unlikely to have an Aboriginal origin. He located one site (AHIMS site number 44-1-0017), comprising seventeen artefacts including chert, quartz and quartzite, and three isolated finds (Kohen 1991:13-15).

Kohen noted that the impression gained from the limited archaeological surveys in the Cadia-Orange area was that there was 'little evidence of prehistoric Aboriginal occupation, with campsites being relatively uncommon and small' (ibid:8). It was concluded that due to previous disturbance associated with historical mining, grazing and forestry, the likelihood of identifying significant Aboriginal sites in the vicinity of Cadia was severely limited (Kohen 1995).

Subsequent archaeological surveys at Cadia (e.g. Kohen 1996, 2008, 2000, Pardoe 2005, 2007a, 2007b, 2009, Kayandel Archaeological Services 2008a, 2008b, 2009) for expansions to the mine area and ancillary infrastructure have identified few additional Aboriginal cultural heritage sites. Kohen (2000) concluded although the most likely locations for sites would be along creek lines, previous clearing has reduced the archaeological potential of the area to very low (Kohen 2000).

Navin (1996) completed an archaeological survey of the Orange to Cadia Transmission line. Two Aboriginal artefact scatters and one isolated find were located in the course of surveys of the transmission line easement.

#### 5.1.4.4. Surveys near Orange

Oakley (2002) assessed the Suma Park and Spring Creek Reservoirs near Orange. Seven stone artefact sites were identified on low gradient spurs and one site was located on a naturally occurring quartz outcrop on a low gradient slope.

OzArk (2006) surveyed 212 ha between Leeds Parade and the Ophir Road Orange, NSW for the Orange City Council Local Environmental Study (LES). The assessment recorded nine cultural heritage sites and one Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD). OzArk (2009) also completed an Aboriginal heritage assessment for the Area 51 Recreation Park located northeast of Orange. Seven Aboriginal sites comprising five open sites, one scarred tree and one isolated find were recorded.

#### 5.1.5. Previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage in the project area

According to the NSW OEH AHIMS site database, accessed on 12 Nov 2018 (search number 382312), one Aboriginal archaeological site (**Table 5.1**) had previously been recorded within the project area prior to the current assessment. This is a scatter of nine stone artefacts (AHIMS site number 44-2-0122) recorded by Kelton (2000) during an assessment of the Mid-Western Highway.

**Table 5.3** Previously identified Aboriginal cultural heritage site at the project area

AHIMS site number	Site Name	Type	Location GDA94 mE (Zone 55)	Location GDA94 mN (Zone 55)
44-2-0122	KP-OS-2	Artefact scatter	717122	6291015

There are 118 Aboriginal cultural heritage sites recorded within approximately 10 km of the project area, including one hundred stone artefact sites, seven potential archaeological deposits, four quarry sites, three stone arrangements, two culturally modified trees, one burial and one art site (**Table 5.2**).

**Table 5.2** Types of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites recorded within ~10 km of the project area

Site Type	Number	Percentage (%)
Stone artefact	100	85
Potential Archaeological Deposit	7	6
Quarry	4	3
Stone arrangement	3	3
Culturally modified tree	2	2
Burial	1	<1
Art	1	<1
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>100</b>

## 5.2. Historical cultural heritage context

The following historical background examines the key historical influences on the project area at the regional, district and local scales.

The regional level operates by looking at the influences or historical themes that have an impact on the history of the central west. This historical, geographical and environmental landscape covers a large area extending from Bathurst in the east to Parkes and Forbes in the west. This provides a broad context in which to consider the project area. For example, themes such as exploration, settlement and land tenure, also apply at the local level.

The district level focuses on that area that directly encompasses the project area. In this instance, it involves considering the Shires of Blayney and Cabonne, and the heritage within these administrative divisions. By considering the district, a more meaningful context for influences and themes on the local area, the project area itself, is able to be provided. For example, historical themes within the region such as defence, may not apply to the district or local project area. The added value of considering the district themes assists in providing a predictive model for historical archaeology within the project area. The absence or inability to procure historical information to themes that affect the district, does not mean they are not represented in the archaeology of the project area. However, it confirms the potential for these themes to be present.

### 5.2.1. Historical overview

In 1813, surveyor George Evans was instructed to find a passage into the interior of NSW, and consequently became the first European to explore west of the Blue Mountains. In 1815, based on his previous explorations and knowledge of the region, Evans was assigned to act as a guide through country to Bathurst. In May and June of that same year, Evans led an expedition from Bathurst to the south, exploring the middle reaches of the Belubula River (Steel 1931, Weatherburn 1966). During this last expedition Evans' covered that territory known as Kings Plains, around the Belubula River and east of what would become the future town of Blayney (Steel 1931, Scobie 2010).

Governor Macquarie tried to slow the inevitable settlement of this area west of the Macquarie River, establishing lands defined as Church and School Estates. In 1832, with the discovery of Victoria Pass by Surveyor General Major Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell (1839), access from Sydney to Bathurst, the first settlement west of the Blue Mountains, was made easier. This, and the granting of land to the public in the same decade west of the Macquarie River, allowed for the speedy settlement by squatters on land in the Kings Plain area. The division of land was initially between the Estates Commissioners and the squatters, the source of conflict and social tensions in later years. A wealthy squatter class developed with a protestant, English background.

In the 1860s, amidst the significant social and economic changes to the Blayney district, bushranging was at its peak, Ben Hall and Frank Gardiner for example the major players. The gold rushes had brought wealth or the pursuit of wealth, and in some cases, this was not always legitimately undertaken. The main roads and networks between the gold towns in the region provided access points for the Australian outlaws to pursue their illicit activities.

Bushranging was, however, not solely inspired by the movement of gold around the district from the 1850s onwards. There had been a long history of former convicts or "convict bolters" in the colony – those who had managed to escape their imprisonment and indenture to live outside of settled areas beyond the reach of the law.

In 1843, the NSW Government Gazette (Issue No. 71 1843:1114) records the impounding of a horse "supposed to be ridden by Bushrangers, and has been running at King's Plains for the last six months". The presence of bushrangers at this time alludes to the convict history of the region. Transportation to NSW ceased in 1840 but it was some years before the system finally became redundant. The convict system had its origins in the region from 1815, but was largely restricted to that area between the Macquarie River and the Blue Mountains (Kass 2003:12).

With the introduction of the 1862 Land Acts, there was an impetus for pastoralists to secure their tenure by improving runs through the building of infrastructure such as homesteads, fencing, stockyards, sheds and

woolscours. Kass (2003:41) describes this as “the basis for acquiring land from the Crown as freehold as defence against selectors.”

The concept of Closer Settlement that underlays the Land Acts resulted in a breaking up of the large pastoral runs in the later part of the nineteenth century. The subsequent downsizing of landholdings meant that the raising and management of livestock became less viable and practicable for “squatters”, and wheat growing became an alternative, forming a “grazier” class with flexible production occurring instead.

## 5.2.2. Types of historical cultural heritage sites in the region

The types of historical heritage sites that occur in central western NSW are described in Sections 5.2.2.1 to 5.2.2.4.

### 5.2.2.1. Pastoral sites

Historical heritage sites in the farming regions of the southwest slopes mostly relate to the arrival of European graziers and associated industries from the second half of the nineteenth century. Old homesteads and associated structures such as work sheds, shearing sheds and labourers’ quarters are examples of historical heritage sites that may be encountered. Less conspicuous sites include survey markers, particularly those blazed on Eucalypt and Cypress Pine trees, which are also of historical interest.

### 5.2.2.2. Urban sites

Towns on the southwest slopes contain historically significant commercial, public and residential buildings from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Examples include municipal halls, churches, libraries, schools and courthouses. Parks, gardens and cemeteries including the monuments, grave markers and other structures they contain also have historical significance.

### 5.2.2.3. Mining and industrial sites

Historical industrial features are widespread across the region and include abandoned mining sites and sawmills. Such sites may contain old sheds and abandoned machinery including steam engines and boilers.

### 5.2.2.4. Transport sites

Small bridges made from River Red Gum timber or stone cobbles may occur in the region. Railway sites comprise stations and sidings, rail track, stabling yards and water towers and hydrants. Historical mileage markers and navigation markers may also be encountered.

## 5.2.3. Historical heritage themes

### 5.2.3.1. Pastoralism

The farming of livestock for purposes of producing meat for consumption, wool and hides has been undertaken within the Blayney district as a whole since the early nineteenth century. Despite the diversity of industry and other commercial endeavours such as tourism and mining in the district, sheep and cattle remain dominant industries today.

Governor Macquarie’s land settlement restrictions west of the Macquarie River slowed this occupation of land for pastoral activities until 1826, at which point Governor Darling redefined the Limits of Location and the entire Central Tableland was made available for private settlement. In most areas, sheep were the focus of pastoral activities (Kass 2003:40). Depicted on the parish map for Torrens in 1893 within Portion 29, is “Old Sheep Stn.”. It is marked with a building in the far west of portion, outside the project area.

This station was strategically placed at the intersection of the Wellington Valley Road with the Belubula River and clearly illustrates an early occupation of the land that worked within these initial pastoral networks. Bathurst and Wellington, originally government settlements and outposts in the interior, predate the growth and expansion that came with the gold rushes in the mid nineteenth century. Since fallen into disuse, the Wellington Valley Road was once a primary link for those early settlers with pastoral runs within the project area.



The earliest portions in the project area are not surprisingly centred around the more productive parcels of land along rivers and creeks, specifically the lower Portions 24, 25, 29 and 38 (Figure 6.1). These appear to have been taken between 1838 and 1840. Those portions off the river, and in the northern part of the project area are conditional purchases, and appear to date from 1860s onwards, in smaller acreage than the first squatters.

Robert Smith, possessing the lower portions from within the project area from as early as 1832, is mentioned in the newspapers as squatting on land around Kings Plains Creek, or Belubula Rivulet.

The earliest pastoralists in the district secured large runs on the best quality grasslands on river flats and valley slopes. In many cases the runs were simply occupied rather than officially leased or purchased. Squatters rarely formalised their occupation unless forced to do so by the threat that someone else would register a lease.

Around 1834, the colony's buoyant economy led to increasing interest in investment in the expanding wool industry resulting in a boom in pastoral development in the central west of NSW. Unclaimed areas of Crown Land attracted interest from new settlers forcing squatters who had once freely occupied Crown Land to quickly formalise by lease or purchase their claim on landholdings on which their stock was grazing (Jansen 1991:3).

Following the Robertson Land Acts of 1861 unoccupied, parcels of land from 40 to 320 acres (16 to 130 ha) could be selected on any remaining Crown Land. Often the only remaining portions were smaller holdings in timbered and comparatively marginal areas that were poorly watered.

Selectors were often people of limited financial resources seeking opportunities on the land. It was not uncommon for them to work on the large well-established properties in the district in order to finance the acquisition of their farms under the Conditional Purchase system and the necessary improvements (Jansen 1991:3).

A Conditional Purchase required owners to reside on their allotment and carry out improvements, such as building a house and clearing and fencing the land. Only then could the grant be formalised and a title issued. In many cases 20 to 30 years elapsed before a title was issued.

During that period, land might have been transferred a number of times due to the difficulties that selectors had in making regular payments or meeting conditions (Ferry 1988:118). Requirements were that a 25 % deposit was needed to secure the purchase with the balance due in three years; improvements be made to the value of £1 per acre; and the land had to be occupied by the selector for at least three years. Interest was charged if the balance was not made by the due date (Jansen 1991:4).

When smaller, less viable farms were offered for sale they were frequently absorbed into larger neighbouring estates which had access to reliable sources of water and owners with sufficient capital to increase their holdings. In some instances, successful neighbouring selectors purchased the blocks, therefore increasing the viability and profitability of their own holding.

In the northern part of the project area, there are portions of land that represent the attempt to forge smaller landholdings out of the large pastoral holdings in the second half of the nineteenth century. These portions, Lots 13, 14, 17, 18 and 72 Parish of Torrens and Lots 96 and 97 Parish of Vittoria, had conditional purchase dates ranging from 1864 to 1870. Notably, these selections are situated off major waterways, unlike their earlier predecessors who first took up pastoral runs in the area.

T. Higgins is named as the owner of Portion 13 in the parish map for Torrens (1884). Thomas Higgins is a name attached to a number of landholdings within the County of Bathurst, in and around the Parish of Torrens. If the same individual, and correctly assigned as the conditional purchaser for this portion in 1864, Higgins committed suicide in 1866 after a failed attempt to murder his brother-in-law in Bathurst. A telling statement of the attempted murder was given in the Wagga Wagga Express and Murrumbidgee District Advertiser (1866:4): "Mr. Higgins who was an old resident of the town, had for some few years been living at Vittoria [bordering King's Plains], Orange-road, but having fallen into some pecuniary difficulties had recently come to reside in Bathurst again, and had taken the public-house known as the Morning Star Inn, George-street."



It is possible the hardships faced by landholders attempting to make a living off the new smaller titles as created by the land acts, showed a very early effect on their financial, and mental, wellbeing.

These smaller landholdings were consolidated in the early part of the twentieth century. In the case of Portion 14, which had been in the possession of the Commonwealth Banking Company for some years, it was transferred to George Carrington Death, a farmer from Grenfell, in 1926.

In 1920, James Death, purchased the Kings Plains property of John McPhillamy, 2560 acres of freehold (The Bathurst Times 1920:2). This expansion by consuming a large freehold swathe of land, matches with these smaller landholdings which were his focus in the north of the project area. Death had been the lessee of the property since around 1880. These two names are synonymous with farming and pastoralism in the King's Plains district, with McPhillamy's pastoral holdings representing the largest example of this kind within the project area. Death took possession of the four other portions in this area at the same time, 13, 17, 18 and 72.

A similar pattern of transfer followed over subsequent decades, with the Marriott family and then the Wilde family, taking possession in what would be a consolidation of the portions in every case. The individual portion as a small selection was long redundant, and the attempts by twentieth century landholders to consolidate for practical purposes had become the norm.

The occupation of these title holders in the early twentieth century suggests a move towards a more diverse production base in the project area. "Farmers and graziers" is indicative of agricultural production, such as wheat or hay production, rather than a dependency on pastoralism, sheep and cattle.

Much later, another attempt to diversify and innovate came to the district and the region as a whole. In 1976, the sole title holder for all five small portions in the northern part of the project area was the Bathurst Orange Development Corporation (BODC). This body was a response to a general economic downturn in the region, the same downturn which was affecting other rural economies around Australia.

#### 5.2.3.2. Urban settlement

The continuing growth of Blayney and the district resulted in the Blayney Municipality being established in 1882, and Carcoar Municipal Council in 1879. In 1906 the Lyndhurst Shire was established, a precursor to Blayney Shire that incorporated all areas outside the previous municipalities. In 1937, Blayney and Carcoar were subsumed into Lyndhurst Shire, with Blayney separated into its own entity once again towards the end of the twentieth century, a position it presently holds ahead of any formalized amalgamations in the new millennium.

In the early 1970s, there was a move towards decentralisation of government to regional areas, from both State and Federal government. There was a synchronized push to establish and expand industry. This socio-political imperative directed the decision to establish Bathurst-Orange as the State's first pilot "growth centre" in 1972 and the Bathurst Orange Development Corporation (BODC) was inaugurated (Warrendine Court 2013). The BODC, which took in the local government areas of Blayney and Cabonne, was established to develop the area economically. This included raising new capital investment to attract a larger population to the area and to create new employment opportunities throughout the region. This brief involved land acquisition, management and disposal; property construction and management; financial management; and the promotion and marketing of the Bathurst-Orange area.

The purchase of the five portions in the northern part of the project area was part of the BODC function of land acquisition in the pursuit of developing projects that would attract more people to the region, and also provide new job opportunities. However, after more than \$49 million in investment in the region, it was only 10 years later that the program fell from favour and the BODC eventually became redundant, thus crippling the concept of a growth centre between Bathurst and Orange. In 1983 the NSW State government abolished the status of the Bathurst-Orange district as a targeted "growth area".

The five portions within the project area represent a small proportion of the extensive land acquisitions that occurred through the 1970s and early 1980s between Orange and Bathurst. The proximity of these portions to the

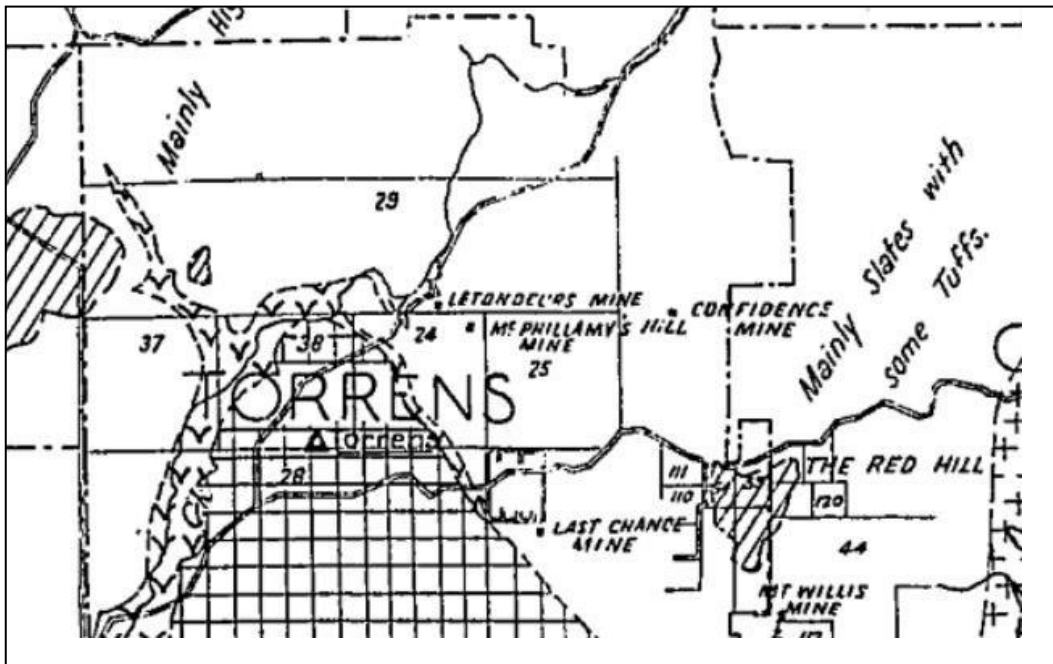
Vittoria area in the north is telling. The Vittoria area had been earmarked as the location for an inland city nestled between Bathurst and Orange, a bridging development between the two main hubs. This did not eventuate, and so evidence does not exist for this in the landscape, only in the official records (Warrendine Court 2013).

### 5.2.3.3. Mining and industry

The discovery of gold to the north at Ophir in 1851 would have a profound impact on the natural environment and bring significant changes to the social, political and economic environments of the Blayney district. The squatters were challenged by an emerging new middle class made up of shopkeepers, tradesmen and entrepreneurs as a result of the gold rushes, as well as the shortage of available labour to work their properties.

Gold fields were gazetted to the east of the project area, Kings Plains Goldfields, in the late 1850s. This mining occurred on Crown Land, and it wasn't until later in the nineteenth century that private land was opened up to gold mining leases within the Blayney Division under the Mining on Private Lands Act 1894.

In 1895, "Sherlock [Charles] and party" obtained 24oz of gold from a claim they had on McPhillamys Hill, Portion 24 within the project area (Evening News 1895:7) (Figure 5.1). This late nineteenth century foray into gold mining within the project area came on the back of the first stage of gold mining initiated by the 1850s rushes which were principally alluvial and on a small scale.



**Figure 5.1 Extract from Geological Map of the Blayney District, in Osborne's Annual Report Compilation for Blayney Division 1975**

In 1886, a report on the Kings Plains Goldfields stated: "On the north side of the Bathurst Road, 4 ½ miles from Blayney, gold has also been worked, some years ago, but on private property. This is near a creek which runs through an alluvial flat into the Belubula River".

In the late 1880s, McPhillamy's Hill Mine was leased by a Sydney company and encompassed 200 acres. Two deep shafts were sunk, but despite a major investment in this exercise, the company had poor returns. There was no pursuit of alluvial workings due to those having been overworked in the same area in the earlier years of the gold rushes. (Osborne 1975). When Sherlock begun his enterprise, he was not the first to do so, and was working on old diggings.

By the late 1890s, the press was calling it “a new rush” in the Kings Plains area in and around the claims made by Sherlock and others. By 1899, between 20 to 30 claims were reported to have been pegged out on McPhillamy’s land, and given the name “Sly Corner” (Albury Banner and Wodonga Express, 1899:29).

In 1903, Sampson and party took over the operations of the McPhillamy’s Hill Gold Mining Company and began constructing a Huntingdon Mill and pumping plant. Charles Sherlock was continuing to apply for gold mining leases up to at least 1918, with one being submitted to access the private lands on portion 29 which is situated within the project area (Lithgow Mercury 1918:3).

Letondeur’s mine is shown as being located on Portion 29, just north of McPhillamy’s Hill and on alluvial deposits which had been worked in the past (Figure 6.3). Four shafts were sunk by Letondeur in the early twentieth century, but “values as a whole appear to be low, although the prospector is stated to have obtained some rich patches” (Osborne 1975:35).

The success of these second stage gold mining exercises, reef as opposed to alluvial, appear to be minimal. Despite a positive take on proceedings by the press, inspectors were reporting a general decrease in gold returns from mines within the project area into the twentieth century.

Despite the early gold being cleaned out, this precious metal was the basis for most mining events within the district. However, the discovery and smelting of copper, along with the shipping of iron to Lithgow, created many employment opportunities towards the last decades of the nineteenth century.

Mining continued spasmodically in the district for over a century, but new large scale mining took place at the point when an economic downturn was affecting other industries within the region. Browns Creek and Junction Reefs, outside the project area, offered alternative employment to not just the local townspeople but for farmers who were struggling after the post-Second World War boom.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, there was an increase in primary processing, with the increase of flour mills and butter factories. Surrounding villages prospered with dairying being common farm practice close to the towns and villages of the district. Early in the twentieth century, the population peaked in the district, and the local economy was at its most productive. The sale in 1934 of “Dungeon Creek” owned by the Death family, five miles from Blayney, provides an insight into the nature of rural industry at this time in the project area:

“Highly suitable for Dairying, mixed farming and grazing, sound for sheep and clean wool growing, undulating to low hills, timbered with box apple tree and gum, little peppermint on ridges, 4 roomed house, stable, dairy, cow bails and yards, well-watered, about 100 acres cleared for cultivation” (National Advocate 1934:3)

There was seasonal work linked to orcharding, vegetable growing, mining, timber cutting, rabbit freezing and chaff cutting. This latter industry, primarily to feed the horses in in the Sydney market, suffered a blow by the growth of the motor vehicle.

The Depression saw an upturn in population with many city residents returning to rural areas in search of work or to subsist through the growing of vegetables, rabbit trapping, gold fossicking, and seasonal work. The Second World War resulted in a decrease in unemployment, but saw an increase in demand for labour as enlistments grew, and the demand for increased land productivity to meet the war effort.

The need for increased land productivity and meat processing was a result of demand that lasted into the 1950s. The Blayney Abattoir was reopened in 1957, but by the 1970s it was in dire straits as a result of the general slowing of economic growth. Farms downsized and the “hobby” farm movement gained momentum. There was also a diversification beyond sheep into cattle, goats, pigs, horse breeding and deer, which saw meagre returns as the markets were thin.

Revival of the district's fortunes took place through various injections of capital into a broader base of industry in to the new millennium. Tannery at Blayney Nestle pet food production, the Central Livestock Exchange, and emergence of viticulture.

#### 5.2.3.4. Transport

One of the earliest roads in the study is represented on early parish maps as the Wellington Valley Road, a mere dashed line that runs northwest to southeast across the lower portions. This early infrastructure connected the people settling in the Kings Plains area with Wellington, the second oldest settlement in NSW west of the Blue Mountains after Bathurst.

Its subsequent fall into disuse and removal from later parish maps, is indicative of the shift in socio- economic networks to other towns like nearby Blayney, which became a railway hub by the end of the nineteenth century.

Into the 1860s, governments catered to the rapid population growth by establishing infrastructure and services such as postal and telegraph facilities, and increased police. The easy gold had now been all found, and selectors were soon finding the small selections an unviable dream.

By the turn of the twentieth century, roads, water supply and town planning had not been progressing as the population and growth of the district. Efforts were made in the early decades of the twentieth century to improve the situation to this valuable infrastructure and to ensure the health and safety of the populace, and the economic viability of the district.

In 1902, W.H. Tom of Mylon, Vittoria, via Blayney, requested the construction of the Dungeon Road which runs from the southern portion of the project area into the northern (Figure 6.5). This infrastructure was surely a means also for property owners of capitalising on the railway junction at Blayney by creating a network of well built and maintained roads for access to markets (National Advocate 1902:2).

In 1928, the Mid Western Highway a portion of which forms the southern boundary of the project area, was gazetted as a state highway, thus confirming the growing importance of the motor vehicle in connecting the western reaches of the state to the metropolises of the east.

Blayney's central role to the region was established through becoming a major junction in late 1880s when the Great Western railway to Cowra was completed. This town and Millthorpe flourished as a result. The railway contributes to ensuring the economic survival of the district, particularly following a downturn after the 1970s, in the presence of the multi-modal terminal at Blayney which carries rail freight and container services from the region direct to Sydney.

#### 5.2.4. Previously recorded historical heritage listed items

There are no listed historical heritage items in the project area. A number of historical structures are listed on the Blayney Shire Local Environmental Plan (LEP) some km south of the project area. These include Lynfern, Iralea, Karella and Trendon Grange Homesteads, a woolshed, public school and the former workings of the "Last Chance" mine.

## 6. Cultural heritage field investigation

In accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales* (OEH 2011), *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b), *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice* (NSW Heritage Office 2006) and *NSW Heritage Manual* (NSW Heritage Office 1996) an archaeological design and survey methodology was prepared as a key component of the cultural heritage field assessment. Details of the archaeological design and survey methodology are presented in the following sections.

### 6.1. Cultural heritage site predictive models

#### 6.1.1. Aboriginal cultural heritage

Previous archaeological studies indicate that the most frequently recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage places in central western NSW are open occupation areas represented by scatters of stone artefacts and culturally modified trees (NSW OEH AHIMS site database). Burials, earthen features including mounds and hearths and stone features including stone quarries, ceremonial rings, axe-grinding grooves, rockshelters and rock art sites are also represented in the archaeological record.

The potential for encountering Aboriginal cultural heritage in the project area is mitigated to some extent by the moderate degree of previous disturbance. For example, the extent of tree clearance from past agricultural land use reduces the probability of encountering scarred and carved trees. Similarly, modification of the original land surface during past agricultural land use could have destroyed earthen features such as mounds and stone features such as arrangements and ceremonial rings, had they previously existed in this area. Stone artefacts, alternatively, are more likely to survive in the soil.

Based on past observations of archaeological site types and their distribution and landscape setting, the following predictive model of Aboriginal cultural heritage site locations for the activity can be proposed.

- **Trees scarred or carved by Aboriginal people** may occur wherever mature Eucalypt trees grow. However, given the extent of vegetation clearance the probability of encountering culturally modified trees is reduced.
- **Stone artefact scatters and isolated finds** of stone artefacts are possible over the entire project area. They are typically found within 200 m of water sources, so are most likely to be encountered on the margins of the Belubula River and other ephemeral streams in the project area. They are also possible around natural depressions such as ephemeral swamps.
- **Burial sites** are possible, but unlikely.
- **Earthen features** including **mounds, ovens** and **hearths, stone arrangements** and **ceremonial rings** are normally restricted to level ground, the former usually adjacent to water sources. They are possible near waterways in the project area, but their likelihood is lessened because previous land disturbance such as earthworks associated with quarrying and mining activities, grading roads and fence lines and ploughed cultivation during agricultural cropping is likely to have destroyed earthen and stone features, had these site types originally occurred in the project area.
- **Rockshelters** and **rock art sites** are not likely to occur, given the absence of suitable rock outcrops for in caves and overhangs in the project area. Bedrock suitable for **quarrying** by Aboriginal people may occur, so such outcrops in the project area were targeted for particular attention during the survey.

While predictive studies such as this can be expected to identify areas in which sites associated with economic or subsistence activities may be present, notably open habitation areas, other sites may fall outside such a predictive framework. For example, places associated with spiritual aspects of traditional Aboriginal society such as ceremony and dreaming sites are often located at topographically distinct or unique features, which cannot be identified from an examination of maps or other records. For this reason, it was essential that local Aboriginal communities be consulted so that sites of significance to them can be identified.

### 6.1.2. Historical cultural heritage

The following predictive modelling for historical archaeological resources and landscapes is based on the preliminary historical research for the project area and the historical themes which relate to it. These have been divided into low, medium and high potential.

Examples of the types of archaeological resources that might be expected under these themes are provided along with a brief statement. The potential is based on whether the historical themes are dominant, starting with the primary themes, followed by the secondary or interrelated themes under the dominant ones, and finally, the tertiary themes which are either underrepresented through the historical research, or represent entirely unrelated themes.

These final themes may have greater influence on the broader region, but not on the project area in question.

This predictive model is a preliminary undertaking that has not utilised field or survey results as part of either a sampling strategy or comprehensive study.

The historical research considered both primary and secondary sources. The primary research focused on such items as parish and county maps, pastoral maps, land titles records, mine records, and contemporary newspapers. The secondary sources included two thematic histories and cultural heritage studies related to the region and the district – central west division, and Blayney and Cabonne Shires.

Archaeological reports and publications that relate directly to the project area were unable to be identified. There was minimal evidence for such resources within the district of Blayney. It is envisaged that if they do exist, they constitute “grey literature” and access is limited for confidentiality.

As stated by Thorp (1990) in her predictive model of the Central Lowlands of the Hunter Valley, NSW:

“At best, an historical archaeologist may examine the documentary evidence for settlement patterns and determine the type of occupation which is likely to arise from the circumstances...it cannot be said that a similar pattern will apply elsewhere. For example, the Lower Hunter had a similar early history to the Upper Hunter but produced a completely different settlement pattern.”

Thorp concluded that the most accurate means of predicting archaeological potential is historical investigation within a specific study area, followed by survey. The researcher cannot assume that a regional investigation will provide the predictive model at a macro level.

#### 6.1.2.1. High Potential (Primary Historical Themes)

##### **Mining:**

Mining is of the most well represented themes in the project area. Possibility of mining evidence ranges from early stages of gold rushes of the mid-nineteenth century, through to later reef mining, and prospecting into twentieth century (Depression Era and onwards). Examples of feature types possible include mine, quarry, race, mining field or landscape, processing plant, mining equipment, mine shaft, sluice gate, mineral deposit, water race, miner’s accommodation and domestic refuse. The potential for mining and industrial archaeology in the south of the project area, centred around the Belubula River and the alluvial flats, and into the hills such as McPhillamy’s, is particularly high.



The environment is likely to be significantly altered and thus representing a cultural modification in the gold mining process.

**Agriculture:**

Diversification of production in the late nineteenth century and into the twentieth century is likely to make this theme significantly represented in the archaeological footprint across the whole project area, with possible predominance of twentieth century items. There appears to have been either little or no mining in the far northern portion of the project area. Consequently, there may be greater potential for evidence of this and pastoralism in this part. Examples of feature types possible include hay barn, wheat harvester, silo, dairy, rural landscape, farmstead, shelterbelt, silage pit, fencing, plough markings, shed, market garden, piggery and irrigation ditch.

**Utilities and transport:**

Evidence for early roads and tracks may have been compromised by modification to the landscape through nineteenth century gold mining activities. However, late nineteenth to early twentieth century roads represented in examples such as Dungeon Road.

With rivers and creeks running through the project area, there is high potential for structures required for stock or people crossings, culverts, dams and diversions.

Examples of feature types possible include road, track, highway, lane, carriage, dray, stock route, bridge, footpath, horse yard, coach stop, water pipeline, sewage tunnel, garbage dump, windmill, radio tower, bridge, culvert, weir, well, cess pit, reservoir, dam.

**Pastoralism:**

One of the oldest and ongoing themes represented in the project area, there is potential for pastoral evidence to be located across the project area as a whole. However, the impact of mining in particular areas, such as in the southern portion, may have significantly overwritten this footprint.

Examples of feature types possible include pastoral station, shearing shed, slaughter yard, homestead, labour accommodation, domestic refuse pastoral landscape, fencing, grassland, well, water trough, wool store, fences, survey mark, subdivision pattern, boundary hedge, stone wall, shelterbelt, river, rock engravings, shelters and habitation sites, cairn, survey mark, trig station.

Aerial imagery indicates that most of the project area landholdings retain in their boundaries the original footprint of land tenure through the decades. It is to be noted that the Torrens trig station is located on Mt Sturgeon in Portion 38 in the south of the project area.

**6.1.2.2. Medium Potential (Secondary Historical Themes)**

**Industry:**

There is moderate potential for examples of small industry to be located on the fringe of the towns of Blayney and Kings Plains, particularly in the southern portions. While the present historical research did not identify evidence for lime kilns, quarries etc. within the project area, they are known to be in the district. Examples of feature types possible include factory, workshop, depot, industrial machinery, timber mill, quarry, blacksmithy, foundry, kiln, smelter and tannery.

**Ethnic influences, Accommodation, Labour/Convicts, Domestic Life:**

The above four themes are to be treated as secondary themes to the primary themes listed previously. For example, they may all have moderate potential to be identified in archaeological resources pertaining to pastoralism – refuse from a homestead kitchen, a cottage for accommodating farming family, types of artefacts indicating ethnic influences, employee accommodation in a shearer's quarters etc. Ethnic influences: Examples include place or object that exhibits an identifiable ethnic background.



Examples of feature types possible include holiday house, hostel, bungalow, mansion, shack, cave, humpy, homestead, cottage, house site (archaeological), servant's quarters, shearing shed, kitchen, domestic artefact scatter, shed, arrangement of interior rooms, kitchen garden, pet grave, chicken coop and road camp.

#### 6.1.2.3. Low Potential (Tertiary Historical Themes, absent or unrelated to the project area).

Government and administration, Law and order, Migration, Fishing, Forestry, Defence, Exploration, Technology, Science, Health, Events, Persons, Birth and Death, Towns, suburbs and villages, Communication, Commerce, Education, Welfare, Creative endeavour, Religion, Social institutions and Sport.

## 6.2. Field methodology

### 6.2.1. Logistics

Archaeological field investigation of the project area was completed from 18 April-11 May 2017 by Navin Officer Heritage Consultants' project archaeologists Adrian Cressey, Julia Maskel and Elle Lillis and Aboriginal community representative Greg Ingram, Heritage Officer, Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council. Project archaeologist from Landsape Dr Matt Cupper and Aboriginal community representative Ian Douglas Sutherland, Heritage Officer, Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council, further inspected the project area on 31 October 2017, 25-27 September 2018 and 31 January 2019.

Conservation architect Christo Aitken, heritage consultant Patsy Moppett and historian Dr Ian Jack were engaged by Landsape to document one of the historical cultural heritage sites in the project area. This included a site inspection on 17 April 2019.

### 6.2.2. Survey methods

The proposed disturbance footprint of the project area was surveyed on foot by the Project Archaeologists and Aboriginal community representatives. The field teams examined the ground surface for any archaeological traces such as stone artefacts, axe-grinding grooves, hearths, hearthstones, shells, bones and mounds. All mature trees in the areas of proposed disturbance were inspected for scarring or carving by Aboriginal people.

Particular attention was paid to areas with high ground surface visibility such as along stock and vehicle tracks and in scalds, gullies and other eroded areas.

The team members walked abreast across the surveyed areas in a series of closely spaced transects. These were evenly distributed over the areas of proposed disturbance and approximately 10-50 m apart. Due to the general openness of the landscape, it was usually possible to identify likely site locations from at least 50 m and deviate from the transects to make closer inspections.

### 6.2.3. Access to survey areas and weather conditions

Access was available to all of the proposed disturbance footprint. Weather during the surveys was fine.

## 6.3. Cultural heritage site definition and recording

For this investigation, Aboriginal archaeological sites were defined as a concentration of stone artefacts. Stone artefacts that were not part of a concentration were recorded as isolated finds. When a site was located, the following variables were recorded:

*Site designation:* sites were designated with the geographic descriptor MGP followed by a numeric identifier.

*Site type:* site types recorded were stone artefact scatters and isolated finds of stone artefacts.

*Grid reference:* this information was obtained using a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS).

*Environmental setting*: this describes the sites' environmental context including such factors as landform, slope, vegetation and local hydrology.

*Aspect*: direction at which the site faces. Aspect is often thought to be a key determinant of site location.

*Site size*: refers to the dimensions over which artefacts are visible.

*Visibility*: a measurement of the conditions of ground surface visibility in the survey area. Ground surface visibility conditions will affect whether sites are detected and whether their full extent has been recorded.

*Site contents*: this is a description of the artefacts at the site. With open campsites the features recorded included raw material, artefact type, artefact dimensions, presence of retouch or use wear and any general comments considered relevant. It is important to realise that these artefact descriptions are only preliminary descriptions, as more detailed recording is considered to be more appropriate if a mitigation phase is undertaken for this or other regional projects.

*Site condition*: describes the condition of the site in terms of factors which may have disturbed it or which may have the potential to disturb.

*Management considerations*: this details the potential threat to the site specifically in terms of the planned development. In addition, specific ameliorative measures are recommended if warranted.

## 6.4. Survey Coverage Data

### 6.4.1. Conditions of Visibility

Conditions of ground surface visibility affect how many sites are located. Visibility may also skew the results of a survey. If, for example, conditions of ground surface visibility vary dramatically between different environments, then this would be reflected in the numbers of sites reported for each area. The area with the best visibility may be reported as having the most sites (because they are visible on the ground) while another area with less visibility but perhaps more sites would be reported as having very little occupation. It is important therefore to consider the nature of ground surface visibility as part of any archaeological investigation.

Conditions of ground surface visibility were typically around 5-60 % (**Table 6.1**). Grass and herbaceous plant growth were moderate, with areas of the ground surface exposed by erosion from scalding and gullying and stock and vehicular traffic.

### 6.4.2. Coverage analysis

Coverage analysis is a useful measurement to allow cultural resource managers to assess surveys from adjacent areas and it also allows some meaningful calculation of the actual sample size surveyed. The *actual* or *effective* area surveyed by a study depends on the conditions of ground surface visibility. Conditions of surface visibility are affected by vegetation cover, geomorphic processes such as sedimentation and erosion rates, and the abundance of natural rock that may obscure the remains of cultural activities.

Approximately 14 % of the surface area of the project area was effectively surveyed (Tables 6.1 and 6.2; Figure 6.2). This is considered to be a relatively high coverage and was a result of the intensive nature of the survey and the generally good conditions of surface visibility.

**Table 6.1 Survey Coverage Data**

Survey Unit	Landform	Survey Unit (m <sup>2</sup> )	Visibility (%)	Exposure (%)	Effective Coverage (m <sup>2</sup> )	Effective Coverage (%)
1	Flats	811,356	40	10	32,454	4
2	Stream Bank/Channel	548,520	80	20	87,763	16
3	Crest	400,502	70	10	28,035	7
4	Midslope	554,926	50	5	13,873	2.5
5	Midslope	823,534	70	10	57,647	7
6	Basal Slope	995,519	60	10	59,731	6
7	Flat	517,912	60	5	15,537	3
8	Basal Slope	1,261,415	70	5	44,150	3.5
9	Midslope	3,367,768	70	15	353,616	10.5
10	Crest	79,118	70	10	5,538	7
11	Crest	860,256	80	10	68,820	8
12	Drainage Line	32,387	70	10	2,267	7
13	Drainage Line	107,202	80	10	8,576	8
14	Basal Slope	1,221,034	80	10	97,683	8
15	Basal Slope	381,998	70	5	13,370	3.5
16	Drainage Line	123,279	70	10	8,630	7
17	Crest	580,657	70	10	40,646	7
18	Midslope	747,388	70	10	52,317	7
19	Crest	37,751	20	10	755	2
20	Basal Slope	106,066	70	20	14,849	14
21	Stream Bank/Channel	108,981	90	30	29,425	27
22	Midslope	25,263	40	30	3,032	12
23	Basal Slope	38,405	40	30	4,609	12
24	Flats	132,433	80	5	5,297	4
25	Basal Slope	125,142	80	5	5,006	4
26	Crest	7,533	30	5	113	1.5
27	Crest	152,166	80	5	6,087	4
28	Midslope	313,297	80	5	12,532	4
29	Drainage Line	115,369	80	10	9,230	8
30	Basal Slope	326,597	80	5	13,064	4
31	Crest	230,376	70	5	8,063	3.5
32	Midslope	2,343,715	70	10	164,060	7
33	Flat	178,173	80	5	7,127	4
34	Crest	919,527	70	15	96,550	10.5
35	Basal Slope	144,252	60	10	8,655	6
36	Drainage Line	7,827	70	10	548	7
37	Basal Slope	13,936	40	5	279	2
38	Stream Bank/Channel	245,566	70	10	17,190	7
39	Stream Bank/Channel	17,806	70	10	1,246	7
40	Midslope	1,069,000	80	60	513,120	48
41	Midslope	462,700	80	60	222,096	48
<b>Total</b>		<b>20,536,652</b>			<b>2,133,586</b>	<b>10</b>

**Table 6.2 Landform Summary – Sampled areas**

Landform	Landform area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Effectively surveyed (m <sup>2</sup> )	Effectively surveyed (%)	Number of Aboriginal sites
Crest	3,267,886	254,608	8	7
Midslope	9,707,591	1,392,293	14	14
Basal Slope	4,614,364	261,395	6	5
Flat	1,639,874	60,416	4	0
Drainage Line	386,064	29,250	8	2
Stream Bank/Channel	920,873	135,624	15	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,536,652</b>	<b>2,133,586</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>37</b>

## 6.5. Survey Results

### 6.5.1. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sites

Thirty-seven Aboriginal cultural heritage sites were newly identified during the current assessment. These comprise nineteen small scatters of stone artefacts (MGP-A1, MGP-A2, MGP-A4, MGP-A5, MGP-A7, MGP-A9 through MGP-A18, MGP-A24, MGP-A27, and MGP-A34 through MGP-36) and eighteen isolated finds of stone artefacts (MGP-A3, MGP-A6, MGP-A8, MGP-A11, MGP-A19 through MGP-A23, MGP-A25, MGP-A26, MGP-A28 through MGP-A33, and MGP-37).

There is one previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage site in the project area, a scatter of nine stone artefacts (KP-OS-02; AHIMS site number 44-2-0122). This is in the extreme southeast of the project area near the Mid-Western Highway and was identified by Kelton (2000a). The site could not be reidentified during the current assessment.

Descriptions of the newly identified Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are contained in Sections 6.5.1.1-6.5.1.37 and summarised in Table 6.3.

#### 6.5.1.1. AHIMS site number 44-2-0291 MGP-A1 artefact scatter

GDA94 Zone 55 713547 mE 6292737 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A1 is a scatter of three stone artefacts (Figure 6.4). These artefacts are eroding from a cut, situated directly downslope of an electrical power pole. The scatter comprises:

1. Tuff flaked piece 30x15x10 mm
2. Quartz flake 20x15x5 mm
3. Quartz flake 15x10x2mm

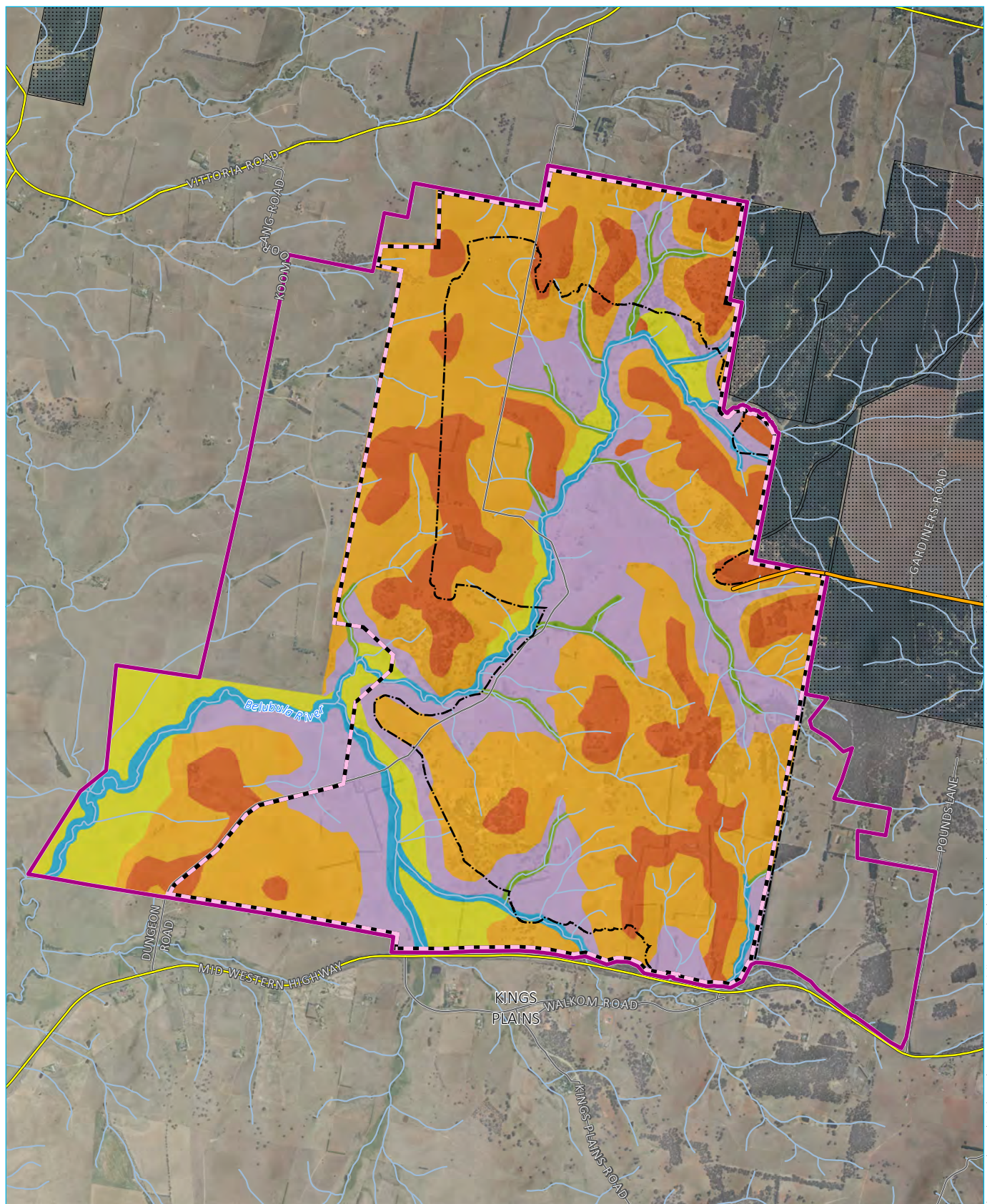
The site is in a saddle on a low gradient midslope with a northwest aspect, approximately 100 m south of Belubula River. The soil is light pale yellowy brown silty sand and gravel.

In the immediate area of the artefact scatter exposure incidence is 80 %, with 90 % visibility within this exposure. Impacts and disturbance in this area relate to clearing of the landscape, livestock impacts, some sheet erosion as well as excavation and infilling during electrical pole installation upslope of the scatter.

**Table 6.3**      **Aboriginal cultural heritage sites at the project area**

<b>AHIMS site number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location GDA94 mE (Zone 55)</b>	<b>Location GDA94 mN (Zone 55)</b>
44-2-0122	KP-OS-02	Artefact scatter	717122	6291015
44-2-0291	MGP-A1	Artefact scatter	713547	6292737
44-2-0292	MGP-A2	Artefact scatter	715664	6292045
44-2-0284	MGP-A3	Isolated find	715415	6291672
44-2-0285	MGP-A4	Artefact scatter	716606	6295516
44-2-0286	MGP-A5	Isolated find	717646	6294875
44-2-0287	MGP-A6	Isolated find	717576	6294932
44-2-0288	MGP-A7	Artefact scatter	717176	6295410
44-2-0289	MGP-A8	Isolated find	716949	6295604
44-2-0290	MGP-A9	Artefact scatter	717408	6294972
44-2-0293	MGP-A10	Artefact scatter	717496	6294939
44-2-0276	MGP-A11	Artefact scatter	717552	6294926
44-2-0277	MGP-A12	Artefact scatter	717673	6295167
44-2-0278	MGP-A13	Artefact scatter	717705	6295213
44-2-0281	MGP-A14	Artefact scatter	717481	6295232
44-2-0282	MGP-A15	Artefact scatter	717479	6295327
44-2-0283	MGP-A16	Artefact scatter	717525	6295541
44-2-0280	MGP-A17	Artefact scatter	717106	6295392
44-2-0279	MGP-A18	Artefact scatter	716760	6295774
44-2-0275	MGP-A19	Isolated find	717333	6295568
44-2-0272	MGP-A20	Isolated find	717329	6295589
44-2-0273	MGP-A21	Isolated find	716671	6294253
44-2-0274	MGP-A22	Isolated find	717391	6291096
44-2-0266	MGP-A23	Isolated find	717289	6291385
44-2-0267	MGP-A24	Artefact scatter	717504	6292141
44-2-0268	MGP-A25	Isolated find	717554	6292082
44-2-0269	MGP-A26	Isolated find	715351	6293688
44-2-0270	MGP-A27	Artefact scatter	714823	6293853
44-2-0271	MGP-A28	Isolated find	717575	6293689
44-2-0265	MGP-A29	Isolated find	715857	6294342
44-2-0260	MGP-A30	Isolated find	716087	6292981
44-2-0261	MGP-A31	Isolated find	717279	6293060
44-2-0262	MGP-A32	Isolated find	716398	6293319
44-2-0263	MGP-A33	Isolated find	717477	6293296
44-2-0264	MGP-A34	Artefact scatter	717683	6293109
44-2-0259	MGP-A35	Artefact scatter	716527	6293672
44-2-0300	MGP-A36	Artefact scatter	717463	6296297
44-2-0302	MGP-A37	Isolated find	715544	6296219





Source: EMM (2019); Regis Resources (2019); Survey Graphics (2019); DPE (2018); Navin Officer (2017); DFSI (2017); GA (2011)

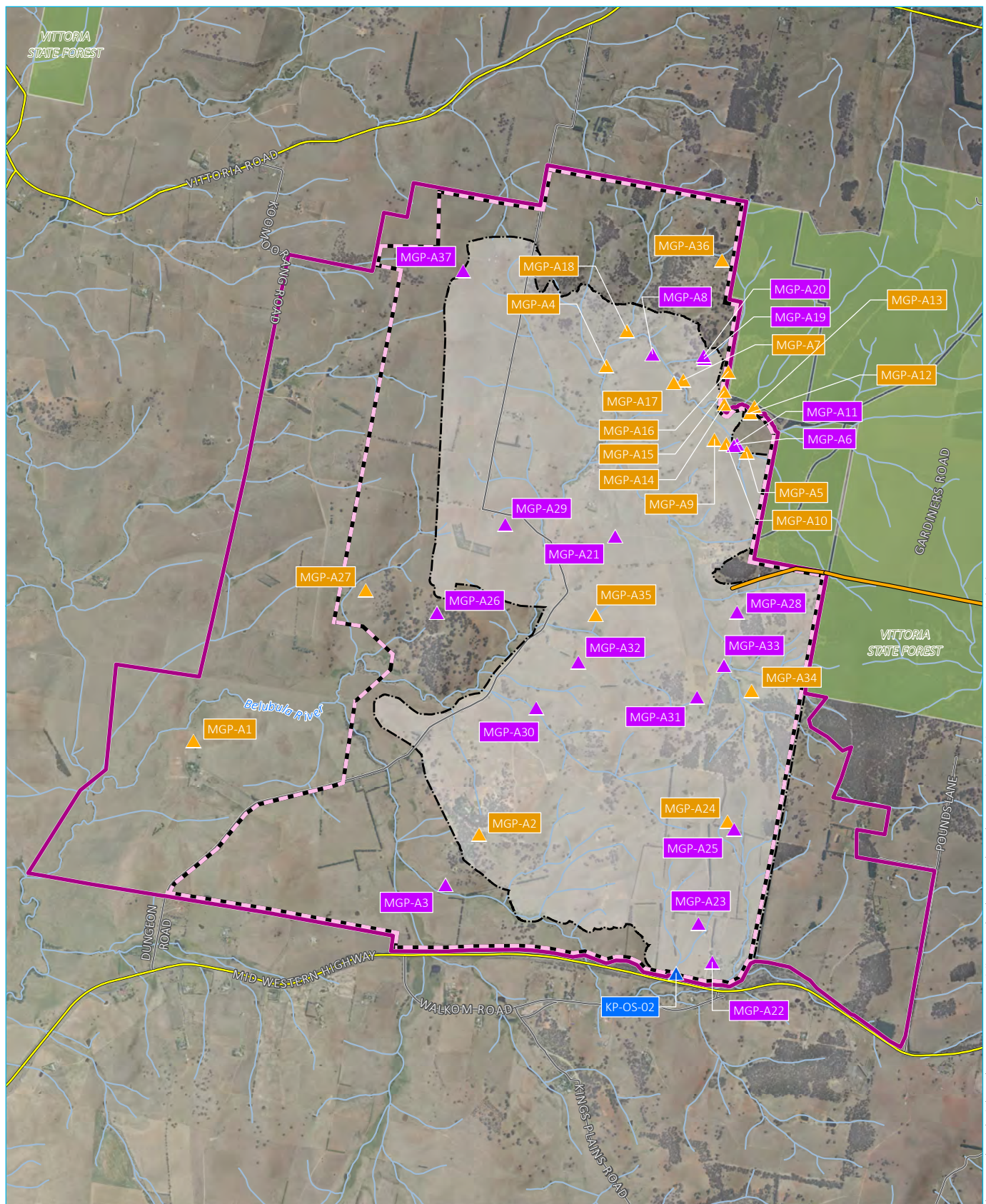
#### KEY

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| Project application area                    | Vittoria State Forest |
| Mine development project area (2,513.47ha)  | Landform              |
| Mining lease application area (1,812.99 ha) | Crest                 |
| Disturbance footprint                       | Midslope              |
| Pipeline corridor                           | Basal slope           |
| Existing environment                        | Flat                  |
| Main road                                   | Drainage line         |
| Local road                                  | Stream bank/channel   |
| Watercourse/drainage line                   |                       |

Survey units at the project area

McPhillamys Gold Project  
Cultural heritage assessment  
Figure 6.2





Source: EMM (2019); Regis Resources (2019); Survey Graphics (2019); DPE (2018); Landscape (2019); DFSI (2017); GA (2011)

## KEY

- Project application area
- Mine development project area (2,513.47 ha)
- Mining lease application area (1,812.99 ha)
- Disturbance footprint
- Pipeline corridor
- Existing environment
- Main road

- Local road
- Watercourse/drainage line
- State forest
- Aboriginal heritage site (Landscape, 2019)
  - Artefact scatter (19)
  - Isolated find (18)
- Previously recorded site
  - Open artefact site (1)

Aboriginal cultural heritage sites

McPhillamys Gold Project  
Cultural heritage assessment  
Figure 6.3

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**Figure 6.4 Artefacts at site MGP-A1**

#### 6.5.1.2. AHIMS site number 44-2-0292 MGP-A2 artefact scatter

GDA94 Zone 55 715664 mE 6292045 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A2 is a scatter of six stone artefacts (Figure 6.5). The site is in an erosion scald adjacent to and on a small vehicle access track, with the total scatter extent measuring 35 x 5 m. The scatter comprises the following artefacts:

1. Grey tuff, proximal portion of flake, measuring 30x30x5mm;
2. Grey tuff, with margin missing, measuring 30x10x5mm;
3. Grey tuff, distal portion of flake (conjoin with artefact below), measuring 30x10x5mm;
4. Grey tuff, proximal portion of flake (conjoin with artefact above), measuring 25x10x5mm;
5. Crystal quartz, flaked piece, measuring 5x5x2mm; and
6. Quartz, complete flake, measuring 20x20x2mm.

Topographically the site is in a midslope context, and is on a small crest with an open aspect, 450 m north of a tributary of the Belubula River. Vegetation is open woodland with a grassy understorey. The soil is a shallow light pale yellowy brown silty sand with gravel.

In the immediate area of the artefact scatter exposure incidence is 50 %, with 95 % visibility within this exposure. Existing impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, vehicle access, and resultant sheet erosion (Figure 6.6).



Figure 6.5 Sample of artefacts at MGP-A2



Figure 6.6 Site MGP-A2 facing south



#### 6.5.1.3. AHIMS site number 44-2-0262 MGP-A3 isolated find

GDA94 Zone 55 715415 mE 6291672 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A3 is an isolated find of the medial portion of a grey tuff flake, measuring 30x30x3 mm. The artefact is on a stock track adjacent to a fence line.

Topographically the site is on a low gradient midslope with a southwesterly aspect, approximately 60 m north of a tributary of the Belubula River (Figure 6.7). Vegetation at this location is open grazing pasture. The shallow soil is brown and light pale yellowy grey silty sand with gravel.

In the immediate area of the artefact scatter ground exposure incidence and visibility are both 60 %. Existing impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, and resultant sheet erosion.



Figure 6.7 Site MGP-A3 facing southeast



#### 6.5.1.4. AHIMS site number 44-2-0285 MGP-A4 artefact scatter

GDA94 Zone 55 716606 mE 6295516 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A4 is a scatter of two stone artefacts.

1. Grey tuff flake 50x20x5 mm.
2. Grey tuff flake 30x20x2 mm .

The site is on the banks of the Belubula River at a stock crossing, within a 1 m area. (Figure 6.8). Vegetation is grazing pasture with some isolated trees, and swamp grasses within the moderately incised river channel. The soil is light pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silt.

In the immediate area of the artefact scatter ground exposure incidence and visibility are both 80 %. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, sheet erosion, and some gully erosion.



Figure 6.8 Site MGP-A4 facing northwest

#### 6.5.1.5. AHIMS site number 44-2-0286 MGP-A5 artefact scatter

GDA94 Zone 55 717646 mE 6294875 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A5 is a scatter of four stone artefacts (Figure 6.9), over an area of 2x1 ms. The site was found in the banks of a heavily incised and eroded gully. The scatter comprises the following artefacts:

1. Grey tuff, proximal portion of flake, measuring 25x17x10 mm;
2. Grey tuff, proximal portion of flake, measuring 21x15x3 mm;
3. Grey tuff, core, measuring 44x30x15 mm; and
4. Grey tuff, proximal portion of flake, measuring 22x10x4 mm.

Topographically the site is within the stream bank of a tributary of the Belubula River. Vegetation is grazing pasture within a heavily incised creek channel. The soil is light pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silt.

In the immediate area of the artefact scatter ground exposure incidence is 90 %, with 70 % visibility within this exposure. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, sheet erosion, and gully erosion.



Figure 6.9 Artefact at MGP-A5



#### 6.5.1.6. AHIMS site number 44-2-0287 MGP-A6 isolated find

GDA94 Zone 55 717576 mE 6294932 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A6 is an isolated find of a complete quartz flake measuring 21x8x4mm. The artefact is on the bank of a heavily incised and eroded gully.

Topographically the site is within the stream bank of a tributary of the Belubula River. Vegetation is grazing pasture within a heavily incised creek channel. The soil is light pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silt.

In the immediate area of the artefact scatter ground exposure incidence and visibility are both 90 %. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, sheet erosion, and gully erosion (Figure 6.10).



Figure 6.10 Site MGP-A6 facing southeast

#### 6.5.1.7. AHIMS site number 44-2-0288 MGP-A7 artefact scatter

GDA94 Zone 55 717176 mE 6295410 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A7 is a scatter of six stone artefacts. The site is along the edges of a farm dam (Figure 6.11), with the total scatter extent measuring 50x40 m. The scatter comprises the following artefacts:

1. Grey tuff, complete flake, measuring 21x18x6 mm;
2. Grey tuff, proximal portion of flake, measuring 61x23x10 mm;
3. Grey tuff, flaked piece, measuring 45x41x16 mm;
4. Grey tuff, flaked piece, measuring 45x34x17 mm;
5. Grey tuff, complete flake, measuring 100x80x25 mm; and
6. Quartz, core, measuring 44x22x33 mm.

Topographically this site is situated on the banks of a farm dam, which has been constructed within the stream channel of a tributary of the Belubula River. Vegetation is thick wetland tussock grasses. The soil is light pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silt. Ground exposure incidence is 90 %, with 80 % visibility within this exposure. Existing impacts and disturbances relate to dam construction, clearing, livestock, and sheet erosion.



**Figure 6.11 Site MGP-A7 facing northwest**

#### 6.5.1.8. AHIMS site number 44-2-0289 MGP-A8 isolated find

GDA94 Zone 55 716949 mE 6295604 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A8 is an isolated find of the proximal portion of a black tuff flake measuring 45x30x12 mm. The artefact is on a stock track adjacent to a fence line (Figure 6.12).



Topographically the site is on a low gradient stream bank of the Belubula River, and has a northeasterly aspect. Vegetation at this location is open grazing pasture with some isolated trees. The soil is brown and light pale yellowy grey silty sand with gravel.

In the immediate area of the artefact scatter exposure incidence is 95 %, with 90 % visibility within this exposure. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, and resultant sheet erosion.



**Figure 6.12 Site MGP-A8 facing northwest**

#### 6.5.1.9. AHIMS site number 44-2-0290 MGP-A9 Artefact scatter

GDA94 Zone 55 717408 mE 6294972 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A9 is an open scatter of five stone artefacts (Figure 6.17). These artefacts are in an erosion scour at the termination of a fence line (Figure 6.18). The scatter comprises the following artefacts:

1. Grey tuff, medial portion of flake, measuring 18x12x9 mm;
2. Grey tuff, complete flake, measuring 16x11x2 mm;
3. Grey tuff, complete flake, measuring 21x16x3 mm;
4. Grey tuff, backed blade, measuring 35x12x6 mm; and
5. Grey tuff, proximal portion of flake, measuring 22x11x3 mm.

Topographically, the site is on a low-moderate gradient mid-slope with a northeasterly aspect, and is 70 m southwest of a tributary of the Belubula River. The soil is light pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silt.

In the immediate area of the artefact scatter exposure incidence is 95 %, with 80 % visibility within this exposure. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, and resultant sheet erosion.



#### 6.5.1.10. AHIMS site number 44-2-0293 MGP-A10 Artefact scatter

GDA94 Zone 55 717496 mE 6294939 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A10 is a scatter of three artefacts (Figure 6.13). They are eroding from a small scald and associated gully erosion. The scatter comprises the following artefacts:

1. Grey tuff retouched flake 48x47x20 mm;
2. Quartz core 40x32x28 mm; and
3. Crystal quartz flaked piece measuring 19x12x2 mm.

Topographically the site is on low gradient basal slopes and valley flats with a northeasterly to open aspect, 45 m southwest of a tributary of the Belubula Creek. The soil is light pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silt.

In the immediate area of the artefact scatter exposure incidence is 20 %, with 60 % visibility within this exposure. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, and resultant sheet and gully erosion (Figure 6.14).



Figure 6.13 Artefact at site MGP-A10



**Figure 6.14 Site MGP-A10 facing southwest**

#### 6.5.1.11. AHIMS site number 44-2-0276 MGP-A11 isolated find

GDA94 Zone 55 717552 mE 6294926 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A11 is an isolated find of a grey tuff flake measuring 30x18x4 mm. The artefact is on a stock track exposure on top of an artificial swale bank (Figure 6.15).

Topographically the site is on valley flats and stream banks with an open aspect, 10-15 m southwest of a tributary of the Belubula Creek. Soils are shallow light pale yellowy grey gritty and gravelly silts. Exposure incidence and visibility are both 60 %. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to de-vegetation, livestock, sheet and gully erosion, as well as artificial mounding relating to swale construction for surface water runoff management.



**Figure 6.15 Site MGP-A11 facing east**

#### 6.5.1.12. AHIMS site number 44-2-0277 MGP-A12 Artefact scatter

GDA94 Zone 55 717673 mE 6295167 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A12 is a scatter of two artefacts exposed on a stock track. The scatter consists of:

1. Grey tuff complete flake 29x19x4 mm; and
2. Grey tuff flaked piece 30x15x11 mm.

Topographically the site is on a broad, flat, grassed spur-crest, with an open aspect flanked by two drainage lines. The closest waterway is the Belubula River 20 m to the north. The other drainage line is a tributary to the Belubula River located approximately 200 m southwest of the site. Soils are shallow light pale yellowy grey gritty and gravelly silts.

Exposure incidence is 70 %, with 80 % visibility within this exposure. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, and resultant sheet erosion.

#### 6.5.1.13. AHIMS site number 44-2-0278 MGP-A13 Artefact scatter

GDA94 Zone 55 717705 mE 6295213 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A13 is a scatter of two stone artefacts. The site is eroding from a spear drain over a length of 15 m. The scatter consists of:

1. Grey tuff flake, medial portion 12x11x2 mm; and
2. Quartz flake, complete 37x34x8 mm.

Topographically the site is on a level stream bank of the Belubula River and has an open aspect (Figure 6.16). Vegetation is thick grass with sparse regrowth eucalypts. The soil is light pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silt.

In the immediate area of the artefact scatter ground exposure incidence is 30 %, with 70 % visibility within this exposure. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, spear drain construction, sheet erosion, and gully erosion. A vehicle track for access into the adjacent state forest is located immediately to the north of this site.



Figure 6.16 Site MGP-A13 facing south



#### 6.5.1.14. AHIMS site number 44-2-0281 MGP-A14 Artefact scatter

GDA94 Zone 55 717481 mE 6295232 mN

This site is a surface artefact scatter of over ten artefacts (Figure 6.17), in an erosion scald measuring 5x5 m. The following list is a sample of the artefacts present at this site:

1. Buff chert, complete flake, measuring 25x18x6 mm;
2. Buff chert, complete flake, measuring 20x6x2 mm;
3. Grey tuff, medial portion of flake, measuring 25x15x3 mm;
4. Buff chert, proximal portion of flake, measuring 21x12x1 mm;
5. Buff chert, medial portion of flake, measuring 15x11x12 mm;
6. Buff chert, medial portion of flake, measuring 23x16x5 mm;
7. Buff chert, distal portion of backed flake, measuring 16x10x5 mm;
8. Buff chert, proximal portion of flake, measuring 13x9x3 mm;
9. Crystal quartz, complete flake, measuring 15x9x2 mm; and
10. Grey tuff, proximal portion of flake, measuring 36x17x11 mm.

Topographically the site is on low gradient basal slopes of a broad spurline, which grades into flat stream banks directly adjacent to the Belubula River. Soils are shallow light pale yellowy grey gritty and gravelly silts.

Exposure incidence is 30 %, with 80 % visibility within this exposure. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, and resultant sheet erosion (Figure 6.18).



Figure 6.17 Artefact at site MGP-A14



**Figure 6.18 Site MGP-A14 facing west**

#### 6.5.1.15. AHIMS site number 44-2-0282 MGP-A15 artefact scatter

GDA94 Zone 55 717479 mE 6295327 mN

MGP-A15 is a scatter of five stone artefacts (Figure 6.19), over an area of 45x10 m. The site is in a broad area of sheet erosion on low-moderate gradient midslopes. The scatter consisted of the following artefacts:

1. Black/dark grey tuff, complete flake, measuring 42x36x17 mm;
2. Black/dark grey tuff, complete flake, measuring 46x36x10 mm;
3. Pinky white silcrete, complete flake, measuring 20x17x3 mm;
4. Quartz, proximal portion of flake, measuring 38x30x13 mm; and
5. Grey tuff, complete flake, measuring 21x12x2 mm.

As mentioned above, topographically the site is situated on low-moderate gradient midslopes and basal slopes of a broad low spurline (Figure 6.20), and is located 80-100 m from the Belubula River. Vegetation is grazing pasture. The soil is light pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silt.

In the immediate area of the artefact scatter ground exposure incidence is 30 %, with 60 % visibility within this exposure. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, and sheet erosion.





Figure 6.19 Artefacts at site MGP-A15



Figure 6.20 Site A15 facing north

#### 6.5.1.16. AHIMS site number 44-2-0283 MGP-A16 artefact scatter

GDA94 Zone 55 717525 mE 6295541 mN to 717509 mE 6295473 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A16 is a scatter of five stone artefacts, over an area of 100x15 m. The site is in a broad area of sheet erosion on low-moderate gradient midslopes and spur crest (Figure 6.21). The scatter consists of the following artefacts:

1. Dark grey volcanic, distal portion of flake, measuring 17x17x3mm;
2. Quartz, complete flake, measuring 20x14x10mm;
3. Quartz, backed blade, measuring 28x10x4mm;
4. Quartz, medial portion of flake, measuring 29x23x26mm; and
5. Grey chert, proximal portion of retouched flake, measuring 19x18x7mm.

Topographically the site is on low-moderate gradient midslopes and crest of a broad low spurline, and is located approximately 160 m from a tributary of the Belubula River. Vegetation is grazing pasture. The soil is light pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silt.

In the immediate area of the artefact scatter ground exposure incidence is 15 %, with 80 % visibility within this exposure. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, and sheet erosion (Figure 6.26).



**Figure 6.21 Site MGP-A16 facing south**

#### 6.5.1.17. AHIMS site number 44-2-0280 MGP-A17 artefact scatter

GDA94 Zone 55 717106 mE 6295392 mN

This site is an open artefact scatter of four artefacts. They are on a small stock track over a distance of 45 m. The scatter consists of the following artefacts:

1. Grey volcanic, complete flake, measuring 17x18x4 mm;
2. Grey tuff, distal portion of flake, measuring 19x32x4 mm;
3. Grey tuff, distal portion of flake (conjoin), measuring 26x15x8 mm; and
4. Grey tuff, proximal portion of retouched flake (conjoin), measuring 45x36x12 mm.

Topographically the site is on the crest, shoulder, and midslopes of a broad, low to moderate gradient spurline. It is an open site with a northerly aspect along the midslopes. The site is approximately 20 m from the edge of a farm dam that is positioned within the natural alignment of Belubula River. Soils are shallow light pale yellowy grey gritty and gravelly silts.

Ground exposure incidence along the track is 80 %, with 70 % visibility within these exposures. Existing impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, and resultant sheet erosion.

#### 6.5.1.18. AHIMS site number 44-2-0279 MGP-A18 artefact scatter

GDA94 Zone 55 716760 mE 6295774 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A18 is a scatter of four artefacts. They are along the edge of a drainage swale within a 2x1 m area. The scatter consists of the following artefacts:

1. White quartz, medial portion of flake, measuring 22x20x6 mm;
2. Dark grey chert, complete flake, measuring 20x19x4 mm;
3. White quartz, complete flake, measuring 26x18x10 mm; and
4. Dark grey chert, flaked piece, measuring 22x10x9 mm.

Topographically the site is on basal slopes and valley flats, directly adjacent to the confluence of a small tributary with the Belubula River. Soils are shallow light pale yellowy grey gritty and gravelly silts.

Ground exposure incidence is 10 %, with 40 % visibility within these exposures. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, and resultant sheet erosion. Earthworks relating to swale and nearby dam construction have further altered the natural microtopography of the area, although there are still many locations that seem to follow natural breaks of slope.

#### 6.5.1.19. AHIMS site number 44-2-0275 MGP-A19 isolated find

GDA94 Zone 55 717333 mE 6295568 mN

This site is an isolated find (Figure 6.22), eroding from a heavily eroded and incised creekline (Figure 6.23), flowing into the Belubula River. The artefact is a dark grey chert complete flake, measuring 28x25x8 mm.

Topographically the site is high in a stream bank, which is subject to considerable gully erosion. The surface of the stream bank is flat, and open in aspect. Vegetation is a small riparian zone of mature eucalypts, transitioning to grassland.

Ground exposure incidence on the inside of the drainage line is 60 %, with 70 % visibility within these exposures. Ground exposure incidence is considerably less on the flat ground surface above averaging 20 %, with visibility of 40 % within these exposures. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to de-vegetation, livestock, sheet, and gully erosion.





Figure 6.22 Artefact at site MGP-A19



Figure 6.23 Site MGP-A19 facing south

#### 6.5.1.20. AHIMS site number 44-2-0272 MGP-A20 isolated find

GDA94 Zone 55 717329 mE 6295589 mN

This site is an isolated find (Figure 6.24) eroding from a heavily eroded creekline flowing into the Belubula River. The artefact is a crystal quartz flaked piece measuring 33x17x10 mm.

Topographically the site is high in a stream bank, which is subject to considerable disturbance due to cattle crossing at this location. The surface of the stream bank is relatively flat over an area of 5 m rising to moderate to steep gradient basal slopes and midslopes. Vegetation is a riparian zone of mature eucalypts, transitioning to grassland amongst isolated trees.

Ground exposure incidence is 20 %, with 40 % visibility within these exposures. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to livestock, sheet erosion, and gully erosion.



**Figure 6.24 Artefact at site MGP-A20**

#### 6.5.1.21. AHIMS site number 44-2-0273 MGP-A21 isolated find

GDA94 Zone 55 716671 mE 6294253 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A21 is an isolated find of a grey tuff core with 50 % pebble cortex measuring 11x11x4 centimetres. The artefact is on the surface of a stock track (Figure 6.25).

Topographically the site is on the low gradient midslopes of a broad spurline with a northeasterly aspect. The upper reaches of a tributary of the Belubula River is approximately 360 ms to the north. Vegetation is open grazing pasture. Soils are shallow pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silts.

Ground exposure incidence is 10 %, with 30 % visibility within these exposures. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing and livestock. Soil depth is unknown, but estimated to range between 20 and 40 cm.





**Figure 6.25 Site MGP-A21 facing west (artefact in foreground)**

#### 6.5.1.22. AHIMS site number 44-2-0274 MGP-A22 isolated find

GDA94 Zone 55 717391 mE 6291096 mN

This site is an isolated find, in an erosion scald adjacent to a fence line. The artefact is the proximal portion of a grey tuff flake measuring 25x14x3 mm

Topographically the site is on the shoulder of a low gradient spur crest and some 170 m from the nearest drainage line. The soil is light pale yellowy grey gravelly silt.

Ground exposure incidence is 60 %, with 50 % visibility within these exposures. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, vehicle access, and sheet erosion.

#### 6.5.1.23. AHIMS site number 44-2-0266 MGP-A23 isolated find

GDA94 Zone 55 717289 mE 6291385 mN

This site is an isolated find (Figure 6.26), and is located on a stock track adjacent to a fence line. The artefact is a complete quartz flake measuring 32x20x8 mm.

Topographically the site is situated on a moderate gradient midslope with a southerly aspect. The site is about 200 m from the nearest ephemeral drainage line or creek. The soil is a grey brown humic silt with sparse gravel.

Ground exposure incidence is 60 %, with 90 % visibility within these exposures. Impacts and disturbances consist of clearing, heavy livestock trampling, and some sheet erosion (Figure 6.27).





Figure 6.26 Artefact at site MGP-A23



Figure 6.27 Site MGP-A23 facing south

#### 6.5.1.24. AHIMS site number 44-2-0267 MGP-A24 artefact scatter

GDA94 Zone 55 717504 mE 6292141 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A24 is a scatter of three stone artefacts. They are eroding from a stock track over two metres. The scatter consists of:

1. Grey tuff flake, proximal portion 19x13x4 mm;
2. Grey tuff flake, proximal portion 21x14x6 mm; and
3. Grey tuff flake, medial portion 17x15x2 mm.

Topographically the site is on a low gradient ridge crest with a southeasterly aspect. The closest ephemeral drainage line is over 100 m away, and permanent water sources at least double this distance, as the site has a high elevation within the catchment. The soil is pale yellowy grey silty sand with gravel .

Ground exposure incidence is 30 %, with 40 % visibility within this exposure. Existing impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, and resultant sheet erosion (Figure 6.28).



**Figure 6.28 Site MGP-A24 facing east**

#### 6.5.1.25. AHIMS site number 44-2-0268 MGP-A25 isolated find

GDA94 Zone 55 717554 mE 6292082 mN

This site is an isolated find, located in an area of erosion related to stock grazing. The artefact is a complete quartz flake measuring 40x36x15 mm.

Topographically the site is on a moderate gradient shoulder of a spur crest, with southeasterly aspect. The closest ephemeral drainage line is over 100 m away, and permanent water sources at least double this distance, as the site has a high elevation within the catchment. The soil is pale yellowy grey silty sand with gravel.



Ground exposure incidence is 90 %, with 80 % visibility within this exposure. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, and resultant sheet erosion.

#### 6.5.1.26. AHIMS site number 44-2-0269 MGP-A26 isolated find

GDA94 Zone 55 715351 mE 6293688 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A26 is an isolated find of a complete grey tuff flake measuring 20x14x7 mm. The artefact is in a small erosion scald (Figure 6.29).

Topographically the site is situated on crest of a high knoll, locally known as Bushrangers Hill. The site is over 400 m from any fresh water tributaries, as it is located high in an upper catchment context. Vegetation is grazing pasture underlying open eucalypt forest. The soil is brown silt with gravel.

Ground exposure incidence is 15 %, with 10 % visibility within this exposure. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, and resultant sheet erosion. There may also have been a geotechnical test pit in this location, which would explain the heavy incidence of shale gravels.



**Figure 6.29 Site MGP-A26 facing northeast**

#### 6.5.1.27. AHIMS site number 44-2-0270 MGP-A27 artefact scatter

GDA94 Zone 55 714823 mE 6293853 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A27 is a scatter of three stone artefacts. These artefacts are eroding from vehicle tracks on steep gradient midslopes. The scatter comprises:

1. Grey chert flake proximal portion 10x8x5 mm;
2. Quartz flake proximal portion 14x14x4 mm; and
3. Grey tuff flake, complete 24x15x7 mm.

Topographically the site is on the steep gradient midslopes of a spurline, and has a southwesterly aspect. The closest ephemeral drainage line is 80 m away. Vegetation grazing pasture. The soil is light pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silt.

In the immediate area of the artefact scatter exposure incidence is 30 %, with 70 % visibility within this exposure. Existing impacts and disturbance in this area relate to clearing, livestock, vehicle access, and rill erosion in wheel ruts.

#### 6.5.1.28. AHIMS site number 44-2-0271 MGP-A28 isolated find

GDA94 Zone 55 717575 mE 6293689 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A28 is an isolated find of a complete cream coloured fine grained sedimentary flake measuring 24x24x8 mm (Figure 6.30). The artefact is on a stock track, adjacent to a fence line (Figure 6.31).

Topographically the site is on the basal slopes of a flat/low gradient broad spurline with an open aspect. The upper reaches of a tributary of the Belubula River is approximately 130 m to the north and is likely highly ephemeral. Vegetation is open grazing pasture. Soils are shallow pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silts.

Ground exposure incidence is 70 %, with 80 % visibility within these exposures. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, vehicle access, and sheet erosion.



Figure 6.30 Artefact at site MGP-A28





**Figure 6.31 Site MGP-A28 facing north**

**6.5.1.29. AHIMS site number 44-2-0265 MGP-A29 isolated find**

GDA94 Zone 55 715857 mE 6294342 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A29 is an isolated find of a black chert core measuring 54x47x30 mms (Figure 6.32). The artefact is on a stock track in an upper catchment context.

Topographically this site is on moderate to steep gradient midslopes with a northwesterly aspect. The nearest freshwater is the Belubula River, located 250 m to the east of this site. The soil is light pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silt.

Exposure incidence is 70 %, with 50 % visibility within this exposure. Existing impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, and resultant sheet erosion. Soil depth is unknown, but likely shallow.

Given the position of this site within the landscape and the distance from the nearest freshwater tributary, this area is assessed to have low potential for subsurface archaeological deposits.





**Figure 6.32 Artefact at site MGP-A29**

#### 6.5.1.30. AHIMS site number 44-2-0262 MGP-A30 isolated find

GDA94 Zone 55 716087 mE 6292981 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A30 is an isolated find of the proximal portion of a quartz flake measuring 25x18x6 mm. The artefact eroding from a drainage swale.

Topographically the site is on a moderate gradient midslope of a drainage line, adjacent to an ephemeral tributary of the Belubula River. This landform has a southwesterly aspect. Vegetation is open grazing pasture. Soils are shallow pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silts. Quartz outcrops adjacent to artefact.

Ground exposure incidence is 15 %, with 20 % visibility within this exposure. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, drainage swale construction, and sheet erosion.

#### 6.5.1.31. AHIMS site number 44-2-0261 MGP-A31 isolated find

GDA94 Zone 55 717279 mE 6293060 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A31 is an isolated find of a complete quartz flake measuring 40x17x9 mm (Figure 6.33). The artefact is on the edge of a fence line in ground that had been recently sown with grass seed (Figure 6.34).

Topographically the site is on the flat crest of a broad spurline, and has an open aspect. The closest ephemeral drainage line is approximately 200 m away. Vegetation is open grazing pasture. Soils are shallow pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silts.

Ground exposure incidence is 90 %, with 60 % visibility within this exposure. Existing impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, tilling of soil, and sheet erosion.



Figure 6.33 Artefact at site MGP-A31



Figure 6.34 Site MGP-A31 facing north



#### 6.5.1.32. AHIMS site number 44-2-0262 MGP-A32 isolated find

GDA94 Zone 55 716398 mE 6293319 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A32 is an isolated find consisting a complete quartz flake measuring 20x18x2 mm (Figure 6.35). The artefact was on the surface of a vehicle access track (Figure 6.36).

Topographically the site is on the moderate gradient midslope of a broad spurline with a westerly aspect. The closest ephemeral drainage line is approximately 200 m away. Vegetation is open grazing pasture. Soils are shallow pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silts.

Ground exposure incidence is 70 %, with 90 % visibility within this exposure. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, vehicle access, and sheet erosion.



Figure 6.35 Artefact at site MGP-A32



**Figure 6.36 Site MGP-A32 facing north**

#### 6.5.1.33. AHIMS site number 44-2-0263 MGP-A33 isolated find

GDA94 Zone 55 717477 mE 6293296 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A33 is an isolated find consisting a grey tuff flake with a missing margin measuring 20x18x2 mm. The artefact was on the surface of a vehicle access track.

Topographically the site is on the low gradient midslope of a small terminal spurline with an easterly aspect. The upper reaches of a tributary of the Belubula River is approximately 40 m away and is likely highly ephemeral. Vegetation at this location is open grazing pasture. Soils are shallow pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silts.

Ground exposure incidence is 40 %, with 30 % visibility within this exposure. Existing impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, vehicle access, and sheet erosion.

#### 6.5.1.34. AHIMS site number 44-2-0264 MGP-A34 artefact scatter

GDA94 Zone 55 717683 mE 6293109 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A34 is an artefact scatter consisting of:

1. Quartz flake, complete 18x15x5 mm; and
2. Grey tuff flaked piece 32x16x8 mm.

The artefacts are in a large scald (Figure 6.37).

Topographically the site is on the low gradient basal slopes of a broad spurline with a northerly aspect. The upper reaches of a tributary of the Belubula River is approximately 90 m away and is likely highly ephemeral. Vegetation is open grazing pasture. Soils are shallow pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silts.



Ground exposure incidence is 90 %, with 90 % visibility within this exposure. Existing impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, and sheet erosion.



**Figure 6.37 Site MGP-A34 facing south**

#### 6.5.1.35. AHIMS site number 44-2-0259 MGP-A35 artefact scatter

GDA94 Zone 55 716527 mE 6293672 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A35 is an artefact scatter consisting of:

1. Grey tuff flake, proximal portion, a missing margin 36x25x10 mm; and
2. Quartz flake, complete 32x16x8 mm.

The artefacts are on the edge of a farm dam.

The dam has been constructed within a small drainage, in what was originally a low to moderate gradient midslope context. A tributary of the Belubula River is 130 m to the south of this site. Vegetation at this is open grazing pasture. Soils are shallow pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silts.

Ground exposure incidence is 90 %, with 95 % visibility within this exposure. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, dam construction, and sheet erosion.

#### 6.5.1.36. AHIMS site number 44-2-0300 MGP-A36 artefact scatter

GDA94 Zone 55 717463 mE 6296297 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A36 is an artefact scatter comprising:

1. Grey tuff flake, 32x28x4 mm;
2. Grey tuff flake, 30x24x6 mm;

3. Grey tuff flaked piece, 38x32x12 mm;
4. Grey tuff flake, 20x19x5 mm;
5. Quartz angular fragment, 31x10x9 mm;
6. Quartz flaked piece, 18x16x3 mm; and
7. Quartz flaked piece, 19x17x4 mm.

The artefacts are scattered over a 10x10 m scalded area on the southern flank of a small stream course (Figures 6.38 and 6.39). Some isolated eucalypt trees are scattered with the largely cleared grazing paddock. Soils are shallow pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silts.



Figure 6.38 Artefacts at Site MGP-A36





**Figure 6.39 Site MGP-A36 facing south**

**6.5.1.37. AHIMS site number 44-2-0302 MGP-A37 isolated find**

GDA94 Zone 55 715544 mE 6296219 mN

Aboriginal site MGP-A37 is an isolated find of a grey tuff core measuring 70x62x32 mm (Figure 6.40). The artefact was on the surface of a stock track (Figure 6.58).

Topographically the site is on the moderate gradient midslope of a broad spurline with a westerly aspect. The closest ephemeral drainage line is approximately 200 m away. Vegetation is open grazing pasture. Soils are shallow pale yellowy brown gritty and gravelly silts.

Ground exposure incidence is 70 %, with 90 % visibility within this exposure. Impacts and disturbances in this area relate to clearing, livestock, vehicle access, and sheet erosion.



**Figure 6.40 Artefact at site MGP-A34**

## 6.5.2. Historical Sites

### 6.5.2.1. MGP-H1 Bridge Ruin

GDA94 Zone 55 713521 mE 6292893 mN

Portion 38, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site is the remnants of an old bridge crossing the Belubula River. The bridge has collapsed in the active wash zone of the river, but the approaches leading up to the former bridge alignment are still partially intact. Numerous light grey coarse aggregate (sub-rounded inclusions) and concrete bricks can be found immediately downstream from this location (Figures 6.41 and 6.42), deposited there at the time of collapse, some still held together with mortar. Where these bricks have been heavily weathered they resemble sandstone.

A large pipe is situated on the river bed, which presumably functioned as a culvert when the bridge was still intact. Two logs, embedded in the road alignment approaching the bridge, perform a structural role, and are held in place by both soil and large boulders.

This site is within 100 m of alignment of the former Wellington Valley Road, which is shown on the Parish Map of Torrens (1893) (Figure 6.43), and could well have formed a part of that road. This would have connected the people of Kings Plain with Wellington, which was second oldest settlement in NSW west of the Blue Mountains.

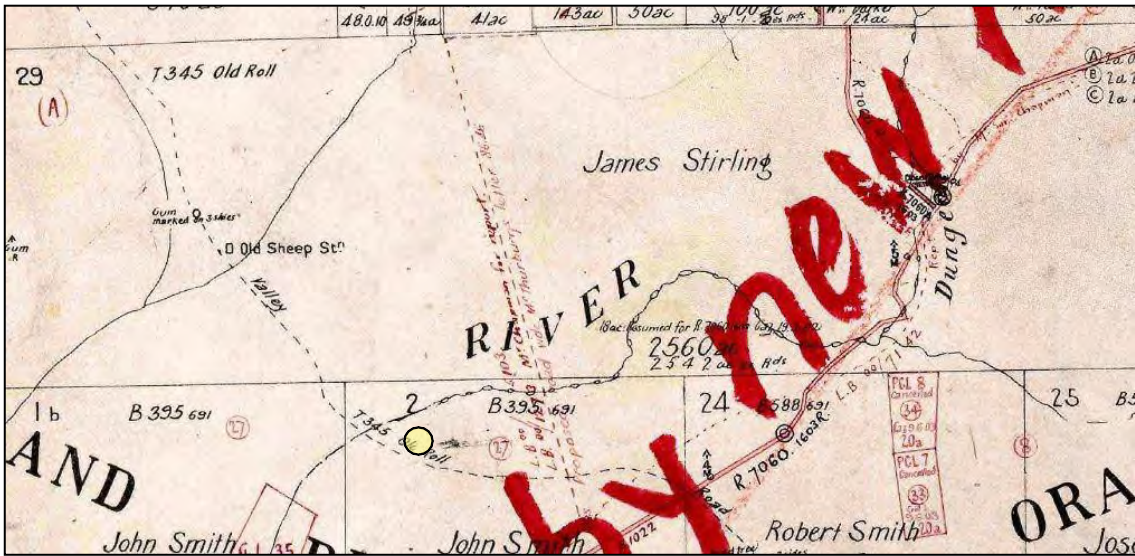




Figure 6.41 Example of bricks used for bridge construction



Figure 6.42 Example of bricks used for bridge construction



**Figure 6.43 Approximate position of MGP-H1 bridge (yellow), on georeferenced Torrens parish map (1893), relative to Belubula River and Wellington Valley Road alignment (dashed line)**

#### 6.5.2.2. MGP-H2 Building Material Dump

GDA94 Zone 55 714184 mE 6292702 mN

Portion 38, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site is a mix of building refuse, predominantly made up of bricks, mortar, and concrete slabs (Figures 6.44 and 6.45). These items have clearly been dumped in this location, as there is no evidence that there was ever a structure in this location. All building materials are grouped together and well sorted.

The bricks are still well bonded in their wall constructed context. They have been laid in an English bond pattern, which is signified by alternating stretching and heading courses. The bricks are a medium brown colour moderate to large black inclusions. The concrete slab rubble has bluestone aggregate inclusions throughout. All building materials at this location are likely to date to the mid-20th century or later.





Figure 6.44 Example of brick dumped at site MGP-H2



Figure 6.45 Example of concrete dumped at site MGP-H2

### 6.5.2.3. MGP-H3 Building Material Dump

GDA94 Zone 55 714205 mE 6292745 mN

Portion 38, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site contains a wide range of building materials (Figure 6.46) dating to the 1950s or later. The building refuse is well sorted into materials, and was has been dumped at this location. Material present at this site include concrete, machine made bricks, Besser blocks, tiles, and gyprock sheeting (Figure 6.47).

None of these building materials are associated with any in situ structural remains, and there is no evidence that there was ever a structure of any sort at this location. The dump covers an area of approximately 35x17 m.



Figure 6.46 Broad view of site MGP-H3 facing northeast





**Figure 6.47 Example of concrete dumped at site MGP-H3**

#### 6.5.2.4. MGP-H4a Ruin

GDA94 Zone 55 716277 mE 6292056 mN

Portion 25, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site consists of a three-sided rectilinear building platform associated with a pile of local stone (Figure 6.48). The site is situated on low gradient basal slopes, and is approximately 70 m east of a drainage line. Existing impacts at the site relate to cattle.

The rectilinear platform suggests there was once a building in this location., and is slightly raised on its downslope edge, creating a relatively level feature across the slope. The building footprint is 10.5 x 7.5 m and runs north-south lengthways, traversing the natural break of slope. The stone mound measures approximately 2 x 2.2 m and is centrally located along the length of the building on the western/downslope edge. This feature likely relates to a hearth and chimney. Numerous bricks are up to 30 m west/downslope of this site. A large metal fire iron is embedded in the grass approximately 1 m to the north of the hearth feature.

This portion (25) of land is one of the earliest in the project area and date to around 1840. The original landowner was Joseph Simmons with a possible change of ownership around the beginning of the 20th century, signified by hand written notes in the 3rd edition of the 1907 Parish of Torrens map. The site likely dates to a phase of one of the two above land owners.

The site has good potential for subsurface archaeological deposits, particularly in association with the building platform and hearth rockfall.



**Figure 6.48 Rectilinear mound at site MGP-H4a facing south**

#### 6.5.2.5. MGP-H4b Ruin

GDA94 Zone 55 716278 mE 6292081 mN

Portion 25, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site consists of a two-sided rectilinear building platform located 20 m north of site MGP-H4a, and has the same topographic context. The site is located directly on a paddock boundary, and may continue a few m to the north of the fence line.

This rectilinear feature is also associated with a pile of local stone (Figure 6.49). Once again, the stone pile is likely to be a hearth feature. Two red bricks are approximately 1.5 m west/downslope of the hearth feature, with another four bricks found 6 m away in the same direction.

This site forms a site complex with MGP-H4a, and has good archaeological potential for subsurface archaeological deposits, particularly in association with the building platform and hearth rockfall.





**Figure 6.49 Mound at site MGP-H4b facing northeast**

#### 6.5.2.6. MGP-H5 Building Complex

GDA94 Zone 55 716161 mE 6293698 mN

Portion 29, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site is a complex that is made up of small wood clad hut, a house that has been destroyed by fire, and two corrugated iron sheds. There are also a number of European plantings associated with this site. The nature of the four buildings at this location suggests that there were two phases of occupation at the site.

The first phase of occupation relates to the small wood clad hut (Figures 6.50, 6.51 and 6.52) at the northeastern edge of the site complex. The hut is a timber framed building that was originally externally clad with vertical hand split and shaped timber slabs. Some of the original cladding no longer remains, and has been replaced by corrugated iron. Where the original cladding remains, thin strips of tin have been used to cover the gaps between the wood slab cladding.

Corrugated iron is also used for the roofing of the building. In its current state, the hut has a single wooden door on its southwestern wall and small windows at the northwestern and southeastern ends of the building. Internally, the hut is fully clad with horizontal lengths of lime washed timber. The building has a compacted dirt floor. The building materials and style suggests portions of the building likely dates to the late 19th century.





Figure 6.50 Exterior of hut at complex MGP-H5 facing south



Figure 6.51 Exterior of hut at complex MGP-H5 facing northwest



**Figure 6.52 Interior of hut at complex MGP-H5**

The position of the mature elm tree directly abutting the southeastern end of the hut suggests that the tree is associated with the later occupation phase of the site complex (sheds and house).

The house is the central feature of this complex and relates to the second occupation phase at this location. The structure was destroyed by fire approximately 15-20 year ago (pers. comm.) The structure had a concrete slab veranda measuring approximately 15x15 m. The only remaining standing features of the building are the three brick fireplaces/chimneys.

The remaining building material on the site are wood and corrugated iron. The corrugated iron would have formed the roof, with the timbers likely part of the roof structure. The tin capping around the chimneys suggest a pitched roof. There is a corrugated iron water tank at the rear of the building, as well as fencing around the perimeter, delineating the garden area. The building materials and style suggests the building likely dates to the mid-20th century.

The southern shed was not inspected in detail as it was locked at the time of survey. It seems to be predominantly timber framed from the outside, with walls and roofing of corrugated iron. The shed seems to be closely associated with adjacent house ruin and the later phase of occupation at this location.

The western shed is dilapidated and consists of a timber frame, corrugated iron, and some tin sheeting, covering an area of approximately 10x10 m. The structure is now overgrown with a blackberry bush along the northern wall. The dimensions, construction, and positioning suggest that this may have been a chicken coop, or small animal shelter related to the house.

A study of the parish maps suggests there may have been a small mining lease at this location pre- dating the 1907 Parish of Torrens map (Figure 6.53). The (+) mark on the map signifies that the mining lease was yet to be charted at this time. The small wood clad hut at this site may relate specifically to this mining lease, other activities during the same occupation phase, or an earlier and unrelated phase of occupation.



Given there are two separate and distinct occupation phases at this site, there is a wide range in subsurface archaeological potential for the site as a whole. The early occupation phase (late 19th to early 20th century), represented by the small wood slab hut, has good potential for archaeological deposits both inside and out. All other structures within the complex relate to the later phase of occupation (mid-20th century), and have low archaeological potential.



Figure 6.53 Excerpt from 1907 Parish of Torrens map, showing the location of a mining lease (yellow) near site MGP-H5

#### 6.5.2.7. MGP-H6 Mine Shafts

GDA94 Zone 55 715527 m





Figure 6.54 MGP-H6 facing west



Figure 6.55 MGP-H6 facing north

#### 6.5.2.8. MGP-H7 Survey Marker Tree

GDA94 Zone 55 – 715832 mE 6292264 mN

Portion 24, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site consists of a survey reference tree. The scar is of European origin, evidenced by both the cutting method at the base of the scar, as well as the visible numbers carved into the heart wood (Figure 6.56 and 6.57). Trees were commonly marked as reference points for marking the corner boundaries of properties into the early 20th century.

The tree is marked with an arrow at the top, then at least two letters in the middle, one being a 'G', followed by the number 25 below. The letters on the tree are not entirely legible due to regrowth. The second letter is certainly a 'G', and considering the regrowth the only letter or number that the preceding marker could be is a 'P'.

The marking 'PG' suggests that the original marking was 'PGL', with the 'L' having been covered by regrowth. This 'PGL' abbreviation refers to a Private Gold Lease (LPI 2013: 28). The '25' on the survey tree refers to the number of the Private Gold Lease. The earliest reference to PGL 25 is on the 1921 Parish of Torrens map, thus dating the tree to between 1907, where it is not listed on the parish map, and 1921.

The scar has been cut with an axe, and then marked with a broad arrow. These techniques are commensurate with the scar dating to the early 20th century, and this general date for the tree ties in well with the Private Gold Lease information on the parish maps.

The tree is now dead (Figure 6.58), and has no crown or branches remaining. It is approximately 10m tall in the current state and located on low gradient midslopes with a southerly aspect. Land use in the area is a combination of farming and mining, and the surrounding vegetation is open forest

Tree height: 10m

Scar length: Excluding regrowth 48cm, including regrowth 75cm

Scar height: Excluding regrowth 12cm, including regrowth 35cm

Regrowth: Maximum width 15cm, maximum depth 6cm Height of scar above ground: Base of scar 1m,  
base of regrowth 75cm Endemic: Yes

Tree >150 years: No

Regrowth >100 years: No





Figure 6.56 Scar facing north



Figure 6.57 Tree facing north





**Figure 6.58 Detail of inscription**

#### 6.5.2.9. MGP-H8 Shed and Ruin Complex

GDA94 Zone 55 716718 mE 6294900 mN

Portion 8, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site consists of two sheds, an old piece of farm machinery, and low mound associated with bricks. The site complex is on a level, locally elevated spurline about 100 m southeast of the Belubula River.

Both sheds have concrete floors are constructed of corrugated iron (Figure 6.59). The large shed is predominantly supported by a wooden structure, with some metal poles added during later modification. It was likely used for storing shed for machinery and farming goods. It still houses some fencing wire and metal mesh. An old rusted piece of farm machinery is located behind this shed.

The second shed is the size of an outhouse and has a timber frame bracing the corrugated iron roof and walls. The roof is partially destroyed. Both sheds appear to date to the early to mid-20th century.

The mound associated with brick is to the northwest of the two sheds. There are over one hundred pieces of brick (Figure 6.60), both fragments and whole. None of the brick appears to be in situ and the mound is approximately 20cm high. There are also some pieces of local stone associated with the mound that may be in situ. Visibility across the site is very low due to thick grass cover. A large dead tree is directly west of the mound, and may be associated with the complex.

The portion (8) of the Torrens Parish map (1884) that this site is located on is one of ten portions owned by William Parker. These bordering portions range from 30-64 acres in area. The size of these portions suggests that they were all selected following the Robertson Land Acts of 1861. Requiring improvements (building, vegetation clearance, and fencing) to each portion of land prior to the grant being formalised (Jansen 1991).



Figure 6.59 Sheds at site MGP-H8 facing southeast



Figure 6.60 Example of brick associated with site MGP-H8



#### 6.5.2.10. MGP-H9 Ruin

GDA94 Zone 55 716182 mE 6294494 mN

Portion 22, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site consists of a large a building platform (Figure 6.61) formed by benching (approximately 10 x 10 m) cut into the southwest-facing midslopes of a moderate to gradient spurline. At its deepest the benching cuts into the natural slope 1.5 meters. The area is heavily grassed, with several fragments of red brick and metal sheeting present in the benched area. The site is located 50 m north of the Belubula River, and approximately 30 m away east of a tributary of the same river.

Mature exotic plantings dominated by elm trees are located along the southwestern edge of the rectilinear benched feature, and have been planted in straight line spanning over 50 m in length. Varieties of rosehip and hawthorn are also present on the midslopes and basal slopes of the site.

The portion (22) of the Torrens Parish map (1884) that this site is located on, is one of ten portions owned by William Parker. These bordering portions range from 30-64 acres in area. The size of these portions suggests that they were all selected following the Robertson Land Acts of 1861. Requiring improvements (building, vegetation clearance, and fencing) to each portion of land prior to the grant being formalised (Jansen 1991).

The features suggest this site is the former location of a medium to large sized homestead. The mature elm trees suggest the site dates from the early to mid-20th century.

Site MGP-H9 has good archaeological potential for subsurface archaeological deposits, particularly in vicinity of the benched area.



Figure 6.61 MGP-H9 facing north



#### 6.5.2.11. MGP-H10 Mining Benching

GDA94 Zone 55 716265 mE 6296231 mN

Portion 34, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site is an area of three small benches on the crest and steep gradient upper slopes of a knoll in an upper catchment context. The benching has abundant quartz rubble, which is both spread around the slopes, and piled at the bases of mature trees across the slope.

The upper bench measures approximately 8 x 12 m, the second bench 28 x 5 m, and the third 15 x 7 m. There are no historical artefacts associated with the site. Quartz rubble suggests the site is associated with quartz reef mining, but there are no obvious shafts. There is no evidence on any of the parish maps for a mining lease at this location.

#### 6.5.2.12. MGP-H11 Mine Shaft and Dump

GDA94 Zone 55 715763 mE 6292281 mN

Portion 24, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site is a historic mine shaft (Figure 6.62) that has now been partially in-filled with rubbish and forest debris. The site is in a moderate gradient mid-slope context with a westerly aspect. It is approximately 75 m upslope from a farm dam, and is subject to general farming disturbances associated with stock.

The upper area of the shaft is partially collapsed and open, measuring 15 x 20 m. The shaft is approximately 3 x 3 m in diameter and continues at least 20 m below the current ground surface. The base of the shaft seems to branch to the northeast after reaching its deepest visible extent. The site is surrounded by several mullock heaps. There is a smaller shaft immediately to the northeast measuring approximately 5 x 5 m. This shaft is also infilled with 20th century refuse, in the form of corrugated fibreglass sheeting.



Figure 6.62 MGP-H11 facing east

#### 6.5.2.13. MGP-H12 Mine Shaft and Dump

GDA94 Zone 55 715781 mE 6292304 mN

Portion 24, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site is a historic mine shaft that has now been partially in-filled with modern refuse (wooden pallets, sheet metal, plastic, etc.) (Figure 6.63). The site is in a moderate gradient mid-slope context with a westerly aspect. It is approximately 75 m upslope from a farm dam, and is subject to general farming disturbances associated with stock.

The upper area of the shaft is partially collapsed and open, measuring 15 x 6 m. The western-most extent of the hole has a small shaft continuing deeper, however its depth is unknown as it is also in-filled with refuse. This shaft is associated with a large mullock heap located directly upslope (northwest).



**Figure 6.63 MGP-H12 facing northwest**

#### 6.5.2.14. MGP-H13 Mine Shaft

GDA94 Zone 55 715746 mE 6292284 mN

Portion 24, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site is a historic mine shaft that has been covered by logs for safety purposes (Figure 6.64). The site is in a moderate gradient mid-slope context with a westerly aspect. It is approximately 75 m upslope from a farm dam, and is subject to general farming disturbances associated with stock.

This shaft is rectangular measuring approximately 1 x 2 m and is 8-10 m deep. The nature of this shaft is different to site MGP-H11 and MGP-H12. This suggests it was either a different phase of mining occupation, or utilised different excavation techniques.

The dimensions of the mine shafts (MGP-H11, 12, and 13), and nature of the spoil signifies that these shafts related to the mining of gold from quartz reefs. The mining of reefs represents the second phases of gold mining in the local area, the first being alluvial, and dates this site to the late 19th or early 20th century.



The portion (24) of the Torrens Parish map (1893) (Figure 6.65) shows site MGP-H13 (as well as sites MGP-11 and 12), corresponding to private gold leases (PGL 7 and 8). According to notes on the parish map, these leases seem to have been cancelled in 1887, with later leases being taken out again in 1903. These shafts are located within an area that was leased for mining by John McPhillamy, and was likely one of the 20-30 claims colloquially known as 'Sly Corner', referred to in the Albury Banner and Wodonga Express (1899:29).



Figure 6.64 MGP-H13 facing southwest

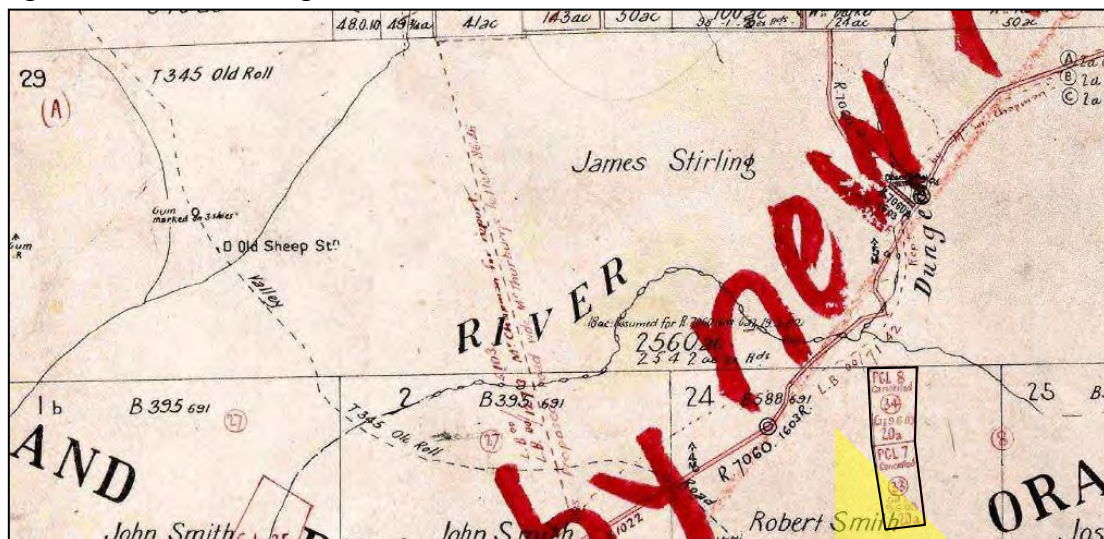


Figure 6.65 Torrens parish map (1893) highlighting private gold leases (PGLs)(yellow) corresponding to the location of site MGP-H11, 12, and 13.



#### 6.5.2.15. MGP-H14 Ruin

GDA94 Zone 55 715069 mE 6293305 mN

Portion 29, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site is an area of low artificial mounds, associated with a non-endemic bush (possibly rosehip) (Figure 6.66), and some building debris. There is some stone present throughout the area, although it is difficult to identify if any is in situ, as the area is heavily grassed.

Topographically this site forms a low gradient, sometimes flat spur crest grading into basal slopes and is locally elevated and immediately adjacent to valley flats. This site is within 70 m of the Belubula River, as well as being located between two fresh water springs, which drain from the southwestern basal slopes of Bushrangers Hill. This site has a southerly aspect.

There seems to be some association between this site and MGP-H16 (stockyards), as the site is linked by a disused track, which was evident both in the field, and on aerial imagery. The track runs in a north to northeast direction from MGP-H14 to MGP-H16.

Site MGP-H14 has some archaeological potential for subsurface archaeological deposits, particularly in vicinity of the mounded areas on the flat spur crest.



**Figure 6.66 MGP-H14 facing south**

#### 6.5.2.16. MGP-H15 Adit

GDA94 Zone 55 715611 mE 6293347 mN

Portion 29, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site is an adit associated with historical gold mining. It is located on the very steep midslopes of a hill locally known as Bushrangers Hill, and has an easterly aspect. The adit is cut into the side of the hill running in a westerly alignment. The length of the shaft is unknown, but seems to exceed 8 m. The shaft has been partially infilled by natural sediment wash and some rock fall, especially at the entrance. The dimensions vary throughout due to infill, but are approximately 1 metre by 75cm.

This site is in relatively good condition. The landscape context of this site evidences its focus on mining reef deposits. The mining of reefs represents the second phase of gold mining in the local area, the first being alluvial, and dates this site to the late 19th or early 20th century. There is no evidence on the historical Torrens parish maps of a mining lease having been taken out at this location.

Given the steep slopes surrounding the adit, the archaeological potential of the site, outside of the shaft itself is considered low.

#### 6.5.2.17. MGP-H16 Stockyards

GDA94 Zone 55 715072 mE 6293475 mN

Portion 29, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site is an area of old disused stockyards (Figure 6.67) located on a low gradient/flat spurline crest and is located just over 250 m to the north of Belubula River. The stockyards cover an area measuring 18 x 56 m, running in a northeast to southwesterly direction lengthways. This area is sectioned into five different yards, with a central stock crush near the southwest of the site.

The five general yards are predominantly constructed with a combination of wooden fence posts, both square and round, with metal piping bridging the gap between fence posts. This metal piping forms the upper limit of the fencing, with square wire mesh in filling the void of each fence panel. The fencing is approximately 1.2 m in height, showing it was utilised for sheep.

The centrally located stock crush is more solidly built (Figure 6.68), made up of large wooden posts and horizontally spanned by heavy timber planks. The posts and planks are fastened together by large bolts with washers and square nuts.

There are several internal gates linking each yard, as well as an external gate, located in the northern corner of the site. This external gate is constructed with metal piping, and is a product of the HVM McKay Sunshine Company (Museum of Victoria Collections 2017), famed for producing the first harvester in Australia in the 1880s, and later producing a wide range of farming implements at their Victorian factories.

The H.V. McKay gates are built of steel tubing and cast-iron fasteners. The production of these gates and other farming implements was ramped up after 1905 (Churchward and Dale-Hallet 2007), suggesting these stockyards may date to the early 20th century. All trees growing within the extent of the stockyards are endemic to the region, however it is unlikely that any of them predate the stockyards.





Figure 6.67 MGP-H16 facing south



Figure 6.68 MGP-H16 facing northeast



#### 6.5.2.18. MGP-H17 Mined Quartz Outcrop

GDA Zone 716400 mE 6293993 mN

Portion 29, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site is a large vein of outcropping quartz (Figure 6.69) that seems to have been deliberately exposed and probably mined. The site is located the crest of a spur with a southwesterly aspect. Existing impacts relate to stock.

The natural break of slope across this area has been altered, soil along the western edge of the quartz seam has been excavated at least 30cm. Considerable rutting and mounding are evident along the western extent of the feature, extending at least 15 m away from the exposed rock.

The quartz seam runs in a north-south axis, with the southern-most 20 m having been clearly exposed, with a further 20 meters of the seam under grass to the north. Many large quartz boulders surround the site.

The metal head of a sickle is on the top of the quartz seam. This site is directly adjacent to site MGP-H18, and 30 m to the northwest of site MGP-H19. Together, these three sites form a site complex, and likely represent a single phase of occupation.

There is some evidence of gold mining near this location on the 1907 Parish of Torrens Map, showing a Private Gold Lease (PGL) of John McPhillamy's about 200 m to the south of MGP-H17 (Figure 6.70).

Given the extent of earthworks at this site, particularly on the western edge of the quartz seam, this site is assessed to have good potential for subsurface archaeological deposits.



Figure 6.69 Quartz seam facing north



**Figure 6.70** Excerpt from the 1907 Torrens Parish map showing MGP-H17 (yellow), relative to John McPhillamys PGL (blue)

#### 6.5.2.19. MGP-H18 Ruin

GDA Zone 716373 mE 6294001 mN

Portion 29, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site is a two-sided rectilinear feature (Figure 6.71) associated with building debris. The site is located on the crest and low gradient mid-slopes of a spur with a southwesterly aspect. Existing impacts relate to stock.

The rectilinear mound is composed of thin, flat pieces of concrete (Figure 6.154) embedded in the ground surface, which are presumably in situ. The edges of the feature are built up with small and medium pieces of quartz rubble.

Concrete and brick are on the ground around the site several m in all directions. The mound measures approximately 3 x 3 m, and seems to be square in shape, although it is difficult to see two of the edges are quite amorphous.

A studded metal rod/rail is embedded in the grass 15 m to the south of this mound. A metal plough tooth was also visible close to the site.

This site is situated directly to the west of the earthworks and mounding associated with MGP-H17, and 25 m west of the quartz seam associated with the site. In addition, this site is 60 m to the north of site MGP-H19. Together, these three sites form a site complex, and likely represent a single phase of occupation.

While the extent of the site is small, it has good potential for subsurface archaeological deposits.

#### 6.5.2.20. MGP-H19 Ruin

GDA Zone 716362 mE 6293933 mN

Portion 29, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site is a low mound associated with building materials. The site is located on the crest and low gradient mid-slopes of a spur with a southerly aspect. Existing impacts relate to stock.



The mound is a two to three-sided rectilinear feature (Figure 6.71) measuring 12 m in length and 5 to 6 m wide. The southern and western edges of the mound are the clearest, with the northern extent blending into the break of slope.

Medium sized boulders of quartz and local stone were evident on and around the mound. A total of seven broken pieces of red brick (Figure 6.72), a piece of concrete (Figure 6.73), and pieces of metal sheeting, are between 4 to 20 m downslope (south) of the mound.

Two pieces of wood, possible old fence posts, were located about 10 m upslope (north) of the mound. All evidence suggests this site is the former location of a building.

This site is located approximately 30 m southeast of historical site MGP-H17 and 60 m south of MGP-H18. Together, these three sites form a site complex, and likely represent a single phase of occupation.

Given the extent of the mound, this site is assessed to have good potential for subsurface archaeological deposits on, and immediately adjacent to the mound feature.



**Figure 6.71 Site MGP-H19 facing northeast**





Figure 6.72 Example of brick at site MGP- H19



Figure 6.73 Example of concrete at site MGP-H19

#### 6.5.2.21. MGP-H20 Bridge

GDA94 Zone 55 717477 mE 6290934 mN

Portion 25, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This recording consists of a historic bridge crossing an unnamed creek (Figure 6.74 and 6.75). The bridge runs parallel with the adjacent fence line and highway and is associated with approaches to the east and west.

The bridge itself is constructed of timber and consists of two logs with milled timber sleepers laid perpendicular to the logs. The bridge is supported at either end by a combination of local quartz rubble, bedrock, and concrete capping/render (Figure 6.76).

Concrete structures associated with the bridge may have been later additions for stabilisation. The bridge is in relatively good condition and is structurally sound.

Based on the construction of the bridge it appears likely to date to the early to mid-20th century. It may have been constructed for access to historical site MGP-H21 (ruin), which is located approximately 200 m to the northeast.

There is very little subsurface archaeological potential associated with this site.



Figure 6.74 View of MGP-H20 facing north





Figure 6.75 View of MGP-H20 facing west



Figure 6.76 Detail of the western end of MGP-H20



#### 6.5.2.22. MGP-H21 Ruin Complex

GDA94 Zone 55 717686 mE 6291086 mN

Portion 25, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site consists of several features including three low mounds, a large in situ fence posts, and three very large pine trees, one of which is dead. The site is located on locally elevated basal slopes, 40 m east of an incised creek line. The area is covered in grass and thistles, heavily limiting visibility. This site has good potential for subsurface archaeological deposits, particularly on and around the edges of the mounded features at the site.

The first mound measures 1.3 x 2 m, and is a four-sided rectilinear feature with a very flat base. It is associated with in situ stone rubble clearly delineating two sides of the feature (Figure 6.77). The dimensions would suggest this is a small outhouse or shed. A second small mound is located 5 m to the south and is not associated with any building materials or rubble. A third, very large mound, is located 15 m to the southeast of the first mound (Figure 6.78). It is approximately 16 x 6 m relatively flat. There are no visible building materials associated with this mound.

The two large pine trees are located to the east and south of the site. The two largest pine trees are likely at least 80-100 years of age, and if associated with the other features, suggests the site dates to the late 19th or early 20th century. Two persimmon trees are located about 40 m to the northwest of the site, within the creek line. The fence posts associated with the site run on a north south axis, one of which is still standing, while the other has fallen (Figure 6.79).

This portion (25) of land is one of the earliest in the project area and date to around 1840. The original landowner was Joseph Simmons with a change of ownership around the beginning of the 20th century, signified by hand written notes in the 3rd edition of the 1907 Parish of Torrens map. The site likely dates to a phase of one of the two above land owners.



Figure 6.77 Four-sided rectilinear mound with in situ stone





Figure 6.78 Approximate location of third (largest) mound facing south



Figure 6.79 View of fence posts and large mature pine tree facing south

#### 6.5.2.23. MGP-H22 Mine Subsidence

GDA94 Zone 55 715571 mE 6292761 mN

Portion 24, Parish of Torrens, County of Bathurst

This site is of an area of subsidence from historical gold mining (Figure 6.80). The site is located on low gradient mid slopes, has a northwesterly aspect and is located approximately 300 m south of the Belubula River. The vegetation is grazing pasture and impacts relate to stock and adjacent access tracks. The area is fenced with wire for safety purposes.

This subsidence signifies a shaft running below the present ground surface. Given the position of the subsidence in the landscape, this site clearly related to the second phase (1890s onwards) of gold mining in the local area, which focussed on the mining of quartz reefs, rather than the alluvial deposits lower in the catchment. There is no artefactual evidence of mining activities at this site.

The location of this site is close to the northern property boundary of portion 25 (McPhillamys Hill Mine) and the southern boundary of portion 29 (Letondeurs Mine). Given the unknown alignment of the subterranean mine shafts relating to this subsidence, the site could relate to either of these historical mining leases.

There is no subsurface archaeological potential associated with this site.



Figure 6.80 Subsiding ground at site MGP-H22



#### 6.5.2.24. MGP-H23 Hallwood Farm Complex

GDA94 Zone 55 715787 mE 6296136 mN

Portion 96, Parish of Vittoria, County of Bathurst

This site is a complex that comprises a timber-framed, lath-and-plaster dwelling, two corrugated iron sheds and a brick-lined ground tank. There are also a number of European plantings associated with the site.

The dwelling measures approximately 16 m x 8 m and has been constructed over several phases. The first phase is a probable two room structure in the northeastern corner, which would have been a timber-framed, lath-and-plaster dwelling (Figure 6.81). The structure comprises a hardwood mortice-and-tenon jointed frame, with two twelve-pane sash windows either side of a central external door. The frame is infilled with horizontal wood lathes rendered with mortar. The northern wall is externally clad with vertical hand split and shaped timber slabs with a baked-clay brick chimney. The roof is a hipped timber frame with corrugated iron cladding (Figure 6.118). The original two room structure was extended with a near-contemporary timber-framed, lath-and-plaster room to the south and a veranda extended along the east and south. During a later phase of construction, the dwelling has been extended its full length to the west with a series of timber-framed, weatherboard clad rooms. A skillion roof of this western, later phase is attached to the hipped roof of the eastern, earlier phase.

Members of the motorcycle rally community, who from the 1980s-2000s held race days at the property and social functions in the dwelling, completed some maintenance of the structure. Construction during this phase includes rebuilding part of the northern wall of the kitchen with amber beer bottles embedded in mortar. An internal wall lists some of the names of the motorcycle rally community.

A circular brick-lined underground water tank is located approximately 50 m north of the dwelling. This has a bricked domed roof topped with a square brick well opening (Figure 6.82).



Figure 6.81 Exterior of dwelling at complex MGP-H23 facing south



**Figure 6.82 Brick ground tank at MGP-H23**

The Parish of Vittoria map (1884) shows the 40 acre lot 96 (and adjacent lot 95) was owned by William Jenner, who conditionally purchased the lot in 1868. William Jenner had been a resident of the area from at least 1863, when he was married in the Kings Plains Methodist church. The Parish of Vittoria map (1894) marks a “hut” where the dwelling is located. Thus, the dwelling predates selection and the oldest phase of construction is probably mid-nineteenth century. The obituary of William Jenner’s son (William Jenner Jnr) refers to the property as “Hallwood” and states Jenner Jnr was born and lived his entire life in the dwelling (National Advocate Bathurst, 25 Aug 1944).

Preliminary documentation of historical cultural heritage site MGP-H23 is contained in **Appendix 5**.

## 6.6. Analysis and discussion

### 6.6.1. Summary of the Aboriginal archaeological record

The material culture of past Aboriginal occupants of the project area comprises nineteen small scatters of stone artefacts (MGP-A1, MGP-A2, MGP-A4, MGP-A5, MGP-A7, MGP-A9 through MGP-A18, MGP-A24, MGP-A27, and MGP-A34 through MGP-36) and eighteen isolated finds of stone artefacts (MGP-A3, MGP-A6, MGP-A8, MGP-A11, MGP-A19 through MGP-A23, MGP-A25, MGP-A26, MGP-A28 through MGP-A33, and MGP-37). Assemblages contain low abundances of artefacts, which represent a restricted diversity of lithologies and typologies. Imported stone and formal implements are not prevalent.

The results of this archaeological survey confirm several aspects of the predictive model, as well as assist a preliminary understanding of the stone resources in the area.

Stone artefact scatters and isolated finds of stone artefacts are the sole site type. These artefact scatters also contain small numbers of artefacts and are found in low densities.

Within the recorded stone assemblage (Table 7.4), just over half (53%) of the artefacts were tuff, with quartz (29%) the second most common stone material. Together these two stone materials represent over three quarters (82%)

of the assemblage. Both materials are known to outcrop locally. The paucity of fine grained sedimentary stone material in the project area, which would presumably be the preferred knapping material relative to tuff and quartz, suggests that fluvial pebble gravels are relatively uncommon in the King Plains area.

**Table 7.4** Summary of lithics

Artefact material	Number of Artefacts
Tuff	50
Quartz	24
Crystal Quartz	4
Chert	13
Silcrete	1
Volcanic	2
Fine Grained Sedimentary	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>

The highest density of sites is in the northeast portion of the project area. Approximately half the surface sites in this archaeological survey (19/37) were at this location, which covers no more than ten percent of the total project area. The topography in this location is low relief, locally elevated, well drained, flat and low gradient slopes, adjacent to the Belubula River and its various tributaries. These topographic features were considered to be important site location determinants in the predictive model (Section 6.1.1). Conversely, sites in mid and upper valley contexts were more likely to be isolated finds or very low density scatters.

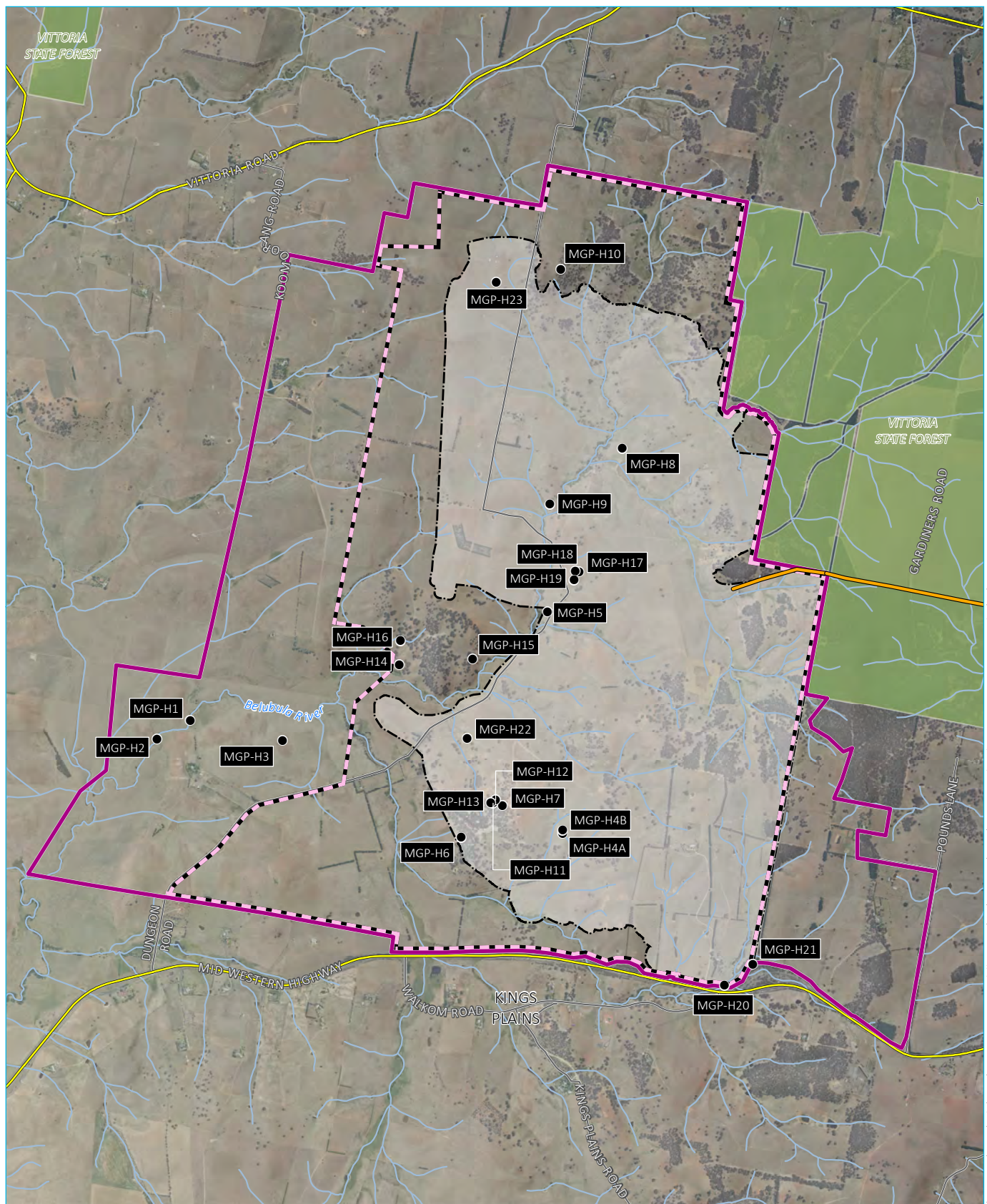
The project area has very low potential to contain rock art sites due to the absence of any sizeable obtrusive rock formations. There is little potential for rock shelter sites or grinding grooves to exist within the project area for the same reason.

The probability of encountering scarred trees of prehistoric age is reduced by clearing of the land by Europeans.

### 6.6.2. Summary of the historical cultural heritage

The historical cultural heritage of the project area comprises twenty-three historical cultural heritage sites (MGP-H1 through MGP-H23; Figure 6.83). These features are historic dwellings and dwelling ruins, mining sites (shafts, an adit, a survey marker tree), domestic and pastoral refuse dumps, small bridges and pastoral sites (sheds, stockyards), primarily dating to pastoral and mining activities of the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The pastoral sites are in cleared land on accessible mid slopes. The mining sites are in bedrock ridges and hills. These site types and their distribution confirm the predictive model outlined in section 6.1.2.





Source: EMM (2019); Regis Resources (2019); Survey Graphics (2019); DPE (2018); Landscape (2019); DFSI (2017); GA (2011)

## KEY

- Cultural heritage site (Landscape, 2019)
- Project application area
- Mine development project area (2,513.47ha)
- Mining lease application area (1,812.99 ha)
- Disturbance footprint
- Pipeline corridor

- Existing environment
- Main road
- Local road
- Watercourse/drainage line
- State forest

## Historical cultural heritage sites

McPhillamys Gold Project  
Cultural heritage assessment  
Figure 6.83

## 7. Cultural heritage values

### 7.1. Aboriginal cultural heritage significance

The significance of Aboriginal archaeological sites such as those found during this study are usually assessed in terms of their importance to archaeologists (i.e. their scientific or research significance), their importance to contemporary Aboriginal people and their importance to the general public. Once the significance of a site has been assessed it can be ranked against others and specific recommendations formulated. Criteria for assessing scientific significance are set out below. The values used in this assessment have been the subject of some discussion in the archaeological literature and the information provided is drawn from a number of sources (e.g. Bowdler 1983).

A summary of the archaeological significance assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites is presented in **Table 7.1**.

#### 7.1.1. Scientific significance

A number of criteria are used to assess the scientific significance of a site. These include the integrity of a site, its structure and contents. All of these criteria combine to give a site its value as a research tool for archaeologists. In addition to the above criteria a site may also be of scientific significance because of its representativeness or rarity. It is a basic tenet of archaeology that any site which is not represented elsewhere is of great value because archaeologists are concerned with preserving a representative sample of all site types for future generations.

##### 7.1.1.1. Site integrity

Site integrity refers to its state of preservation or condition. A site can be disturbed through a number of factors including natural erosional processes, destructive land use practices or repeated use of a site in the past by both humans and animals.

low	highly disturbed or poorly preserved with little research potential.
moderate	some disturbance but remaining cultural material allows for some research potential.
high	little or no disturbance to site, good preservation and considerable research potential.

In terms of site integrity the sites located during this survey would rate low. This assessment is based on the degree of disturbance noted during the investigation. The stone artefact scatters were typically identified in modified contexts such as along graded roads and fence lines. They have been disturbed by repeated ploughed cultivation, traffic of hooved animals and vehicles, coupled with erosion by wind and water.

##### 7.1.1.2. Site Structure

Site structure refers to the physical dimensions of a site (i.e. its area and depth or stratification). A large site or a site with stratified deposits usually has more research potential than a small site or surface scatter. In some instances, however, specific research questions may be aimed at smaller sites in which case they would be rated at a higher significance than normal.

low	small surface scatters with no stratified deposit.
moderate	medium to large surface scatters with or without stratification.
high	large <i>in situ</i> surface scatters, any site with stratified deposit.

The isolated finds rate low according to the site structure criterion. The stone artefact scatters are also small in size and have a low site structure. Artefacts generally form a lag deposit on scalded or exposed regolith surfaces. The surfaces of all these sites are degrading.

#### 7.1.1.3. Site contents

Site contents refers to the range and type of occupation debris found in a site. Generally, sites that contain a large and varied amount of organic and non-organic material are considered to have greater research potential than those sites with small, uniform artefacts.

low	small amount and low diversity of cultural material.
moderate	medium amount and diversity of cultural material.
high	large and diverse amount of cultural material.

The original cultural materials of the sites recorded during the survey have been exposed to weathering. Only stone artefacts remain at the open sites, with no organic materials preserved. Stone artefacts are mainly of tuff or quartz. Formal tool types are not prevalent, but include scrapers. Unmodified flakes and cores dominate the stone artefact assemblage. Artefact density at these sites is typically relatively low.

The stone artefact sites rate low by the site contents criterion. They could be useful for studies of human subsistence strategies.

#### 7.1.1.4. Site representativeness and rarity

Representativeness or rarity refers to how often a particular site type occurs in an area and requires some knowledge of the background archaeology of the area in which the study is being undertaken. Sites that are representative of the local and regional archaeological record may have value for that reason and if a site is rare or unique in some way then it is *ipso facto* significant (Bowdler 1983).

low	many of the same site type occurring in a single area or region.
moderate	site type occurs elsewhere but not in great quantity or with good preservation.
high	site type is rare or unique.

On the basis of the results of previous archaeological investigations (e.g. Pearson 1979, 1981, Kohen 1991, 1995, 1996, 2008, 2000, Pardoe 2005, 2009) and information held on the OEH AHIMS site register it is clear that stone artefact scatters and isolated finds of stone artefacts are widespread in the region. These types of archaeological sites located during this study are therefore not unique and are well represented outside the project area.

#### 7.1.2. Aboriginal social, cultural, spiritual and historical significance

The significance of a site is not restricted to its scientific or research value. The views of Aboriginal people on the significance of archaeological sites are also important. Their perceptions usually stem from traditional, cultural and educational beliefs although most local Aboriginal communities also value the scientific information that archaeological sites may be able to provide.

Archaeological sites provide connections to the past for the present Aboriginal community and for future generations. Aboriginal cultural heritage sites such as that identified during this survey can also provide information about past lifestyles and strengthen the links between Aboriginal people and the land.

The level of significance attributed to individual sites may vary according to a number of factors including the nature and integrity of the heritage items and the landscape in which the site is located. The views of the Aboriginal representatives involved in the field survey and community field inspections and discussion forums are considered to be indicative of Aboriginal community attitudes.

The Aboriginal significance of the sites listed in **Table 7.1** was established through consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders involved with the field survey.

Generally, the Aboriginal community view all archaeological sites as significant because they preserve a record of how and where people lived in the past. Such cultural heritage sites also stand as testimony to the continuation of



Aboriginal culture and association with the land. However, the Aboriginal community representatives involved in this assessment did not have high spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations with the archaeological sites identified in the project area.

#### 7.1.3. Educational significance

The value of archaeological sites to the general public is generally assessed by their potential to educate the public about the Aboriginal past. The sites rank low by this criterion. They are small, isolated and unlikely to attract particular interest in Aboriginal heritage.

#### 7.1.4. Aesthetic significance

Aesthetic significance relates to the scale, form, materials, texture, colour, space and relationship of the components of the place. The relationship of the place with its setting is equally important.

The stone artefact scatters and isolated finds of stone artefacts are subdued features in the landscape and lack high aesthetic value.

**Table 7.1** Assessment of significance of the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites

Site Name	Scientific Significance				Aboriginal Significance	Educational Significance	Aesthetic Significance
	Integrity	Structure	Contents	Rarity			
KP-OS-02	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A1	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A2	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A3	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A4	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A5	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A6	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A7	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A8	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A9	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A11	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A12	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A13	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A14	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A15	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A16	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A17	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A18	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A19	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A20	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A21	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A22	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A23	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A24	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A25	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A26	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A27	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A28	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A29	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A30	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A31	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A32	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A33	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A34	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A35	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A36	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
MGP-A37	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low

## 7.2. Aboriginal cultural landscape

Scientific information collected from the Aboriginal archaeological sites identified during this assessment, combined with social and cultural information provided by combined with social and cultural information provided by the Aboriginal community stakeholders and ethno-historical sources, allows interpretation of the Aboriginal cultural landscape of the project area, provided in the following sections.

### 7.2.1. Aboriginal settlement patterns

The location of freshwater sources are likely have been the main controlling factor of Aboriginal occupation of the project area. Humans carry out most of their activities close to fresh water, rarely straying far from reliable water sources (see Gould 1969, 1980, Allen 1974, Jochim 1976, Mitchell 1990, McNiven 1998). They also prefer larger or more persistent water sources to smaller, ephemeral water bodies. As well as the obvious abundance of aquatic

molluscs, fish and birds at large, permanent water sources, mammals such as macropods that were hunted for protein and skins are also limited by water availability.

Almost all of the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites in the project area are located on well-drained, level ground adjacent to water sources. Over half the identified Aboriginal archaeological sites (19 out of 37) and the larger sites with the greatest abundance and diversity of artefacts are within 500 m of the headwaters of the Belubula River and its tributary streams in the northeastern section of the project area. These ephemeral watercourses episodically flow for brief periods after heavy rain and some may have retained pools of surface water for some weeks in waterholes. Peak occupation of the project area is likely to have corresponded to when these transient supplies were available.

### 7.2.2. Aboriginal subsistence strategies

Hunter-fisher-gatherers obtain the resources necessary for life by foraging and collecting subsistence strategies. Foragers gather food as it is encountered, regularly moving between resource zones and rarely storing food (Binford 1980, 1989). Collectors, alternatively, adopt a logistical strategy for procuring resources. They often rely on stores of food and may maintain base camps, with smaller groups dispersing to collect resources. Foraging and collecting are two end-members of a subsistence continuum, with most hunter-fisher-gatherer societies engaging in a combination of both strategies (Yellen 1977, Binford 1980, 1989, Renfrew and Bahn 1991).

Sites occupied by hunter-fisher-gatherer people may reflect these strategies (Binford 1980, Foley 1981). For example, base camps were generally occupied for long periods of the year and were used for a range of domestic and industrial activities. Alternatively, base camps may have been intensively used for part of the year, acting as congregative focal points. Temporary field camps were dispersive sites, created when groups charged with carrying out a specific task journeyed beyond the daily foraging radius.

The frequency of site occupation can sometimes be determined from their contents and structure. Residential base campsites, occupied over relatively long periods of time, tend to have a more complex structure than short-term campsites. Base camps may contain evidence of a wide variety of activities associated with daily habitation. Short-term sites were probably only occupied for a specific reason, such as to collect a particular resource. These usually display evidence of being occupied only once or twice, and are often smaller, with fewer and less diverse archaeological remains.

It is probable that past Aboriginal people who occupied the project area were hunter-fisher-gatherers employing both foraging and collecting subsistence strategies. These people would have primarily occupied the riparian zones of the Lachlan and Macquarie rivers dispersing from the riverine corridors to exploit ephemeral resources of the more poorly watered, hilly hinterland during favourable climatic conditions, as invoked in the subsistence model of Pearson (1984).

Only small areas were investigated in a heterogeneous landscape, but it is probable that the archaeological record reflects occupation by small, mobile bands.

The archaeology of the project area probably derives from temporary sites used by small groups of people during periods of seasonal dispersal. The small number and density of stone artefacts, along with the paucity of formal implement types, suggests that Aboriginal people only visited the cultural heritage places for brief periods.

### 7.2.3. Synthesis

Aboriginal people probably occupied the project area following the end of the last Ice Age some 18,000 years ago. The Aboriginal archaeological record of the project area could be late Holocene (less than a few thousand years) in age. The lack of reliable, permanent sources of water in the hills would have made the project area somewhat unattractive for prolonged or regular habitation.

The small stone artefact assemblages and isolated finds of stone artefacts probably represent temporary occupation sites. People from the small, mobile groups that probably periodically journeyed into the hill country



from the rivers and streams of the Lachlan and Macquarie valleys to forage for food, lithic and other resources may have occupied such an area for brief durations.

### 7.3. Historical cultural heritage values

The NSW OEH Heritage Branch has defined a methodology and set of criteria for the assessment of cultural heritage significance for items and places, where these do not include Aboriginal heritage from the pre-contact period. These assessment criteria are detailed in *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Office, 2001). The NSW criteria cover the generic *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* (Burra Charter) values of historic, aesthetic, scientific and social significance (see Australia ICOMOS 2013, Marquis-Kyle and Walker 1992, Pearson and Sullivan 1995), but express the values in a more detailed form to maintain consistency and facilitate comparison of assessments across jurisdictions.

The State Heritage Register was established under Part 3A of the *Heritage Act 1977* (as amended in 1999) for listing of items of environmental heritage that are of state heritage significance. Environmental heritage means those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of state or local heritage significance (section 4, *Heritage Act 1977*).

An item will be considered to be of State (or local) heritage significance if, in the opinion of the Heritage Council of NSW, it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion (a) an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (b) an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (c) an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area);

Criterion (d) an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

Criterion (e) an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

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

An item is not to be excluded from the Register on the grounds that items with similar characteristics have already been listed on the Register. Only particularly complex items or places will be significant under all criteria.

In using these criteria, it is important to assess the values first, then the local or State context in which they may be significant.

Different components of a place may make a different relative contribution to its heritage value. For example, loss of integrity or condition may diminish significance. In some cases it is constructive to note the relative contribution of an item or its components. Table 8.5 provides a guide to ascribing relative value.

All significance assessments below may be updated if new information comes to light through further research or archaeological investigation. Criteria that are assessed to be significant relative to a site are in bold typeset. In many cases items will be significant under only one or two criteria.

A summary of the significance assessments of the historical cultural heritage sites is presented in **Table 7.2**.

### 7.3.1. MGP-H1 Bridge Ruin

Criterion (a) The position of this bridge ruin suggests that the item may have been part of the former Wellington Valley Road, and as such, evidences the shift of socioeconomic networks in the course of local cultural history. Having said this, the importance of this particular bridge does not meet this criterion in isolation, especially given its dilapidated state. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (b) There are no known strong or special associations between this item and particular individuals or groups. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (e) The poor condition of this item indicates that it has little potential to yield information that would contribute to an understanding of local or state cultural history. As such it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (f) This item is uncommon locally, however is not considered to meet this criterion in its dilapidated state. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (g) The dilapidated nature of this item indicate that it is not important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of this site type. This item is assessed at not being significant against this criterion.

### 7.3.2. MGP-H2 Building Material Dump

Criterion (a) This item is not important in the course of local or state cultural history. The items are not in situ and in poor condition. This item is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (b) There are no known strong or special associations with particular individuals or groups for this item. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion

Criterion (e) These items have been dumped in this location and are in poor condition, indicating no potential to provide information that would contribute to an understanding of local or state cultural history. As such it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (f) This item is not uncommon locally or within NSW. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (g) This item does not display any principal characteristics of its site type, and as such is assessed as having no significance against this criterion.

### 7.3.3. MGP-H3 Building Material Dump

Criterion (a) This item is not important in the course of local or state cultural history. The materials are not in situ, fairly modern, and in poor condition. This item is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (b) There are no known strong or special associations with particular individuals or groups for this item. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics.

It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion

Criterion (e) These items have been dumped in this location, are fairly modern, and in poor condition, indicating no potential to provide information that would contribute to an understanding of local or state cultural history. As such it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (f) This item is not uncommon locally or within NSW. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (g) This item does not display any principal characteristics of its site type, and as such is assessed as having no significance against this criterion.

#### 7.3.4. MGP-H4a Ruin

Criterion (a) This item is not important in the course of local or state cultural history; there are no known historical associations with this site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion. It is possible that further investigation into this item may lead to re-assessment against this criterion.

Criterion (b) There are no known strong or special associations between this item and particular individuals or groups. Further research could yield more detailed information regarding such associations. At this stage, it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

**Criterion (e) The good archaeological potential of the platform associated with the hearth feature at this site, provides this item with potential to yield information that could contribute to an understanding of local cultural history. As such this item is assessed as having local significance against this criterion.**

Criterion (f) This item is not uncommon locally or within NSW. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

**Criterion (g) The good archaeological potential of the platform associated with the hearth feature at this site indicates that this item could potentially be used as an educational tool in demonstrating the principal characteristics of this site type. Consequently, this item is assessed as being of local significance against this criterion.**

#### 7.3.5. MGP-H4b Ruin

Criterion (a) This item is not important in the course of local or state cultural history; there are no known historical associations with this site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (b) There are no known strong or special associations between this item and particular individuals or groups. Further research could yield more detailed information regarding such associations. At this stage, it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.



**Criterion (e) The good archaeological potential of the platform associated with the hearth feature at this site, provides this item with potential to yield information that could contribute to an understanding of local cultural history. As such this item is assessed as having local significance against this criterion.**

Criterion (f) This item is not uncommon locally or within NSW. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

**Criterion (g) The good archaeological potential of the platform associated with the hearth feature at this site indicates that this item could potentially be used as an educational tool in demonstrating the principal characteristics of this site type. Consequently, this item is assessed as being of local significance against this criterion.**

#### 7.3.6. MGP-H5 Building Site Complex

Criterion (a) The items are not important in the course of local or state cultural history; there are no known historical associations with this site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (b) There are no known strong or special associations between these items and particular individuals or groups. Further research could yield more detailed information regarding such associations. At this stage, it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) These items are not known to be valued in terms of their aesthetic or technical characteristics. All features assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for these items; they are assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

**Criterion (e) The wood clad hut is in good condition and has potential for surface and subsurface artefacts which could provide information that would contribute to an understanding of local history and the buildings original purpose. As such it is assessed as having local significance against this criterion.**

**Criterion (f) This wood clad hut is not common locally. The Blayney LEP (2012) does not have any listings similar to this site. It is assessed to be locally significant against this criterion.**

**Criterion (g) The wood clad hut is in good condition and thus a relatively good representation of its structural type. In addition, the deposits in and around the wood clad hut are likely to be representative of small scale nineteenth century huts. It is assessed as having local significance against this criterion.**

#### 7.3.7. MGP-H6 Mine Shafts

**Criterion (a) This item is an important feature of early gold mining, which was a key industry in the course of local history in the Blayney and Kings Plains area. It is assessed to be locally significant against this criterion.**

Criterion (b) There are no known strong or special associations between this item and particular individuals or groups. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (e) This item does not display potential to yield information relating to this form of site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (f) This type of archaeological feature is not uncommon either locally or within NSW. As such it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (g) This item is not considered to be a good example of historic gold mine shafts, due to modern dumping practices, disturbance, and partial collapse, and as such it is assessed as having no significance against this criterion.

#### 7.3.8. MGP-H7 Survey Marker Tree

Criterion (a) This item is not important in the course of local or state cultural history, there are no known historical associations with this site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

**Criterion (b) This item has a strong association with the works of two groups of persons, as it is an artefact of surveyors of the early 20th century, as well as mark the plot of a private gold lease. The prospecting and mining of gold formed an important part of the Blayney and Kings Plains economies in the mid-19th to early 20th century. This item is assessed to have local significance against this criterion.**

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (e) This item does not display potential to yield information relating to this form of site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (f) This survey marker trees are increasingly uncommon in the local region. This item is assessed as having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (g) This item is a good example of an early 20th century surveyor marked tree. Given that the tree is now dead, the marking which give this tree its importance will not be subject to further regrowth and should remain visible. This item is assessed to be significant against this criterion.

#### 7.3.9. MGP-H8 Shed and Ruin Complex

Criterion (a) This item is not important in the course of local or state cultural history, there are no known historical associations with this site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (b) There are no known strong or special associations between this item and particular individuals or groups. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (e) The sheds appear to date to the early to mid-20th century. The general ubiquity of the site type means that there is very limited potential for the site to yield information that would contribute to an understanding of local or state cultural history. As such it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (f) This item is not uncommon locally or within NSW. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (g) The sheds appear to date to the early to mid-20th century and as such are not important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of these site types. This item is assessed at not being significant against this criterion.

#### 7.3.10. MGP-H9 Ruin

Criterion (a) This item is not important in the course of local or state cultural history, there are no known historical associations with this site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (b) There are no known strong or special associations between this item and particular individuals or groups. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

**Criterion (e) The good archaeological potential of the platform at this site, provides this item with potential to yield information that could contribute to an understanding of local cultural history. As such this item is assessed as having local significance against this criterion.**

Criterion (f) This item is not uncommon locally or within NSW. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

**Criterion (g) The good archaeological potential of the platform at this site indicates that this item could potentially be used as an educational tool in demonstrating the principal characteristics of this site type. Consequently, this item is assessed as being of local significance against this criterion.**

#### 7.3.11. MGP-H10 Mining Benching

Criterion (a) This item is not important in the course of local or state cultural history, there are no known historical associations with this site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (b) There are no known strong or special associations between this item and particular individuals or groups. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (e) This item does not display potential to yield information relating to this form of site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (f) This type of archaeological feature is not uncommon either locally or within NSW. As such it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (g) This item is not considered to be a good example mining related earthworks, due to the abstruse nature of the, and as such it is assessed as having no significance against this criterion.

#### 7.3.12. MGP-H11 Mine Shaft and Dump

**Criterion (a) This item is an important feature of early gold mining, which was a key industry in the course of local history in the Blayney and Kings Plains area. It is assessed to be locally significant against this criterion.**

**Criterion (b) There is a strong association between this item and John McPhillamy. The hill in which this mine is situated is called McPhillamys Hill, and there is a number of historical resources that point to John McPhillamy taking out many private gold leases in and around the Kings Plains area, including within this portion. This item is assessed as having local significance against this criterion.**

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.



Criterion (e) This item does not display potential to yield information relating to this form of site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (f) This type of archaeological feature is not uncommon either locally or within NSW. As such it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (g) This item is not considered to be a good example of historic gold mine shafts, due to modern dumping practices, disturbance, and partial collapse, and as such it is assessed as having no significance against this criterion.

#### 7.3.13. MGP-H12 Mine Shaft and Dump

**Criterion (a) This item is an important feature of early gold mining, which was a key industry in the course of local history in the Blayney and Kings Plains area. It is assessed to be locally significant against this criterion.**

**Criterion (b) There is a strong association between this item and John McPhillamy. The hill in which this mine is situated is called McPhillamys Hill, and there is a number of historical resources that point to John McPhillamy taking out many private gold leases in and around the Kings Plains area, including within this portion. This item is assessed as having local significance against this criterion.**

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (e) This item does not display potential to yield information relating to this form of site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (f) This type of archaeological feature is not uncommon either locally or within NSW. As such it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (g) This item is not considered to be a good example of historic gold mine shafts, due to modern dumping practices, disturbance, and partial collapse, and as such it is assessed as having no significance against this criterion.

#### 7.3.14. MGP-H13 Mine Shaft

**Criterion (a) This item is an important feature of early gold mining, which was a key industry in the course of local history in the Blayney and Kings Plains area. It is assessed to be locally significant against this criterion.**

**Criterion (b) There is a strong association between this item and John McPhillamy. The hill in which this mine is situated is called McPhillamys Hill, and there is a number of historical resources that point to John McPhillamy taking out many private gold leases in and around the Kings Plains area, including within this portion. This item is assessed as having local significance against this criterion.**

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (e) This item does not display potential to yield information relating to this form of site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (f) This type of archaeological feature is not uncommon either locally or within NSW. As such it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

**Criterion (g) This gold mining shaft has not been substantially altered from its original form and considered to be a good representation of this site type. Site MGP-H13 is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of local mine shafts. Other mine shafts in the project area (MGP-H6, MGP-H11, MGP-H12), and in**

the local region (Kings Plain Mining Area (SH1161604), have been detrimentally impacted by rubbish dumping. This is not the case for site MGP-H13, and is therefore assessed as meeting this criterion in regard to local significance.

#### 7.3.15. MGP-H14      Ruin

Criterion (a) This item is not important in the course of local or state cultural history; there are no known historical associations with this site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (b) There are no known strong or special associations between this item and particular individuals or groups. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

**Criterion (e) Whilst the site is in a ruinous state, the surface features suggest the presence of relatively intact archaeological deposits associated with mounds building materials. Investigation of these deposits would help clarify the age of the site, its potential historical associations as well as yielding information about the activities that took place at this site. These sorts of research questions would contribute to an understanding of local cultural history. As such it is assessed as having local significance against this criterion.**

Criterion (f) This item is not uncommon locally or within NSW. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

**Criterion (g) The archaeological potential of the mounds and associated building materials at this site indicates that this item could potentially be used as an educational tool in demonstrating the principal characteristics of this site type. Consequently, this item is assessed as being of local significance against this criterion.**

#### 7.3.16. MGP-H15      Adit

**Criterion (a) This item is an important feature of early gold mining, which was a key industry in the course of local history in the Blayney and Kings Plains area. It is assessed to be locally significant against this criterion.**

Criterion (b) There are no known strong or special associations between this item and particular individuals or groups. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (e) This item does not display potential to yield information relating to this form of site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (f) This type of archaeological feature is not uncommon either locally or within NSW. As such it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

**Criterion (g) This gold mining adit has not been substantially altered from its original form and considered to be a good representation of this site type. Site MGP-H15 is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of local mine shafts. Other mine shafts in the project area (MGP-H6, MGP-H11, MGP-H12), and in the local region (Kings Plain Mining Area (SH1161604), have been detrimentally impacted by rubbish dumping. This is not the case for site MGP-H15, and is therefore assessed as meeting the criterion in regard to local significance.**

#### 7.3.17. MGP-H16      Stockyards

Criterion (a) This item is not important in the course of local or state cultural history, there are no known historical associations with this site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (b) There are no known strong or special associations between this item and particular individuals or groups. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (e) This item does not display potential to yield information relating to this form of site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (f) Stockyard and shed ruins are not uncommon locally or within NSW. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (g) These stockyards are in relatively good condition and are representative of their type. Given the significant history of pastoralist farming in the local area, there are likely a number of similar sites present locally. It is therefore difficult to assess whether or not MGP-H16 is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of local stockyards. As a result of this ambiguity, while this item is assessed as being notable in terms of its representativeness, it is not assessed as meeting the criteria for heritage listing.

#### 7.3.18. MGP-H17 Mined Quartz Outcrop

Criterion (a) This item is not important in the course of local or state cultural history, there are no known historical associations with this site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (b) There are no known strong or special associations between this item and particular individuals or groups. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (e) This item does not display potential to yield information relating to this form of site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (f) Abstruse historical mining sites are not uncommon locally or within NSW. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (g) This item is not considered to be a good example mining related earthworks, due to the abstruse nature of the site. Consequently, it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

#### 7.3.19. MGP-H18 Ruin

Criterion (a) This item is not important in the course of local or state cultural history, there are no known historical associations with this site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (b) There are no known strong or special associations between this item and particular individuals or groups. There is however, clear evidence on the Torrens parish map (1907) that John McPhillamy had a private Gold Lease within 200 m of this site. Further research may shed light on such associations. At this stage, the item is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.



Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

**Criterion (e) Whilst the site is in a ruinous state, the surface features suggest the presence of relatively intact archaeological deposits associated with building platform. Investigation of these deposits would help clarify the age of the site, its potential historical associations as well as yielding information about the activities that took place at this site. These sorts of research questions would contribute to an understanding of local cultural history. As such it is assessed as having local significance against this criterion.**

Criterion (f) This item is not uncommon locally or within NSW. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

**Criterion (g) The archaeological potential of the building platform at this site indicates that this item could potentially be used as an educational tool in demonstrating the principal characteristics of this site type. Consequently, this item is assessed as being of local significance against this criterion.**

#### 7.3.19.1. MGP-H19      Ruin

Criterion (a) This item is not important in the course of local or state cultural history, there are no known historical associations with this site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (b) There are no known strong or special associations between this item and particular individuals or groups. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

**Criterion (e) Whilst the site is in a ruinous state, the surface features suggest the presence of relatively intact archaeological deposits associated with building platform. Investigation of these deposits would help clarify the age of the site, its potential historical associations as well as yielding information about the activities that took place at this site. These sorts of research questions would contribute to an understanding of local cultural history. As such it is assessed as having local significance against this criterion.**

Criterion (f) This item is not uncommon locally or within NSW. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

**Criterion (g) The archaeological potential of the building platform at this site indicates that this item could potentially be used as an educational tool in demonstrating the principal characteristics of this site type. Consequently, this item is assessed as being of local significance against this criterion.**

#### 7.3.20. MGP-H20      Bridge

Criterion (a) This item is not important in the course of local or state cultural history; there are no known historical associations with this site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (b) There are no known strong or special associations between this item and particular individuals or groups. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (e) This item does not display potential to yield information relating to this form of site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (f) This item is not uncommon locally or within NSW. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (g) This item is a relatively good example of its type, however alterations over time to the original fabric of the bridge, partially detract from its original state This item is assessed at not being significant against this criterion.

#### 7.3.21. MGP-H21      Ruin Complex

Criterion (a) This item is not important in the course of local or state cultural history, there are no known historical associations with this site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (b) There are no known strong or special associations between this item and particular individuals or groups. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

**Criterion (e) Whilst the site is in a ruinous state, the surface features suggest the presence of relatively intact archaeological deposits associated with multiple building platforms. Investigation of these deposits would help clarify the age of the site, its potential historical associations as well as yielding information about the activities that took place at this site. These sorts of research questions would contribute to an understanding of local cultural history. As such it is assessed as having local significance against this criterion.**

Criterion (f) This item is not uncommon locally or within NSW. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

**Criterion (g) The archaeological potential of the building platforms at this site indicates that this item could potentially be used as an educational tool in demonstrating the principal characteristics of this site type. Consequently, this item is assessed at being of local significance against this criterion.**

#### 7.3.22. MGP-H22      Mine Subsidence

Criterion (a) This item is not important in the course of local or state cultural history, there are no known historical associations with this site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (b) There are no known strong or special associations between this item and particular individuals or groups. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) This item is not known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic or technical characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (e) This item does not display potential to yield information relating to this form of site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (f) This type of archaeological feature is not uncommon either locally or within NSW. As such it is assessed at not having significance against this criterion.

Criterion (g) This item is not considered to be a good example mining related earthworks, due to the abstruse nature of the, and as such it is assessed as having no significance against this criterion.

#### 7.3.23. MGP-H23      Hallwood Dwelling Complex

Criterion (a) This item is an important feature of early pastoral settlement in the Vittoria area. It is assessed to be locally significant against this criterion.

Criterion (b) There is a strong association between this item and the Jenner family, who selected the lot and resided for several generations in the dwelling. This item is assessed as having local significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) The item is an aesthetically-harmonious rural dwelling with established exotic plantings. The item is assessed as having local significance against this criterion.

Criterion (d) The item has special associations to the Jenner family descendants and to members of the motorcycle rally community, who from the 1980s-2000s held race days at the property and held social functions in the dwelling. The item is assessed as having local significance against this criterion.

Criterion (e) The item is in overall good condition and has potential for surface and subsurface artefacts which could provide information that would contribute to an understanding of local history. As such it is assessed as having local significance against this criterion.

Criterion (f) This timber and plaster-and-lath dwelling and brick-lined ground tank are not common locally. The Cabonne LEP (2012) does not have any listings similar to this site. It is assessed to be locally significant against this criterion.

Criterion (g) The dwelling and brick-lined ground tank are in good condition and thus a relatively good representation of their structural type. In addition, the deposits in and around the dwelling are likely to be representative of small scale nineteenth century dwellings. It is assessed as having local significance against this criterion.



**Table 7.2. Assessment of significance of the historical cultural heritage sites**

Site Number	Site Type	Locally significant	Statement of Significance
MGP-H1	Bridge Ruin		Does not meet the criteria for local or State listing
MGP-H2	Building Material Dump		Does not meet the criteria for local or State listing
MGP-H3	Building Material Dump		Does not meet the criteria for local or State listing
MGP-H4a	Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Criterion (e): This item displays research potential in terms of the archaeological deposits associated with the site.</p> <p>Criterion (g): The deposits at the site are likely to be representative of small scale nineteenth century farms houses and have the potential to answer research questions regarding site chronology and use.</p>
MGP-H4b	Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Criterion (e): This item displays research potential in terms of the archaeological deposits associated with the site.</p> <p>Criterion (g): The deposits at the site are likely to be representative of small scale nineteenth century huts and have the potential to answer research questions regarding site chronology and use. In addition, the structure is in good condition and representative of this site type in its own right.</p>
MGP-H5	Building Site Complex	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Criterion (e): This item displays research potential in terms of the archaeological deposits associated with the wood clad hut at this site.</p> <p>Criterion (f): Such items are not common locally, therefore this site represents a rare aspect of the cultural history of the local area.</p> <p>Criterion (g): The deposits at the site are likely to be representative of small scale nineteenth century huts and have the potential to answer research questions regarding site chronology and use.</p>
MGP-H6	Mine Shafts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Criterion (a): This item is a key feature of early gold mining, which was an important industry in the local area.
MGP-H7	Survey Marker Tree	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Criterion (b): This item marks the boundary of a Private Gold Lease, and therefore has a strong association with members of the surveying profession.</p> <p>Criterion (f): Survey marker trees are a locally rare site type</p> <p>Criterion (g): This item is a good example of a survey marker tree dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p>
MGP-H8	Sheds and Ruin Complex		Does not meet the criteria for local or State listing
MGP-H9	Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Criterion (e): This item displays research potential in terms of the archaeological deposits associated with the site.</p> <p>Criterion (g): The deposits at the site are likely to be representative of small scale late nineteenth century to early twentieth century farms houses and have the potential to answer research questions regarding site chronology and use.</p>

Site Number	Site Type	Locally significant	Statement of Significance
MGP-H10	Mining Benching		Does not meet the criteria for local or State listing
MGP-H11	Mine Shaft and Dump	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Criterion (a): This item is a key feature of early gold mining, which was an important industry in the local area.</p> <p>Criterion (b): This item is strongly associated with the gold prospecting and mining activities of John McPhillamy in the Kings Plains area.</p>
MGP-H12	Mine Shaft and Dump	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Criterion (a): This item is a key feature of early gold mining, which was an important industry in the local area.</p> <p>Criterion (b): This item is strongly associated with the gold prospecting and mining activities of John McPhillamy in the Kings Plains area.</p>
MGP-H13	Mine Shaft	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Criterion (a): This item is a key feature of early gold mining, which was an important industry in the local area.</p> <p>Criterion (b): This item is strongly associated with the gold prospecting and mining activities of John McPhillamy in the Kings Plains area.</p> <p>Criterion (g): This item is a good representation of a gold mining adit, and demonstrates the principal characteristics of this site type.</p>
MGP-H14	Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Criterion (e): This item displays research potential in terms of the archaeological deposits associated with the site.</p> <p>Criterion (g): The deposits at the site are likely to be representative of small scale nineteenth century farms houses and have the potential to answer research questions regarding site chronology and use.</p>
MGP-H15	Adit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Criterion (a): This item is a key feature of early gold mining, which was an important industry in the local area</p> <p>Criterion (g): This item is a good representation of a gold mining adit, and demonstrates the principal characteristics of this site type.</p>
MGP-H16	Stockyards		Does not meet the criteria for local or State listing
MGP-H17	Mined Quartz Outcrop		Does not meet the criteria for local or State listing
MGP-H18	Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Criterion (e): This item displays research potential in terms of the archaeological deposits associated with the site.</p> <p>Criterion (g): The deposits at the site are likely to be representative of small scale private gold lease mining and have the potential to answer research questions regarding site chronology and use.</p>
MGP-H19	Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Criterion (e): This item displays research potential in terms of the archaeological deposits associated with the site.</p> <p>Criterion (g): The deposits at the site are likely to be representative of small scale late nineteenth century to early twentieth century farms houses and have the potential to answer research questions regarding site chronology and use.</p>
MGP-H20	Bridge		Does not meet the criteria for local or state listing

Site Number	Site Type	Locally significant	Statement of Significance
MGP-H21	Ruin complex	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Criterion (e): This item displays research potential in terms of the archaeological deposits associated with the site.</p> <p>Criterion (g): The deposits at the site are likely to be representative of small scale nineteenth century farms houses and have the potential to answer research questions regarding site chronology and use.</p>
MGP 22	Mine Subsidence		Does not meet the criteria for local or State listing
MGP-H23	Hallwood Farm Complex	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> *	<p>Criterion (a) This item is an important feature of early pastoral settlement in the Vittoria area.</p> <p>Criterion (b) There is a strong association between this item and the Jenner family, who selected the lot and resided for several generations in the dwelling.</p> <p>Criterion (c) The item is an aesthetically-harmonious rural dwelling with established exotic plantings.</p> <p>Criterion (d) The item has special associations to the Jenner family descendants and to members of the motorcycle rally community.</p> <p>Criterion (e) The item displays research potential for surface and subsurface artefacts.</p> <p>Criterion (f) This timber and plaster-and-lath dwelling and brick-lined ground tank are not common locally.</p> <p>Criterion (g) The dwelling and brick-lined ground tank are in good condition and thus a relatively good representation of their structural type. In addition, the deposits in and around the dwelling are likely to be representative of small scale nineteenth century dwellings.</p>

\* Potentially of State-significance (to be determined through further assessment)



## 8. Potential impacts of the project on cultural heritage

The mine development could potentially directly and indirectly impact upon Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage sites. Potential negative direct and indirect impacts may result from the proposed open cut, out-of-pit waste rock emplacement, topsoil stockpiles, tailings storage facility, processing area and ancillary infrastructure and could include the destruction of the sites via earthmoving or indirect physical affects (e.g. dust deposition) or aesthetic affects.

### 8.1. Potential direct impacts

The proposed mining operations would disturb the current land surface and could directly impact cultural heritage associated with the affected landforms and its landscape context.

Such impacts on cultural heritage values typically fall into three categories:

- the loss of information which could otherwise be gained by conducting research today;
- the loss of the cultural heritage resource for future research using methods and addressing questions not available today; and,
- the permanent loss of the physical record.

These impacts can usually be mitigated to various degrees, depending on the nature and significance of the cultural heritage. Where sites are of low significance, their destruction may have little consequence. This could be due to the lack of useful information that could be gained from research, or the availability of many equivalent and alternative sites for study.

Sites with greater significance may be the subject of cultural heritage investigation prior to their disturbance. This allows for the salvage of information, and the recovery of a sample of artefactual materials according to current methods and research priorities. Sites and site groupings that are common elsewhere may not require the same degree of salvage attention as those which are rare, of high significance, and subject to active deterioration.

Salvage investigations can provide for the discovery of new knowledge about the past human occupation and land use of an area. Despite the loss of physical evidence involved, the information gained can in turn aid the interpretation and better management of the remaining cultural heritage resource.

### 8.2. Potential indirect impacts

In areas where the proposed works for the mine development would not involve significant earthmoving, impacts may be limited to minor surface disturbance, limited disturbance of the associated substrates or landforms and no significant alteration of the landscape context.

Potential indirect impacts to cultural heritage sites could include.

- deposition of dust generated by mining;
- damage from blasting and vibration from operations and potential instability as a result of open pit operations and layout;
- accidental disturbance by peripheral activities; and,
- inappropriate visitation including the unauthorized removal of cultural heritage objects.

### 8.3. Cultural heritage potentially directly impacted by the project

The impact of the mine development on Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage sites is determined by the nature and the degree of harm that the construction works for the proposed mine will cause. The type of harm is either direct or indirect and therefore the consequence of harm is a total or a partial loss in value (DECCW 2010b). A total loss in value would occur when the entire site is impacted by the project. A partial loss of value would occur when only part of the site (such as in the case of an artefact scatter) is impacted by the project.

Twenty-three Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and eight locally-significant historical cultural heritage sites are located within the areas being considered for potential direct disturbance.

Additionally, ten Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and four locally-significant historical cultural heritage sites are near proposed works and may be subject to indirect impacts.

The Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are all scatters or isolated finds of stone artefacts. This assessment has concluded that these sites are not of high scientific or cultural significance. The historical cultural heritage sites similarly do not meet the thresholds of State-significance. Therefore, it can be concluded the mine and ancillary infrastructure disturbance footprint are located in areas where significant impacts on highly-important cultural heritage would be avoided.

The potential impacts of the mine development on each of the Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage sites in the project area are summarised in **Tables 8.1** and **8.2**.

### 8.4. Potential for previously unidentified cultural heritage to occur in the project area

Although the project area was sufficiently surveyed, there remains the potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage sites to be located within this area (e.g. sites that may have been obscured by grass or soil at the time of survey). Such previously unidentified features, should they occur, would probably be isolated finds or low-density concentrations of stone artefacts (based on the predictive model outlined in Section 6.1.1 and informed by the results of the current survey, summarised in Section 6.5).

The shallow soils of the project area, coupled with past disturbance from mining, pastoralism, agriculture, and dam, track and fence construction, means that significant *in situ* subsurface cultural deposits are highly improbable.

The project area does not contain culturally sensitive landforms such as lunettes or source-bordering sand dunes where subsurface Aboriginal cultural deposits (e.g. burials) have been recorded previously.

Archaeologists from Navin Officer Heritage Consultants thought that a number of areas in the project area had potential for subsurface archaeological deposits. However, a detailed critique by geoarchaeologist Dr Tim Stone (pers. comm. 2018) discounted the likelihood that all of these areas in the disturbance footprint were differentiated from the surrounding archaeological landscape.

The likelihood of additional historical cultural heritage sites is very low.

A strategy for managing any newly identified Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage sites during the life of the mine development is outlined in Section 9.

### 8.5. Flexibility of the mine development design

The potential area of disturbance associated with the mine development currently allows for optimum design locations for the mine components including the proposed open cut, out-of-pit waste rock emplacement and topsoil stockpiles, tailing storage facility and processing plant. There is unlikely to be opportunity to avoid the cultural heritage sites within these areas.

**Table 8.1 Potential Impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage**

Site Name	Type	Significance	Potential Impacts	Potential Consequence
KP-OS-02	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A1	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	None	None
MGP-A2	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A3	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	None	None
MGP-A4	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A5	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	None/Indirect	None/possible harm to site
MGP-A6	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	None/Indirect	None/possible harm to site
MGP-A7	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A8	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A9	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	None/Indirect	None/possible harm to site
MGP-A10	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	None/Indirect	None/possible harm to site
MGP-A11	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	None/Indirect	None/possible harm to site
MGP-A12	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	None/Indirect	None/possible harm to site
MGP-A13	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	None/Indirect	None/possible harm to site
MGP-A14	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A15	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	None/Indirect	None/possible harm to site
MGP-A16	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	None/Indirect	None/possible harm to site
MGP-A17	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A18	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A19	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A20	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A21	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A22	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A23	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A24	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A25	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A26	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	None	None
MGP-A27	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	None	None
MGP-A28	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A29	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A30	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A31	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A32	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A33	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A34	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A35	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-A36	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	None	None



MGP-A37	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	None/Indirect	None/possible harm to site
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**Table 8.2 Potential Impacts to historical cultural heritage**

Site Name	Type	Significance	Potential Impacts	Potential Consequence
MGP-H1	Bridge Ruin	na	None	None
MGP-H2	Building Material Dump	na	None	None
MGP-H3	Building Material Dump	na	None	None
MGP-H4a	Ruin	Local (e, g)	None/Indirect	None/possible harm to site
MGP-H4b	Ruin	Local (e, g)	None/Indirect	None/possible harm to site
MGP-H5	Building Complex	Local (e,f,g)	None/Indirect	None/possible harm to site
MGP-H6	Mine Shaft	Local (a)	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-H7	Survey Marker Tree	Local (b)	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-H8	Shed and Ruin	na	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-H9	Ruin	Local (e, g)	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-H10	Mine Benching	na	None	None
MGP-H11	Mineshaft and Dump	Local (a, b)	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-H12	Mineshaft and Dump	Local (a, b)	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-H13	Mineshaft	Local (a, b, g)	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-H14	Ruin	Local (e, g)	None	None
MGP-H15	Adit	Local (a, g)	None	None
MGP-H16	Stockyards	na	None	None
MGP-H17	Mined Quartz	na	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-H18	Ruin	Local (e, g)	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-H19	Ruin	Local (e, g)	None/Indirect	None/possible harm to site
MGP-H20	Bridge	na	None	None
MGP-H21	Ruin Complex	Local (e, g)	None	None
MGP-H22	Mine Subsidence	na	Direct	Destruction of site
MGP-H23	Hallwood Farm Complex	Local (a,b,c,d,e, f, g)	Direct	Destruction of site

## 8.6. Potential cumulative impacts

The project is located within a region with a number of currently approved or operational mines and other large-scale infrastructure projects. These existing operations have caused adverse heritage impacts to a range of Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage sites, principally archaeological ones. For the most part, these adverse

impacts have been associated with the disturbance or destruction of Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage sites subsequent to archaeological investigation and assessment.

The surveys undertaken for this assessment indicate that the types of Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage sites within the project area that may be impacted by the mine development generally comprise part of a region-wide distribution of very small Aboriginal open occupation sites with disturbed stone artefacts of low scientific significance and historical mining and pastoral sites of local significance. Given the low scientific significance of the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and local significance of the historical cultural heritage sites, the cumulative effect that may result from the development of the mine is considered to be low, and would be mitigated by the ongoing program of archaeological recording/salvage recommended by this assessment.

In terms of cultural values, the project area is located within an area that has already been heavily modified by past clearing, mining, pastoral and agricultural activities. The project is considered likely to cause few impacts additional to those that have already occurred. On this basis, it is considered that the mine development would not appreciably increase cumulative impacts to Aboriginal or historical cultural heritage in the region.

## 9. Management strategies for cultural heritage

This section presents proposed strategies for the management of cultural heritage values within the project area that may be subject to direct impacts by the Project.

### 9.1. General recommendations

#### 9.1.1. Cultural Heritage Management Plan

The optimal means of co-ordinating and implementing the proposed management strategies is to integrate them into a single programme and document in the form of a *Cultural Heritage Management Plan* (CHMP). The CHMP would reflect the proposed management of the cultural heritage sites within the project area. The CHMP would cover all relevant actions and requirements to be conducted at the project area. The CHMP will remain active for the life of the mine development and define the tasks, scope and conduct of all cultural heritage management activities.

#### 9.1.2. Role of the local Aboriginal community

Regis is committed to involving the local Aboriginal community as an integral participant in the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage values in the project area. The strategies outlined in this report have incorporated the views of community representatives and the Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be drafted following receipt of development consent in consultation with the local Aboriginal community.

The recording, collection, curation, storage and replacement of salvaged Aboriginal objects would occur with the invited participation of local Aboriginal community representatives.

#### 9.1.3. Site management and cultural awareness training

The effective application of the CHMP and its strategies is dependent on an appreciation of its content and function by on-site staff and employees.

It is proposed to provide training to all on-site personnel regarding the CHMP strategies relevant to their employment tasks.

### 9.2. Management of previously identified cultural heritage within the disturbance footprint

The area of disturbance for the proposed mine components, which would disturb the Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage sites is likely to be relatively inflexible. Engineering constraints mean that most mine components cannot be relocated away from the cultural heritage sites to avoid disturbance. Additionally, any such relocation would not remove threats to the sites from indirect disturbance.

This assessment has concluded that most of the Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage sites are not of high scientific significance and do not have particular high social or cultural value (only one site is of potential State-significance in the case of historical cultural heritage; Sections 7.1 and 7.3). Representatives of the registered Aboriginal stakeholder visited the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, where options for their management were discussed. Based on the results of these discussions with representatives of the registered Aboriginal stakeholder, it is recommended that Regis arrange for the salvage of the Aboriginal objects prior to the commencement of site activities. Regis should engage a suitably qualified archaeologist and representatives of the registered Aboriginal stakeholders to record and collect the stone artefacts. These items should be properly curated and stored in an on-



site “Keeping Place”. Artefacts should be replaced within rehabilitated areas in consultation with local Aboriginal groups and OEH.

Examination of the artefacts and their contexts should form an integral part of the recording programme in order to better understand and interpret local and regional patterns of past Aboriginal settlement and resource use. In particular, this could involve investigating lithic technologies and reduction strategies adopted at the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites. These strategies of information collection would complement the salvage programme.

Similarly, an archaeologist should be engaged to complete archaeological subsurface testing at the those historical cultural heritage sites in the disturbance footprint with a good potential for subsurface relics (MGP-H9 [Ruin], MGP-H18 [Ruin]). Salvaged items should be properly curated and archived at a location to be determined.

MGP-H23 (Hallwood Farm Complex) of potential State-significance must be protected from harm by modifying the secondary water management facility. Detailed assessment and a conservation management plan must be devised for the site.

Proposed site management strategies for the cultural heritage sites identified during the field survey are summarized in **Tables 9.1 and 9.2**.

**Table 9.1 Proposed specific management strategies for Aboriginal cultural heritage sites**

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impacts</b>	<b>Proposed Management Measures</b>
KP-OS-02	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A1	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	None	Avoid harm by protective barrier
MGP-A2	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A3	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	None	Avoid harm by protective barrier
MGP-A4	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A5	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	None/Indirect	Avoid harm, or salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A6	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	None/Indirect	Avoid harm, or salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A7	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A8	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A9	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	None/Indirect	Avoid harm, or salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A10	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	None/Indirect	Avoid harm, or salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A11	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	None/Indirect	Avoid harm, or salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A12	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	None/Indirect	Avoid harm, or salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A13	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	None/Indirect	Avoid harm, or salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A14	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A15	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	None/Indirect	Avoid harm, or salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A16	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	None/Indirect	Avoid harm, or salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A17	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A18	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A19	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A20	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A21	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A22	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A23	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A24	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A25	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A26	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	None	Avoid harm by protective barrier
MGP-A27	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	None	Avoid harm by protective barrier
MGP-A28	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A29	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A30	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A31	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A32	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A33	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A34	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A35	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	Direct	Salvage Aboriginal objects
MGP-A36	Artefact scatter	Low-Moderate	None	Avoid harm by protective barrier
MGP-A37	Isolated find	Low-Moderate	None/Indirect	Avoid harm, or salvage Aboriginal objects

**Table 9.2 Proposed specific management strategies for the historical cultural heritage sites**

Site Name	Type	Summary Significance	Potential Impacts	Proposed Management Measures
MGP-H1	Bridge Ruin	na	None	None
MGP-H2	Building Material Dump	na	None	None
MGP-H3	Building Material Dump	na	None	None
MGP-H4a	Ruin	Local (e, g)	None/Indirect	Avoid harm, or subsurface testing, archival recording and salvage
MGP-H4b	Ruin	Local (e, g)	None/Indirect	Avoid harm, or subsurface testing, archival recording and salvage
MGP-H5	Building Complex	Local (e,f,g)	None/Indirect	Avoid harm, or subsurface testing, archival recording and salvage
MGP-H6	Mine Shaft	Local (a)	Direct	Archival recording
MGP-H7	Survey Marker Tree	Local (b)	Direct	Archival recording and salvage
MGP-H8	Shed and Ruin	na	Direct	None
MGP-H9	Ruin	Local (e, g)	Direct	Subsurface testing, archival recording and salvage
MGP-H10	Mine Benching	na	None	None
MGP-H11	Mineshaft and Dump	Local (a, b)	Direct	Archival recording
MGP-H12	Mineshaft and Dump	Local (a, b)	Direct	Archival recording
MGP-H13	Mineshaft	Local (a, b, g)	Direct	Archival recording
MGP-H14	Ruin	Local (e, g)	None	Avoid harm
MGP-H15	Adit	Local (a, g)	None	Avoid harm
MGP-H16	Stockyards	na	None	None
MGP-H17	Mined Quartz	na	Direct	None
MGP-H18	Ruin	Local (e, g)	Direct	Subsurface testing, archival recording and salvage
MGP-H19	Ruin	Local (e, g)	None/Indirect	Avoid harm, or subsurface testing, archival recording and salvage
MGP-H20	Bridge	na	None	None
MGP-H21	Ruin Complex	Local (e, g)	None	None
MGP-H22	Mine Subsidence	na	Direct	None
MGP-H23	Hallwood Farm Complex	Potential State (a,b,c,d,e, f, g)	Direct	Avoid harm, detailed assessment and conservation management



The current proposed design would directly impact one potential State-significant historical cultural heritage site (MGP-H23) if the proposal was to proceed without modification. Direct impacts would also occur at seven historical cultural heritage sites of local significance (MGP-H6, MGP-H7, MGP-H9, MGP-H11, MGP-H12, MGP-H13 and MGP-H18). An additional four historical cultural heritage sites of local significance (MGP-H4a, MGP-H4b, MGP-H5, MGP-H19) are adjacent to mine components and may be subject to indirect impacts.

To mitigate the likely or potential damage to these historical cultural heritage sites, it is recommended that prior to the commencement of the proposed works that following mitigation measures be completed:

1. MGP-H23 (Hallwood Farm Complex) is of potential State-significance and harm to the site must be avoided by modifying the secondary water management facility. Detailed assessment and a conservation management plan must be devised for the site.
2. Site MGP-H9 (Ruin) and MGP-H18 (Ruin) would be directly impacted by the TSF. These sites have been assessed to have good subsurface archaeological potential. Archaeological subsurface testing should be carried out at all locally significant historical cultural heritage sites that have been assessed to have subsurface archaeological potential. The sites that should undergo subsurface testing to ascertain archaeological significance are: MGP-H9 and MGP-H18 (and at MGP-4a, MGP-4b, MGP-5, MGP-19 if harm cannot be avoided to these sites proximal to mine components). These sites should be archivally recorded and artefacts salvaged prior to development related impacts.
3. Historical cultural heritage sites MGP-H6 (Mine Shaft), MGP-H7 (Survey Marker Tree), MGP-H11 (Mine Shaft and Dump), MGP-H12 (Mine Shaft and Dump), and MGP-H13 (Mine Shaft), will all be directly impacted by the Open Cut on McPhillamys Hill. These sites are not associated with archaeological deposits, but they have been assessed as locally significant, and possess features both individually and collectively that is evidence of important historic economic and industrial activities and themes in the local region. As such, the following sites should be archivally recorded prior to development related impacts: MGP-H6, MGP-H7, MGP-H11, MGP-H12, MGP-H13.
4. Historical cultural heritage site MGP-H7 (Survey Marker Tree) should also be salvaged prior to being impacted and preserved as an example of this site type within an historic gold mining landscape.
5. All historical cultural heritage sites that have been assessed as at risk of indirect or inadvertent direct impacts should be marked on all maps and fenced prior to impacts or archivally recorded and artefacts salvaged if harm cannot be avoided. The sites that should undergo these mitigation measures are: MGP-H4a, MGP-H4b, MGP-H5, MGP-H19.

### 9.3. Management of previously unidentified cultural heritage within the disturbance footprint

In the event that a previously unidentified Aboriginal or historical cultural heritage site is encountered during construction or operation of the mine, work must stop immediately in the vicinity and the site protected from any further inadvertent impact and reported to a relevant specialist (e.g. a suitably qualified archaeologist).

A suitably qualified archaeologist should assess the significance of the site (in consultation with the registered Aboriginal stakeholders for Aboriginal cultural heritage).

Where impacts are proposed to an Aboriginal stone artefact scatter or isolated find, and avoidance of impacts is not feasible the Aboriginal objects should be recorded and collected.

Any newly identified historical cultural heritage sites of local significance should be avoided where possible. If disturbance cannot be avoided, the site should be subject to detailed archival recording.

Any newly identified State-significant historic relics or intact archaeological deposits should be reported to the NSW Heritage Council with the advice from the archaeologist for determination of further procedures.

#### 9.4. Summary recommendations

Based on the results of this cultural heritage investigation and consultation with representatives of the local Aboriginal community it is recommended that:

1. Harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage sites MGP-A1, MGP-A3, MGP-A26, MGP-A27, MGP-36 and historical cultural heritage sites MGP-H14 (Ruin), MGP-H15 (Adit), MGP-H21 (Ruin) must be avoided by establishing 20 m exclusion zones (i.e. a 20 m radius buffer around the perimeter of the cultural heritage sites). The exclusion zones must be appropriately fenced with permanent barriers. Employees, contractors and visitors must be instructed not to enter the areas except for approved land management activities such as weed spraying, fence maintenance, etc.
2. Regis arranges to salvage the Aboriginal artefacts at the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites MGP-A2, MGP-A4, MGP-A7, MGP-A8, MGP-A14, MGP-A17 through MGP-A23 through MGP-A25, MGP-A28 through MGP-A35, AHIMS site number 44-2-0122 (KP-OS-02) located within the proposed mine and ancillary infrastructure disturbance footprint. Aboriginal artefacts at the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites MGP-A5, MGP-A6, MGP-A9 through MGP-A13, MGP-A15, MGP-A16, MGP-A37 proximal to the proposed mine and ancillary infrastructure disturbance footprint may also require salvage if harm is likely (or 20 m fenced exclusion zones according to Recommendation 1 if harm can be avoided). A suitably qualified archaeologist and representatives of the local Aboriginal community must be engaged to record and collect the Aboriginal objects. These items must be properly curated and stored in a location to be determined. Following the relinquishment of the mining lease for the project, the stored Aboriginal artefacts should be replaced within rehabilitated areas in consultation with local Aboriginal groups and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.
3. Harm to potentially State-significant historical cultural heritage site MGP-H23 (Hallwood Farm Complex) must be avoided by modifying the proposed ancillary infrastructure disturbance footprint. Detailed assessment and a conservation management plan must be devised for the site.
4. Archaeological subsurface testing to ascertain archaeological significance must be completed at historical cultural heritage sites MGP-H9 (Ruin) and MGP-H18 (Ruin) located within the proposed ancillary infrastructure disturbance footprint. Archaeological subsurface testing should also be completed at historical cultural heritage sites MGP-4a (Ruin), MGP-4b (Ruin), MGP-5 (Building Complex) and MGP-19 (Ruin) proximal to the proposed mine and ancillary infrastructure disturbance footprint if harm cannot be avoided to these sites proximal to mine components. These sites must be archivally recorded and artefacts salvaged prior to development related impacts.
5. Historical cultural heritage sites MGP-H6 (Mine Shaft), MGP-H7 (Survey Marker Tree), MGP-H11 (Mine Shaft and Dump), MGP-H12 (Mine Shaft and Dump), MGP-H13 (Mine Shaft), located within the proposed mine disturbance footprint must be archivally recorded prior to development related impacts. Historical cultural heritage site MGP-H7 (Survey Marker Tree) must also be salvaged and preserved prior to being impacted.
6. Historical cultural heritage sites MGP-H4a, MGP-H4b, MGP-H5, MGP-H19 proximal to the proposed mine and ancillary infrastructure disturbance footprint must be avoided by establishing 20 m exclusion zones (i.e. a 20 m radius buffer around the perimeter of the cultural heritage sites)

(according to Recommendation 1) or archivally recorded and artefacts salvaged (according to recommendation 4) if harm cannot be avoided.

7. In the event that a previously unidentified Aboriginal or historical cultural heritage site is encountered during construction or operation of the mine, work must stop immediately in the vicinity and the site protected from any further inadvertent impact and reported to a relevant specialist (e.g. a suitably qualified archaeologist). A suitably qualified archaeologist must assess the significance of the site (in consultation with the registered Aboriginal stakeholders for Aboriginal cultural heritage). Where impacts are proposed to an Aboriginal stone artefact scatter or isolated find, and avoidance of impacts is not feasible the Aboriginal objects must be recorded and collected. Any newly identified historical cultural heritage sites of local significance should be avoided where possible. If disturbance cannot be avoided, the site must be subject to detailed archival recording. Any newly identified State-significant historic relics or intact archaeological deposits must be reported to the NSW Heritage Council with the advice from the archaeologist for determination of further procedures.
8. In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains are encountered during the course of activities associated with the mine development, all work in that area must cease. Remains must not be handled or otherwise disturbed except to prevent further disturbance. If the remains are thought to be less than 100 years old the Police or the State Coroner's Office (tel: 02 9552 4066) must be notified. If there is reason to suspect that the skeletal remains are more than 100 years old and Aboriginal, Regis must contact the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's Environmental Line (tel: 131 555) for advice. In the unlikely event that an Aboriginal burial is encountered, strategies for its management would need to be developed with the involvement of the local Aboriginal community.
9. Regis must co-ordinate and implement these proposed management strategies by integrating them into a single programme and document in the form of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP). The CHMP must remain active for the life of the mine development and define the tasks, scope and conduct of all Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage management activities. The CHMP must be developed in consultation with the local Aboriginal community. In particular, Regis in consultation with the Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council must commission a social and cultural mapping study with relevant traditional owners for the project area. Regis must also provide training to all on-site personnel regarding the CHMP strategies relevant to their employment tasks.
10. Regis must continue to involve the registered Aboriginal stakeholders and any other relevant Aboriginal community groups or members in matters pertaining to the mine development. In particular, the recording, collection, curation, storage and replacement of Aboriginal objects must occur with the invited participation of local Aboriginal community representatives. Aboriginal objects must be accessible to relevant Aboriginal community representatives for cultural and educational purposes subject to appropriate operational constraints.



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# Appendices

Appendix 1	Consultation Log
Appendix 2	Letters of Notification and Public Notice
Appendix 3	Proposed Methodology for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Appendix 4	Formal Responses from Aboriginal Stakeholders to Draft Report
Appendix 5	Initial Research and Analysis of Historical Cultural Heritage Site MGP-H23 (Hallwood Farm)



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# Appendix 1

## Consultation Log

<b>Date</b>	<b>Person Contacted</b>	<b>Organization Represented</b>	<b>Form of Contact</b>	<b>Contacted By</b>	<b>Organization Represented</b>	<b>Nature of consultation</b>
16/11/2016	-	Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	Letter	RW Corkery and Co	Regis	Official request for names of Aboriginal parties that may have had an interest in registering in the consultation process for the Project.
16/11/2016	-	National Native Title Tribunal	Letter	RW Corkery and Co	Regis	Official request for names of Aboriginal parties that may have had an interest in registering in the consultation process for the Project.
16/11/2016	-	Native Title Services Corporation Limited	Letter	RW Corkery and Co	Regis	Official request for names of Aboriginal parties that may have had an interest in registering in the consultation process for the Project.
16/11/2016	-	Blayney Shire Council	Letter	RW Corkery and Co	Regis	Official request for names of Aboriginal parties that may have had an interest in registering in the consultation process for the Project.
16/11/2016	Phil Purcell	NSW OEH	Letter	RW Corkery and Co	Regis	Official request for names of Aboriginal parties that may have had an interest in registering in the consultation process for the Project.
16/11/2016	-	Central West Local Land Services	Letter	RW Corkery and Co	Regis	Official request for names of Aboriginal parties that may have had an interest in registering in the consultation process for the Project.
16/11/2016	Annette Steele	Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council	Letter	RW Corkery and Co	Regis	Official request for names of Aboriginal parties that may have had an interest in registering in the consultation process for the Project.
17/11/2016	-	General Public	Newspaper	RW Corkery and Co	Regis	Notice published in the Central West Daily (Orange) and Blayney Chronicle. Request for registrations of interest in the Project.



Date	Person Contacted	Organization Represented	Form of Contact	Contacted By	Organization Represented	Nature of consultation
17/11/2016		Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Association Inc.	Letter	RW Corkery and Co	Regis	Notification to register interest in the Project.
17/11/2016		Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal corporation	Letter	RW Corkery and Co	Regis	Notification to register interest in the Project.
17/11/2016	Trevor Robinson		Letter	RW Corkery and Co	Regis	Notification to register interest in the Project.
17/11/2016	Alice and Olive Williams		Letter	RW Corkery and Co	Regis	Notification to register interest in the Project.
17/11/2016		Wiradjuri Interim Working Party	Letter	RW Corkery and Co	Regis	Notification to register interest in the Project.
05/12/2016	RW Corkery and Co	Regis	Email	Annette Steele	Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council	Registration of interest in the consultation process for the Project.
06/02/2017	Annette Steele	Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council	Email	Chris Roach	Regis	Invitation to attend field surveys.
21/03/2017-31/03/2017	Greg Ingram	Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council	Field Surveys	Navin Officer	Regis	Field Surveys.
13/09/2018	Annette Steele	Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council	Email	Matt Cupper	Regis	Invitation to attend field surveys.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Person Contacted</b>	<b>Organization Represented</b>	<b>Form of Contact</b>	<b>Contacted By</b>	<b>Organization Represented</b>	<b>Nature of consultation</b>
26/09/2018	Doug Sutherland	Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council	Field Surveys	Landskape	Regis	Field Surveys
31/01/2019	Doug Sutherland	Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council	Field Surveys	Landskape	Regis	Field Surveys
05/05/2019	Annette Steele	Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council	Email	Landskape	Regis	Draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment provided for review
05/05/2019	Annette Steele	Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council	Email	Landskape	Regis	Draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment provided for review
23/05/2019	Lisa Paton	Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council	Telephone	Landskape	Regis	Sought feedback on draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
28/05/2019	Nyree Reynolds	-	Email	Chris Roach	Regis	Draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment provided for review
28/05/2019	Nyree Reynolds	-	Telephone	Landskape	Regis	Sought feedback on draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
03/06/2019	Matt Cupper	Landskape	Email	Annette Steele	Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council	Provided submission to draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
24/06/2019	Lisa Paton, Annette Steele	Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council	Meeting	Matt Cupper (Landskape), Andrew Wannan, Michael Coote	Regis	Discussion of feedback on draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

<b>Date</b>	<b>Person Contacted</b>	<b>Organization Represented</b>	<b>Form of Contact</b>	<b>Contacted By</b>	<b>Organization Represented</b>	<b>Nature of consultation</b>
27/06/2019	Matt Cupper	Landskape	Email	Lisa Paton	Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council	Provided submission to draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment



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# Appendix 2

## Letters of Notification and Public Notice



17 November 2016

Chairperson  
Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation  
14 Oak Street  
Katoomba NSW 2780

Originally sent by email to:  
sharonbrown@gundungurra.org.au

To the Chairperson,

**Re: Potential Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation:  
McPhillamys Gold Project, Kings Plains NSW**

Regis Resources Ltd (RRL) has requested RW Corkery & Co. Pty Limited (RWC) commence Aboriginal community consultation, in accordance with the OEH *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, for the proposed McPhillamys Gold Project. This consultation is to assist with establishing Registered Aboriginal Parties for future consultation, field survey and the potential assessment of impact on sites of Aboriginal Heritage significance.

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We are seeking Expressions of Interest from relevant Aboriginal groups and individuals in the Blayney area to form a consultation group. This consultation is to assist RWC, RRL and archaeological consultants (to be confirmed) in the design and completion of field survey over the area identified in **Figure A** (which may be refined following further definition of the proposed site layout), and to assist in assessment and determination of a future development application. The NSW Office of Environment & Heritage has identified your organisation as one that may have an interest in this development and/or location.

**Brooklyn Office:**

First Floor, 12 Dangar Road, PO Box 239, BROOKLYN NSW 2083  
Telephone: (02) 9985 8511 Facsimile: (02) 6361 3622 Email: brooklyn@rwcorkery.com

**Orange Office:**

62 Hill Street, ORANGE NSW 2800  
Telephone: (02) 6362 5411 Facsimile: (02) 6361 3622 Email: orange@rwcorkery.com

**Brisbane Office:**

Suite 5, Building 3, Pine Rivers Office Park, 205 Leitchs Road, BRENDAL QLD 4500  
Telephone: (07) 3205 5400 Facsimile: (02) 6361 3622 Email: brisbane@rwcorkery.com



You may register your interest by contacting our Orange office by **COB Monday 5 December 2016** or sooner if possible. Should you not wish to be consulted further with respect to this project, no further action is necessary.

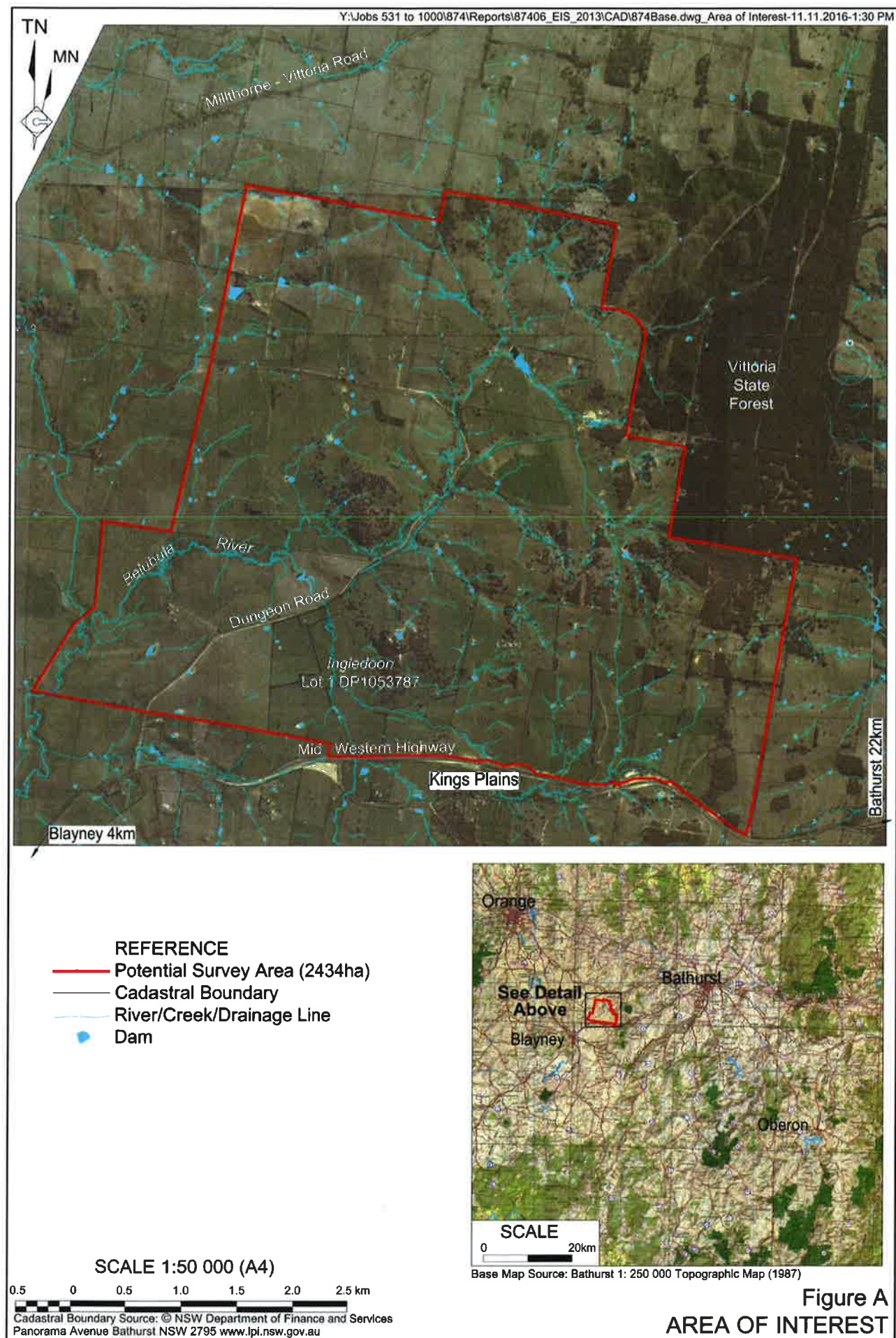
Yours sincerely



Alex Irwin  
Senior Environmental Consultant

Encls: **Figure A**

Copy: Regis Resources Limited





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17 November 2016

Chairperson  
Gundungarra Aboriginal Heritage Association inc  
PO Box 31  
Lawson NSW 2783

Originally sent by email to:  
mwilliams18@bigpond.com

To the Chairperson,

**Re: Potential Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation:  
McPhillamys Gold Project, Kings Plains NSW**

Regis Resources Ltd (RRL) has requested RW Corkery & Co. Pty Limited (RWC) commence Aboriginal community consultation, in accordance with the OEH *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, for the proposed McPhillamys Gold Project. This consultation is to assist with establishing Registered Aboriginal Parties for future consultation, field survey and the potential assessment of impact on sites of Aboriginal Heritage significance.

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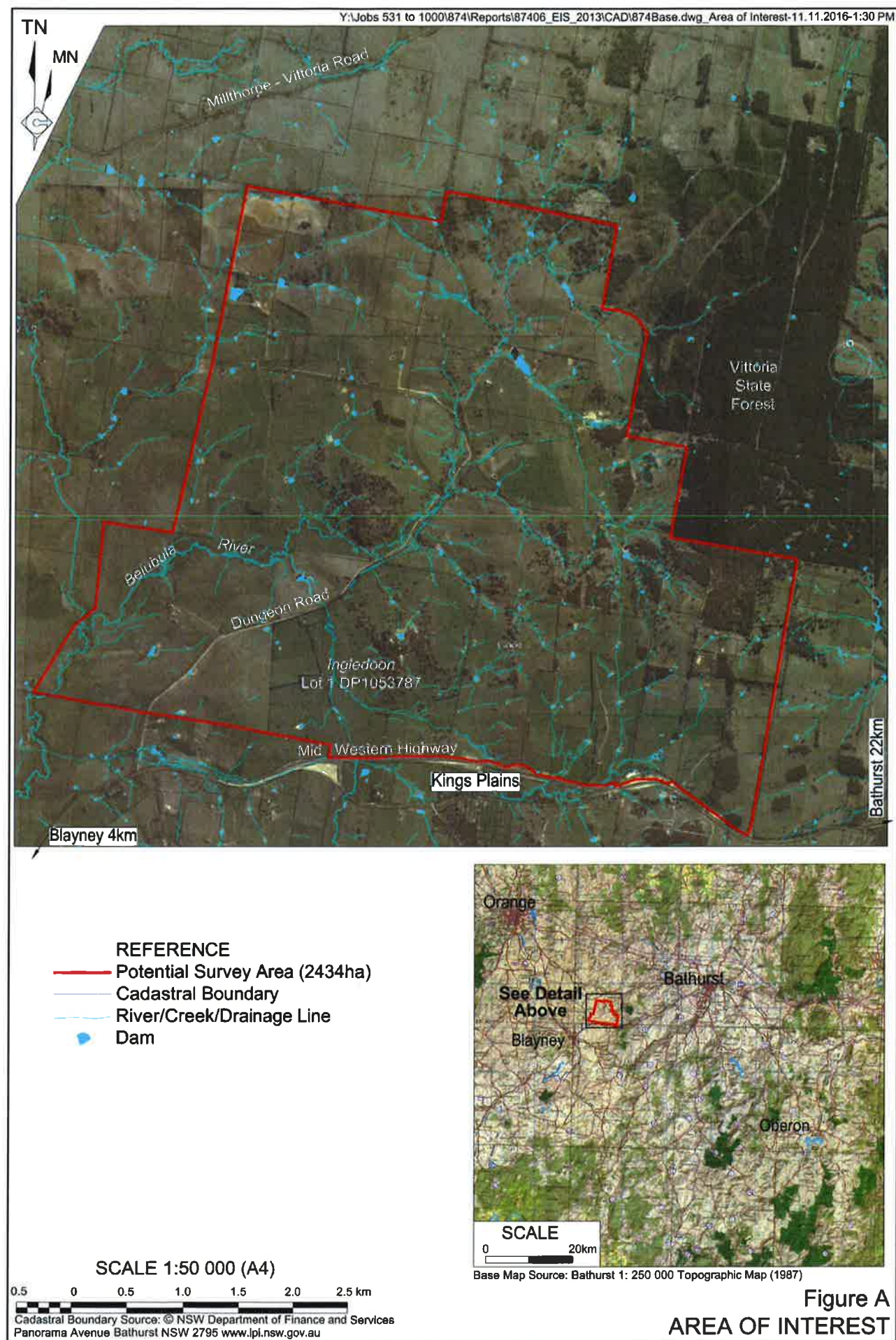
Yours sincerely



Alex Irwin  
Senior Environmental Consultant

Encls: **Figure A**

Copy: Regis Resources Limited





16 November 2016

Registrar  
Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983  
PO Box 112  
GLEBE NSW 2037

Originally sent by email to:  
adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au

Dear Sir / Madam

**Re: Potential Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation:  
McPhillamys Gold Project, Kings Plains NSW**

Regis Resources Ltd (RRL) has requested RW Corkery & Co. Pty Limited (RWC) commence Aboriginal community consultation, in accordance with the OEH *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, for the proposed McPhillamys Gold Project. This consultation is to assist with establishing Registered Aboriginal Parties for future consultation, field survey and the potential assessment of impact on sites of Aboriginal Heritage significance.

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I would be grateful if your organisation can recommend and provide contact details for any known Aboriginal groups who may have an interest for the proposed project area and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places such that we can then include them in the consultation process with regards to the proposed heritage management.

We would appreciate it if you could provide any feedback regarding these Aboriginal stakeholder groups by **COB Friday 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2016** or sooner if possible.

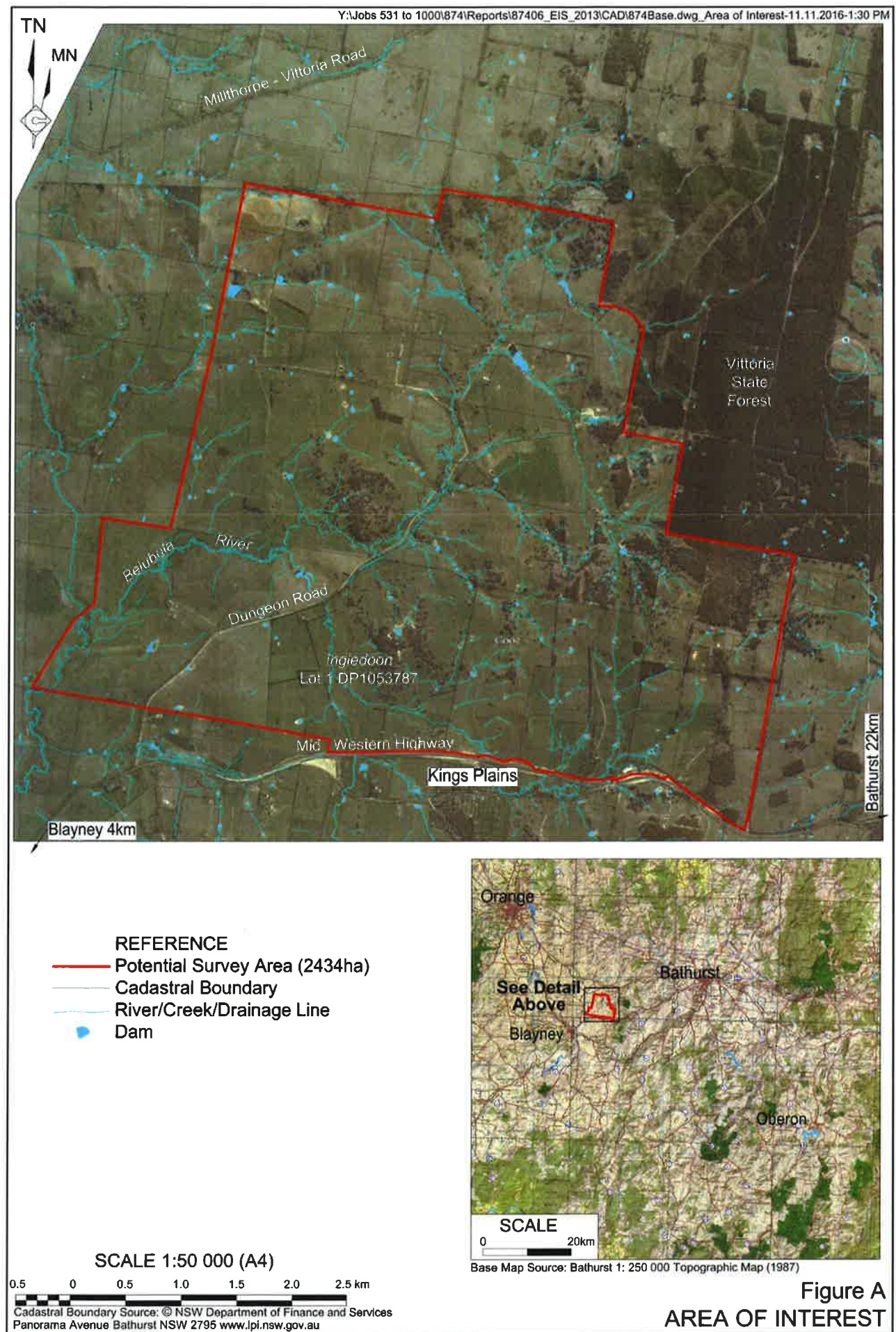
Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alex Irwin', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Alex Irwin  
Senior Environmental Consultant

Encls: **Figure A**

Copy: Regis Resources Limited





16 November 2016

Native Title Services Corporation Limited  
PO Box 2105  
STRAWBERRY HILLS NSW 2012

Originally sent by email to:  
information@ntscorp.com.au

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Re: Potential Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation:  
McPhillamys Gold Project, Kings Plains NSW**

Regis Resources Ltd (RRL) has requested RW Corkery & Co. Pty Limited (RWC) commence Aboriginal community consultation, in accordance with the OEH *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, for the proposed McPhillamys Gold Project. This consultation is to assist with establishing Registered Aboriginal Parties for future consultation, field survey and the potential assessment of impact on sites of Aboriginal Heritage significance.

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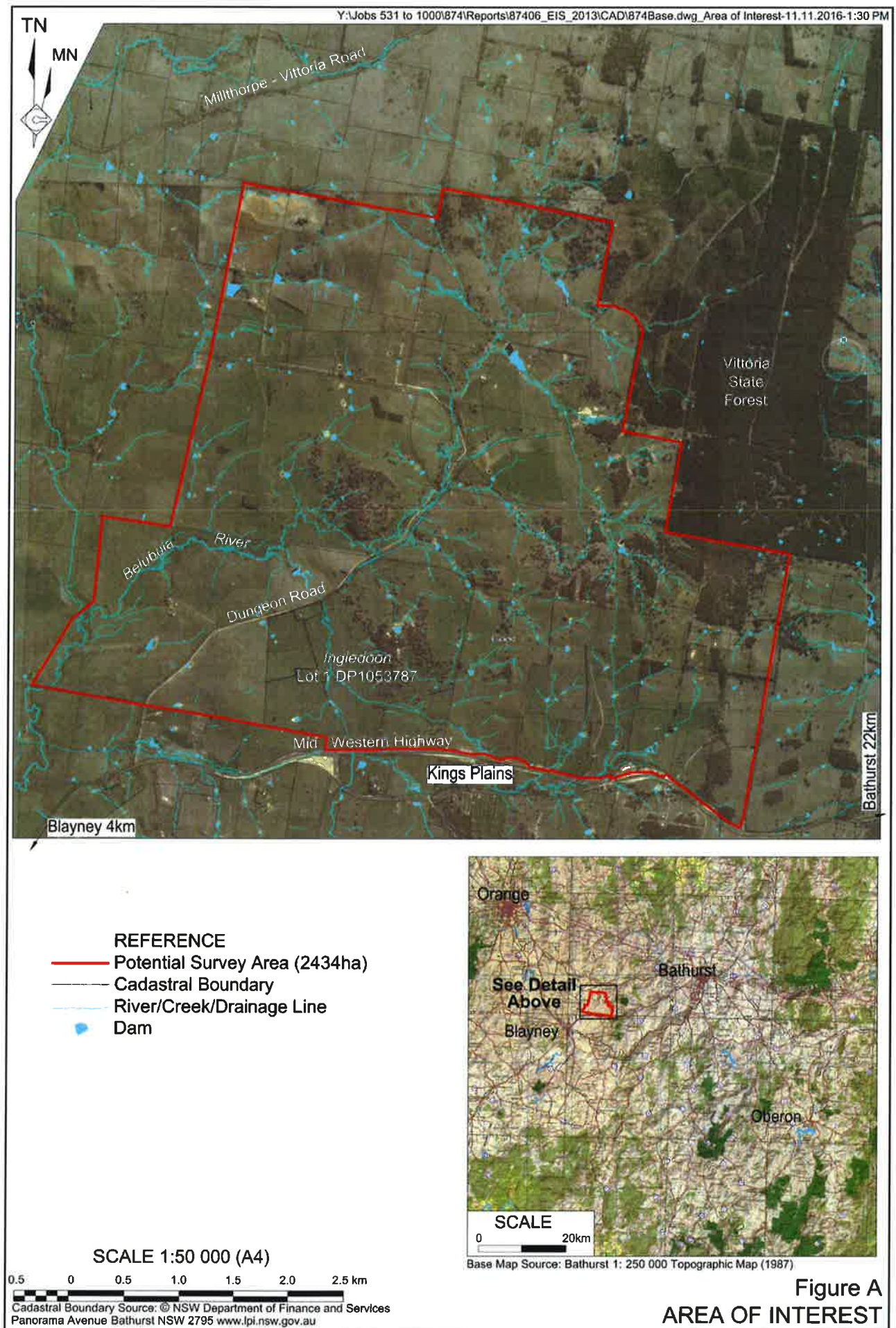
A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Alex Irwin', with a stylized, flowing script.

Alex Irwin  
Senior Environmental Consultant

Encls: **Figure A**

Copy: Regis Resources Limited







16 November 2016

Mr Phil Purcell  
Office of Environment & Heritage  
PO Box 2111  
DUBBO NSW 2830

Originally sent by email to:  
phil.purcell@environment.nsw.gov.au

Dear Phil

**Re: Potential Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation:  
McPhillamys Gold Project, Kings Plains NSW**

Regis Resources Ltd (RRL) has requested RW Corkery & Co. Pty Limited (RWC) commence Aboriginal community consultation, in accordance with the OEH *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, for the proposed McPhillamys Gold Project. This consultation is to assist with establishing Registered Aboriginal Parties for future consultation, field survey and the potential assessment of impact on sites of Aboriginal Heritage significance.

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Yours sincerely

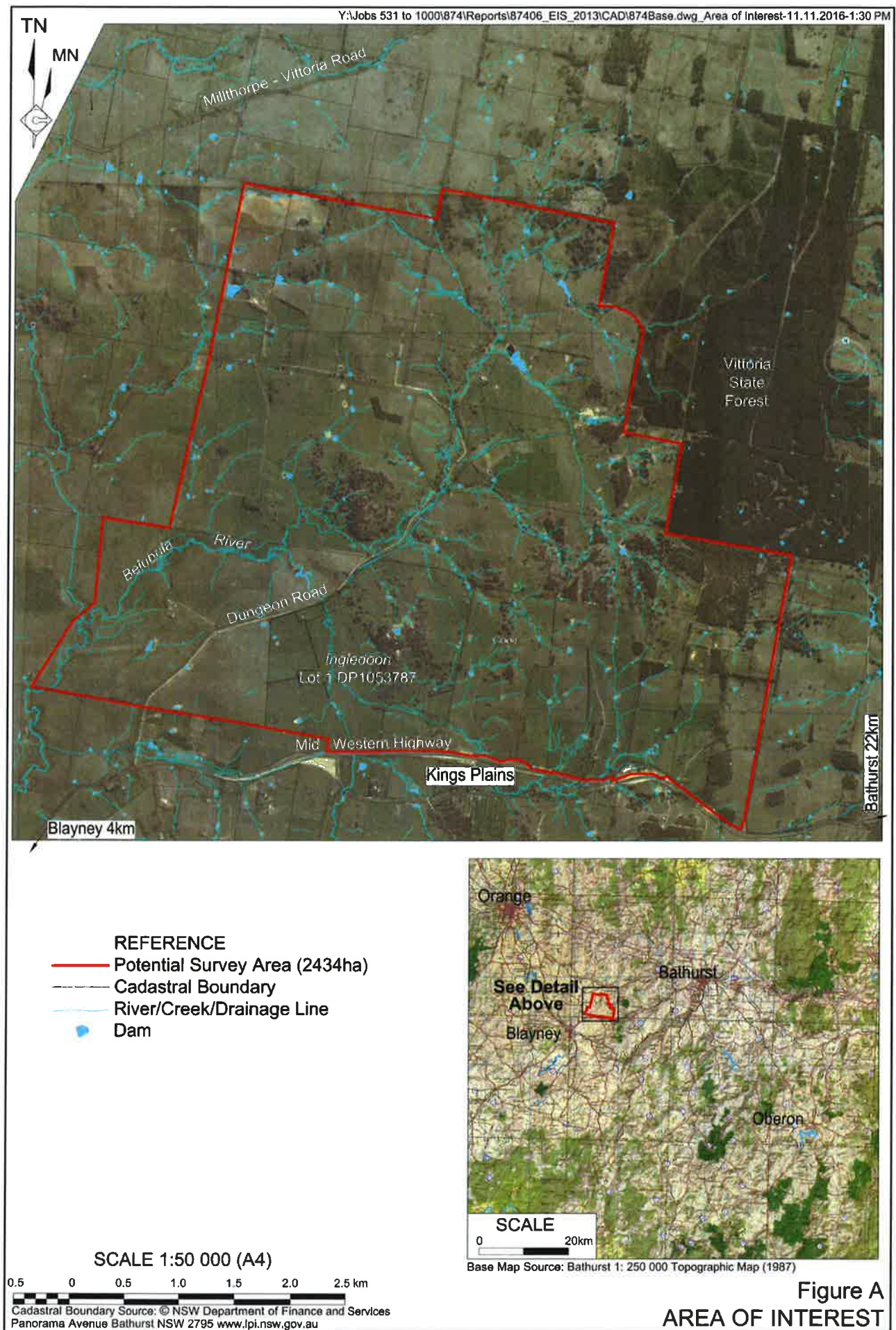
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Alex Irwin  
Senior Environmental Consultant

Encls: **Figure A**

Copy: Regis Resources Limited









16 November 2016

Central Tablelands Local Land Services  
PO Box 20  
BATHURST NSW 2795

Originally sent by email to:  
admin.ct@lls.nsw.gov.au

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Re: Potential Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation:  
McPhillamys Gold Project, Kings Plains NSW**

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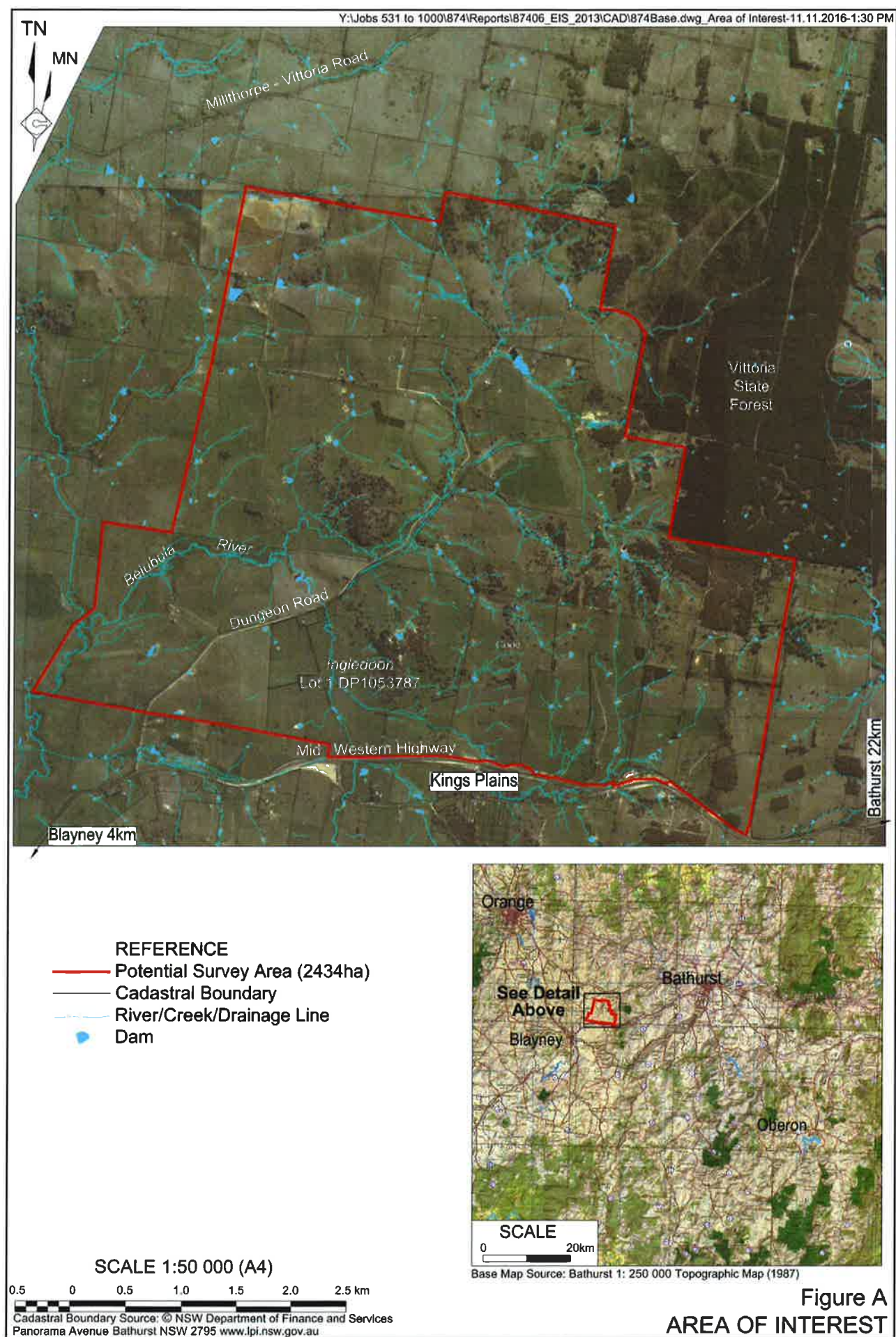
Yours sincerely

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Alex Irwin  
Senior Environmental Consultant

Encls: **Figure A**

Copy: Regis Resources Limited







16 November 2016

Ms Annette Steele  
Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council  
42 Dalton Street  
Orange NSW 2800

Originally sent by email to:  
olalc@bongpond.com.au

Dear Annette

**Re: Potential Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation:  
McPhillamys Gold Project, Kings Plains NSW**

Regis Resources Ltd (RRL) has requested RW Corkery & Co. Pty Limited (RWC) commence Aboriginal community consultation, in accordance with the OEH *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, for the proposed McPhillamys Gold Project. This consultation is to assist with establishing Registered Aboriginal Parties for future consultation, field survey and the potential assessment of impact on sites of Aboriginal Heritage significance.

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I would also be grateful if your organisation can recommend and provide contact details for any known Aboriginal groups who may have an interest for the proposed project area and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places such that we can then include them in the consultation process with regards to the proposed heritage management.

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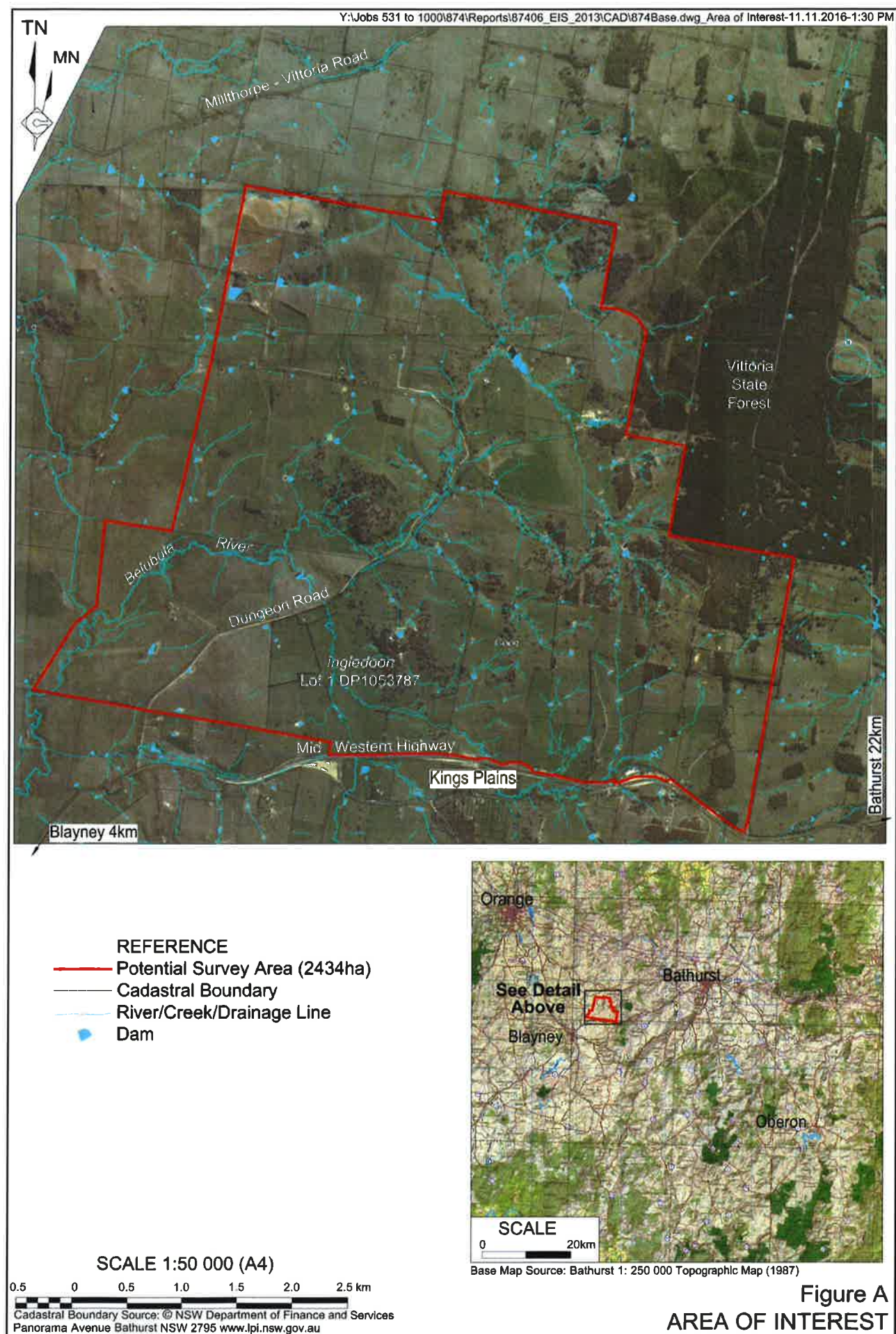
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Alex Irwin  
Senior Environmental Consultant

Encls: **Figure A**

Copy: Regis Resources Limited





16 November 2016

Blayney Shire Council  
PO Box 62  
BLAYNEY NSW 2799

Originally sent by email to:  
council@blayney.nsw.gov.au

Dear Sir/Madam,

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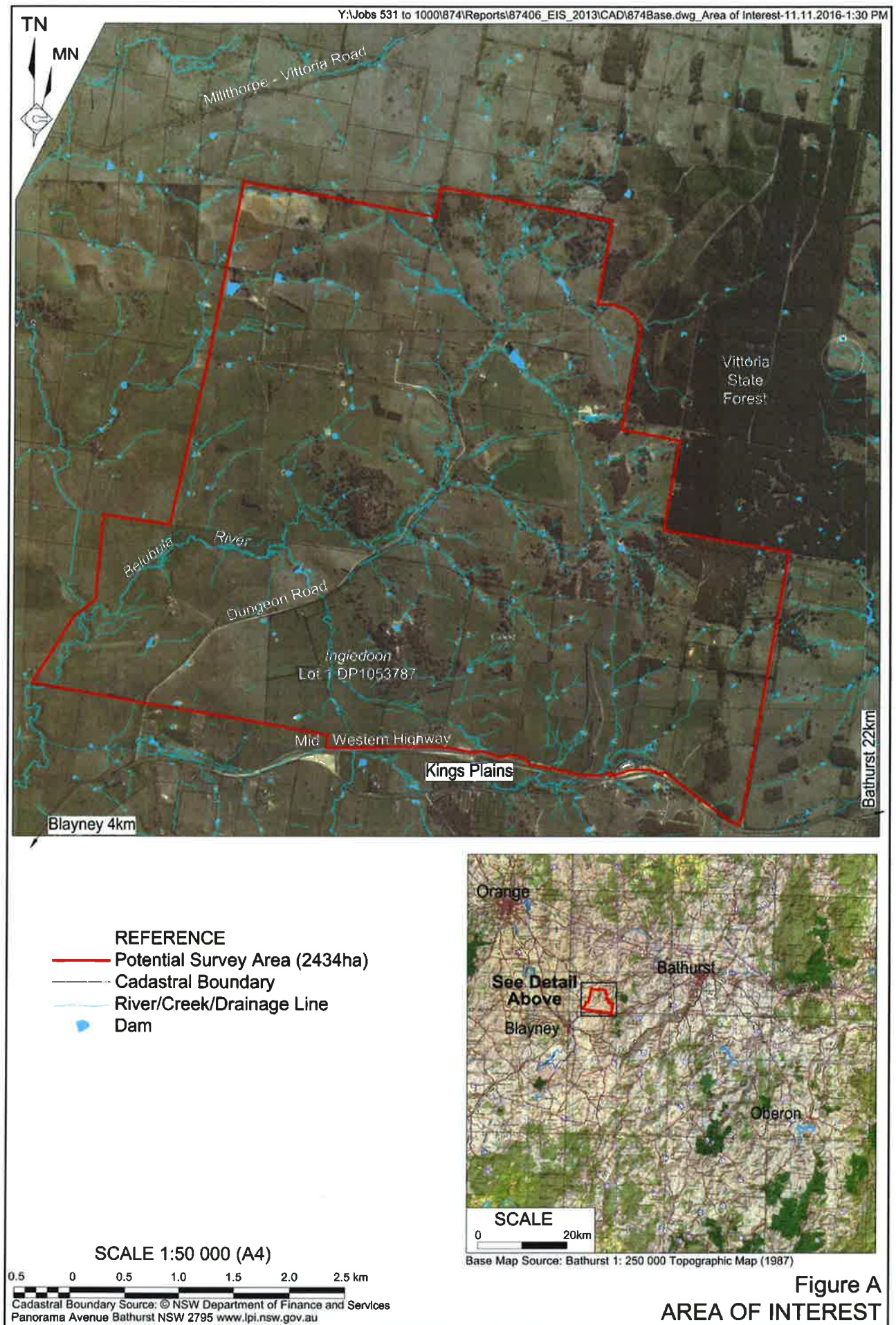
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Alex Irwin  
Senior Environmental Consultant

Encls: **Figure A**

Copy: Regis Resources Limited







# Connect with Classifieds

Blayney Chronicle

Phone: 02 6368 2132

Email: [katrina.chapman@fairfaxmedia.com.au](mailto:katrina.chapman@fairfaxmedia.com.au)



Fairfax Media

## Deaths & Funerals

### REDHEAD, Dr. Harris Frank (Chip) 7th November 2016

Suddenly at his home in Blayney. Loved son of Mark and Dorothy (Lane Cove). Dearly loved husband of Fay. Much loved father to Wendy, Susan Judith and Owen. Father-in-law to Phillip, George, Stephen and Katharine. Cherished grandfather of Matthew, Nicholas, James, Peter, Michael, Lyndsay, Simon, David, Alexander, Erin, Katelyn, Sarah, Kaylah, Joshua and great grandfather of Leo and Olivia.

Aged 87 years

The family and friends of **Chip** are kindly invited to attend his Service of Celebration and Thanksgiving to be held at the Blayney Community Centre, 41 Church Street, Blayney on **Wednesday, November 23, 2016 commencing at 11:00am**. By family request donations in lieu of flowers may be made at the service to Blayney Palliative Care Unit.

### NORMAN J PENHALL FUNERALS

Deidre and Norman Penhall  
AFDA, FDA of NSW  
33 William Street, Orange  
Phone 63623751

Our family caring for your family

## Return Thanks

### Henry Ernest (Harry) SMITH 5.9.2016

Margaret Smith together with Kathy, Alison, Sue, Darryl and families would like to thank relatives and friends for their love, care and condolences on Harry's passing. It has been of great comfort to know Harry was loved and will be missed by so many. Memories of Harry will live in our hearts forever.

## Thank You

The family of the late Paula Costello

Our hearts are full of gratitude when we say many thanks to family members, friends, neighbours, local business owners and members of the community for all acts of kindness and sympathy, food, flowers, donations to the asthma foundation and to the Skyla & Nate charity fundraiser, visits and kind words spoken to our family regarding the recent passing of our wonderful mother, daughter, sister, sister-in-law and aunty.

We deeply appreciate your thoughtfulness, your generosity and support during this difficult time and thank you most sincerely.

## Poultry & Birds

### 1LAYER PULLETS

From Brian Larking Poultry. 6wk (Isa Brown) \$18.50. 12wk (Blac/Red/White), \$17. Avail Blayney Friday 2.12.16. Ph: Hill & Crofts 63682121 to order

## Public Notices

**LYNDHURST GOLF CLUB  
AGM**  
Saturday November 19  
at 7pm.

**MILLTHORPE Fire Brigade**  
AGM 6.30pm Tuesday 22  
November, Millthorpe Fire  
Shed. All welcome

## Public Notices

### COMMUNITY NOTICE – AIRBORNE SURVEY

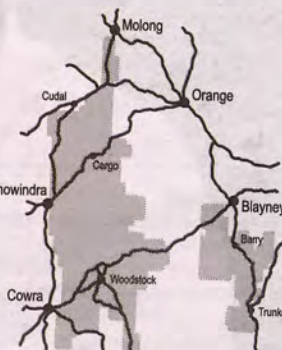
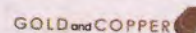
Fortescue Metals Group Ltd and Gold and Copper Resources Pty Ltd will be conducting an airborne geophysical survey commencing Monday, 28 November 2016.

Lasting up to three weeks, the survey will cover areas:

- East of Cowra and Canowindra, in the areas of Cargo and Woodstock
- South of Blayney as outlined on this map

The survey will be conducted with a small aircraft flying approximately 150-180 feet above the ground in 100 metre spaced lines. Towns will not be directly overflown.

Please contact us on 0498 598 950 for further information or to discuss any concerns relating to the survey.



RM2645805

### Expression of Interest Cultural Heritage Management

RW Corkery & Co Pty Limited has been engaged by Regis Resources Ltd (RRL), to seek registrations of interest from Aboriginal groups or individuals of the Blayney area, who wish to be consulted over Aboriginal cultural heritage relating to the proposed McPhillamys Gold Project. The location of the proposed development is centred on the "Ingledoon" property (Lot 1, DP1053787) to the north of the Mid Western Highway at Kings Plains and extends to Victoria State Forest to the northeast and beyond the Belubula River to the west and northwest. The location is approximately 8km to the northeast of Blayney.

This consultation is to assist RRL to identify items of Aboriginal heritage significance, to assist with preparation of a State Significant Development application, and to assist the Office of Environment and Heritage in its consideration and determination.

If you hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining cultural significance and are interested in being consulted in relation to Aboriginal site management, please register your interest by fax: 02 6361 3622, post: RW Corkery & Co, 62 Hill Street Orange, 2800, email: [orange@rwcorkery.com](mailto:orange@rwcorkery.com), or by phone 02 6362 5411 (9.00am to 5.00pm week days).

All registrations should be received no later than  
**5pm Monday 5 December 2016**

### 1 - DAY 1/2 PRICE SALE

Saturday 26th November 2016 10am - 4pm  
At the studio, downstairs  
22 Amos Ave, Blayney  
Paintings & Cards

Enquiries: Jenny Ephraim mob 0418 245 137

### PROPOSED ROAD CLOSING SECTION 35 ROADS ACT 1993 & NOTICE OF INTENTION TO SELL CROWN LANDS SECTION 34(3) CROWN LANDS ACT 1989

In pursuance of the provisions of the Roads Act 1993, notice is hereby given that the Minister for Lands and Water proposes to consider closing the public roads listed in Schedule 1.

#### Schedule 1:

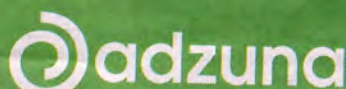
- Crown road at Millthorpe, west of the railway line and north of Forest Reef Road, adjoining 166 Forest Reef Road, (File Ref: 14/03856, Cluster 573964).
- Crown road at Forrest Reefs, east of Spring Terrace Road and northeast of Myers Lane, adjoining 151 Myers Lane, (File Ref: 16/07766, Cluster 574003).

All interested persons are hereby invited to make submissions concerning the proposal to Department of Industry - Lands, PO Box 2215, DANGAR NSW 2309 within twenty-eight (28) days of the date of this advertisement. Please note that under the provisions of the Government Information (Public Access) Act, such submissions may be referred to third parties (such as council or the closure applicant) for consideration.

In the event of closing of the road proving to be unobjectionable it is further notified that, on a date not less than fourteen (14) days after the date of notification in the Government Gazette of the closing of such roads, consideration may be given to the sale/leasing of the included area of Crown Land under the Crown Lands Act 1989.

For further enquiries please visit the website [www.crownland.nsw.gov.au](http://www.crownland.nsw.gov.au) or contact  
- Caroline McNaughton by email at [caroline.mcnaughton@crownland.nsw.gov.au](mailto:caroline.mcnaughton@crownland.nsw.gov.au) or on (02) 4920 5012 quoting file references above.

For the Manager, Business Centre Newcastle



## In Memoriam

### Leslie George Groves

Pop  
19.4.1942 - 19.11.2015

We think about you often Pop  
And always speak your name  
We have lots of memories  
And your picture in a frame  
We have all the things you made  
And remember all the things you used to do  
Life has changed a lot Pop  
Since we lost you

Loved always Mitch, Ros, Mark & Evangeline.



EMC		Ray White Rural		Emms Mooney	
<b>OFFICES:</b>	Bathurst 6331 0744	Blayney 63684611	Oberon 6336 1109	Cowra 6342 3422	
STEVE MOONEY	0428 683 152	BEN EMMS	0428 639 381	PAT BIRD	0438 361 109
OPERATING OUT OF CTLX - CARCOAR FAX: 6367 3055					
PRIME CATTLE Tuesdays 8.30am • PRIME SHEEP Wednesdays 11am • STORE CATTLE Every 2nd Friday 11am					
FEEDLOT & OTH SALES SPECIALISTS					

### Media Report - Cattle

Market information provided by MLA's National Livestock Reporting Service

### CTLX Carcoar

Yarding 1152  
Change -358

report date 15/Nov/2016  
comparison date 08/11/2016

Numbers were back with good rainfall in the supply area. The quality was good in the export run with plenty of heavy cows.

There was an increase in grown steers and bullocks in excellent condition. Yearlings were best supply and feeders and trade buyers were keen to secure the better bred and finished lines. Heifers to feeders were in demand. Not all the usual buyers were operating in a mostly dearer market.

Restocking vealers sold to a dearer trend ranging from 351c to 460c/kg. Feeder steers were firm to 4c/kg cheaper, with breed a major factor in prices. Heifers were dearer by 15c to 18c/kg. Steers sold from 315c to 381c and heifers 320c to 366c/kg. Heavy trade steers were up to 14c dearer which ranged from 302c to 363c/kg. Heifer prices were firm week-on-week, selling from 300c to 359c/kg.

Grown steers and bullocks were 10c/kg dearer on the younger drafts while the 6 and 8 tooth bullocks were slightly dearer. Prices ranged between 282c and 315c/kg. Lean 2 score cows were 18c dearer, selling from 230c to 239c while heavy weights were mostly firm, ranging from 234c to 254c and averaging 240c/kg.

RM2554189

- Improve your child's confidence in high school mathematics. Call Ray
- Have quality wedding or function photography at reasonable cost. Call Ray
- Learn how to master that expensive camera. Call Ray
- Join a camera club. Call Ray on 0451 955 654

Ray Walker MEd BSc Dip Ed. Former head mathematics teacher and experienced photographer.



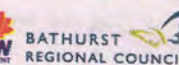
### Teaching someone to drive can be a happy experience.

You can learn all the simple steps on how to teach a learner driver at a FREE two hour workshop.

The next workshop in your area will be held:

TIME & DATE:	VENUE:	BOOK NOW ON:
Tuesday 22nd November 2016 1pm-3pm	Blayney Community Centre	6333 6517 (Iris)

Helping learner drivers  
become safe drivers



## Positions Vacant

### Chef / Cook Wanted

Chef / cook wanted for the Royal Hotel Carcoar. For more information phone 0428 683 609 or email [royalcarcoar@gmail.com](mailto:royalcarcoar@gmail.com)

### Join the social network for your suburb

Every day over 6,500 suburbs across Australia use Nabo to get better connected with their local area. Here you can share recommendations, discover events, and buy, sell or borrow items all with people local to you.

[nabo.com.au](http://nabo.com.au)





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# Appendix 3

## Proposed Methodology for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment





# Methodology for Aboriginal Archaeological Field Survey

## McPhillamys Gold Project, Blayney, NSW

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants

March 2017

### 1. The Purpose of this Document

The purpose of this document is to provide to registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs), for review and comment, a proposed methodology for the conduct of an archaeological field survey for the McPhillamys Gold Project (MGP).

This document is provided to registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs), for review and comment.

The methodology outlined below has been developed in accordance with the *NSW OEH Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*.

In accordance with the NSW OEH *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* Registered Aboriginal parties are invited to provide comments and suggestions back to Navin Officer Heritage Consultants (NOHC) by **4<sup>th</sup> April 2017**.

NOHC contact information is as follows:

The Secretary

Navin Officer Heritage  
Consultants Pty Ltd

4/71 Leichhardt Street

Kingston ACT 2604

email: [navinofficer@nohc.com.au](mailto:navinofficer@nohc.com.au)

phone: 02 62829415

fax: 02 62829416

### 2. The Study Area

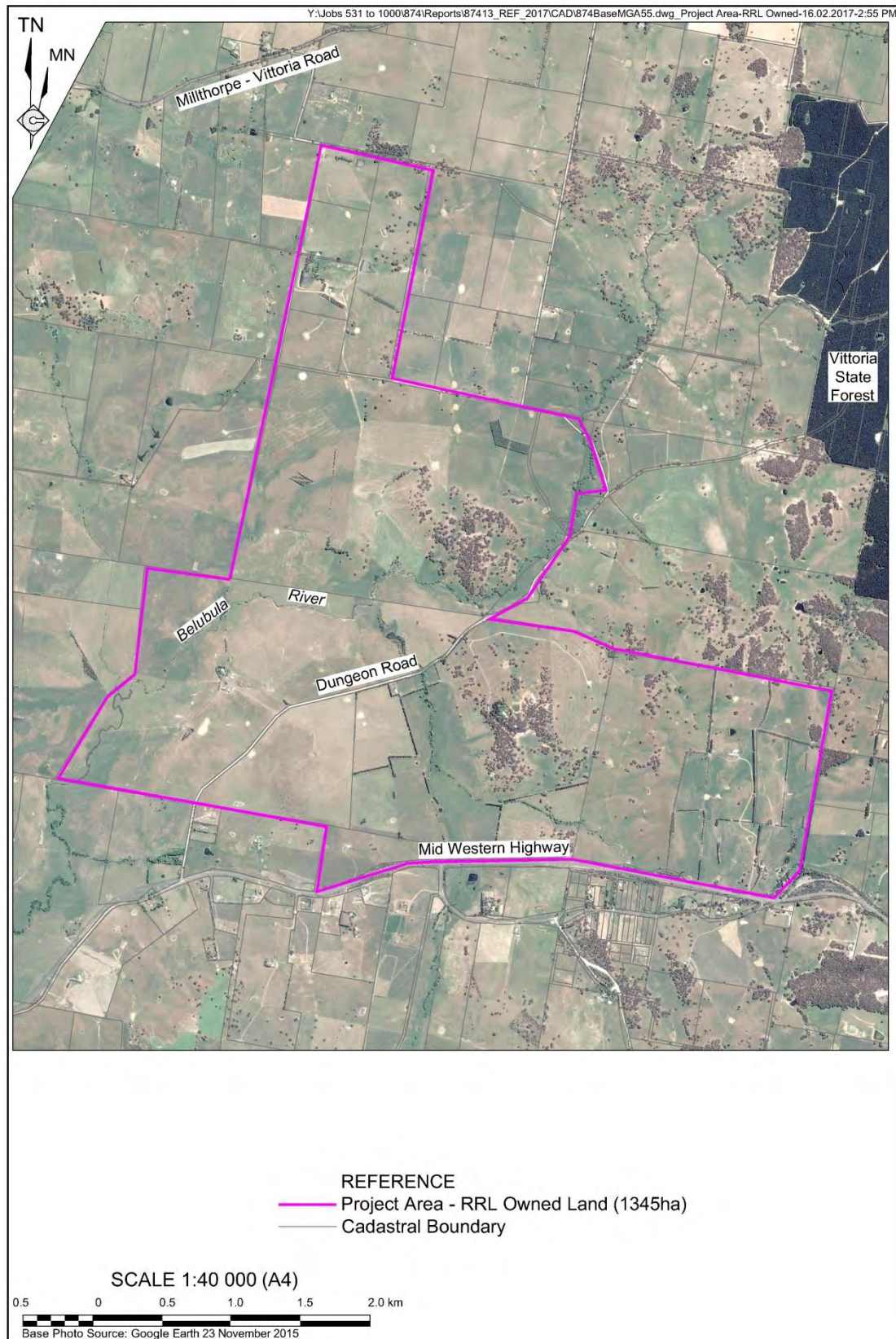
Regis Resources Ltd (RRL) proposes to submit a development application to develop and operate the MGP, a gold mining and processing operation approximately 8km northeast of Blayney, NSW.

The Preliminary Project Area (1,345 ha) is identified on **Figure 1**. This may be reduced or modified in size prior to field survey as the site layout is refined.

MGP will be classified as State Significant Development (SSD) in accordance with Schedule 1(5) of *State Environment Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011*. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required to accompany the application made under Part 4 Division 4.1 of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

RW Corkery & Co Pty Limited (RWC) has been commissioned by RRL to prepare the EIS. NOHC have been engaged to undertake the Cultural Heritage Assessment for the project.

The MGP involve a number of activities that are likely to cause harm to archaeological sites, through damage to artefacts or disturbance of artefacts.



**Figure 1 Location of McPhillamys Gold Project Area**



### 3. Project Description

Various site layout options are currently being developed by RRL, however, we understand that the MGP would include the following components.

- An open cut (with the location of this largely defined and identified in Figure 1 above).
- At least two waste rock emplacements.
- A processing plant.
- One or more tailings storage facilities.
- Various water storage and pollution control dams and basins.
- Associated infrastructure.

### 4. Methodology

#### *Field Equipment:*

The field team will carry the required field recording equipment: such as compass, GPS, site forms, maps, camera and notebook; and required safety equipment such as first aid kits, mobile phones and two way radios.

#### *Field survey Aim:*

A full archaeological survey will be undertaken of the project area. The aim of this survey will be to identify any archaeological sites and areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) not previously recorded, and also to assess all areas of identified as archaeologically sensitivity.

#### *The Field Survey Will Involve:*

##### 1. *Foot survey of the project area*

The archaeological field survey will be completed on foot by at least two individuals walking systematic transects and/or selected traverses, spaced a regular distance apart such as between approximately 5-50 m apart.

The exact nature and arrangement of the transects/traverses conducted will depend on an in-field assessment of visibility constraints and cultural and archaeological sensitivity.

Survey will also include opportunistic inspection of any existing ground exposures in the study area.

Where feasible, all old-growth native trees in the study area will be inspected for the presence of culturally derived scars.

##### 2. *Field Consultation with Representative Aboriginal Parties (RAPs)*

RAPs will be invited to participate in the field survey according to the protocol defined below.





Aboriginal field participants will be invited to communicate any knowledge that they may have regarding the cultural heritage values of the study area, archaeological and cultural sites, and the overall landscape.

The project team will conduct the cultural assessment program in a culturally sensitive manner and treat the information provided with respect (and in confidence, where requested and required).

### 3 Site recording

All surface archaeological sites, potential archaeological deposits and places of Aboriginal cultural value will be documented. All sites will have the following details recorded using standardised recording forms.

- Site name, recorder and date
- Site type
- GPS coordinates
- Landscape and landform character
- Site dimensions
- Site condition and potential to be larger
- Site content including numbers and artefact types, raw materials and detailed recording of a sample of artefacts.
- Photos
- Any other relevant information, such as oral information and informant details.

## 5. Report preparation

The results of the investigation would be documented in a report, consistent with Office of Environment and Heritage *NSW OEH Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. Management recommendations based on the results of the field program would be provided for any sites or Aboriginal Objects identified during the subsurface investigations.

## 6. Registered Aboriginal Party Participation in Field Work

The proponent is committed to providing an opportunity to the representatives of registered Aboriginal parties to participate in the conduct of the field program.

## 7. Cultural Input from Registered Stakeholders

In order to assess the possible impacts of this proposed development, it is important to assess any potential effects on Aboriginal cultural values.

You (or your organisation or group) are asked to identify whether there are any Aboriginal objects of places of cultural value to Aboriginal people in the area of the proposed MGP. We also seek your views of the potential management options for any sites/objects that may be found in the project area during the investigation.



To do this, you (or your organisation or group) are invited to provide a written submission on its views. Your report will be provided to government authorities responsible for making decisions about the development proposal.

Your report will be most effective if it is provided on the letterhead of your organisation and signed by an executive office holder.

Your report will be included in the cultural heritage assessment report. The draft cultural heritage assessment report will be provided to registered stakeholders for comment. Comments and the assessment of potential development impacts on cultural sensitivity conducted by the participants will then be incorporated into the survey report where appropriate.

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# Appendix 4

**Formal Responses from Aboriginal Stakeholders to Draft Report**



Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council  
79 – 81 Kite St, Orange NSW 2800  
PO Box 10, Orange NSW 2800  
Ph: 02 6361 4742  
F: 02 6361 9119  
E: admin@olalc.com.au

3 June 2019

Dr Matt Cupper

Landscape,  
PO Box 1068  
Carlton  
VIC 3053  
landscape@telstra.com  
0408 006 690.

Dear Matt

***RE: Draft McPhillamys Gold Project – Aboriginal and Cultural Heritage Assessment***

In response to the Aboriginal and Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed McPhillamys Gold Project. Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council would like to raise our concern for the short timeframe of which we have been asked to respond to this report, that we received on Sunday 5<sup>th</sup> May 2019 at 6:58am, with our response to the assessment due by 5pm Monday 3 June 2019.

In consultation with the Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council Board and Community. It's our determination the Draft McPhillamys Gold Project – Aboriginal and Cultural Heritage Assessment is grossly inadequate.

We recommend that further investigation be carried out for the following items;

1. Due to the following recommendations, in the first instance we recommend a thorough Aboriginal and Cultural Heritage Assessment be carried out to ensure the specific locations mentioned for items 2 , 8 and 10 are clearly identified, and that those that should be registered as a State Significance site be identified and the appropriate course of action taken to have the sites registered as sites of NSW State Significance with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.
2. Location of possible Aboriginal ancestral burial site within the mine project area to be determined, with the use of a ground imaging device.
3. Determination of the location of the sites that are significant to both State and National level of Aboriginal and European history related to Kings Plains and the assaults that occurred between Aboriginal people, Soldiers and Settlers, in the early 1800's.
4. Examination of government records to determine locations of any burial sites related to those Aboriginal people, Soldiers or Settlers mentioned above in item 3.
5. Examination of public records that relate to the Aboriginal Elder known as Billy Lambert who lived at Kings Plains, and his relationship with the Kings Plains area.
6. Examination of records of the link to Aboriginal man Jimmy Clements as to confirm he is the son of the above man in item 5, and his relationship and significance to the Kings Plains area and National history of both Aboriginal people and settlers.

7. Determination and examination of the location of the potential of other Aboriginal ancestral remains found 3 miles from Blayney in 1896 as an evidence base of the Aboriginal occupation of the Kings Plains area.
8. Identification of the location near Blayney known as Blacktown which may relate to item 7.
9. Examination of the Aboriginal and Cultural heritage and Spiritual connections to the Kings Plains area in relation to the Belubula River and Elders past and determination of this relevance and any information related to the Elders.
10. Examination of the exact location of the gold mining lease held by William Toms.
11. Identification of the significance of the historical buildings, ruins and locations listed in the Table 9.2 of the assessment, particularly 6.5.2.24. MGP-H23 Hallwood Farm Complex, 6.5.2.22. MGP-H21 Ruin Complex, 6.5.2.21. MGP-H20 Bridge, 6.5.2.20. MGP-H19 Ruin, 6.5.2.19. MGP-H18 Ruin, 6.5.2.18. MGP-H17 Mined Quartz Outcrop, 6.5.2.17. MGP-H16 Stockyards, 6.5.2.16. MGP-H15 Adit, 6.5.2.14. MGP-H13 Mine Shaft, 6.5.2.13. MGP-H12 Mine Shaft and Dump, 6.5.2.12. MGP-H11 Mine Shaft and Dump, 6.5.2.11. MGP-H10 Mining Benching, 6.5.2.10. MGP-H9 Ruin, 6.5.2.9. MGP-H8 Shed and Ruin Complex, 6.5.2.8. MGP-H7 Survey Marker Tree, 6.5.2.7. MGP-H6 Mine Shafts, 6.5.2.6. MGP-H5 Building Complex, 6.5.2.5. MGP-H4b Ruin, 6.5.2.4. MGP-H4a Ruin and their relationship if any to the assaults listed at item 3. Or person in item 10, or to the Bushranging history of John Vane and others. Sites should be examined for their connection to these incidents or persons.
12. Identify the relationship of the 9 scar trees mentioned in the Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment to the location of the possible burial site mentioned in item 2 above, and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage sites identified in Table 9.1.
13. Identify the relationship to the Aboriginal cultural artefacts identified in Table 9.1. located within the project area and their relevance to other locations of significance within the project area, and to those combined areas that make up the location of the footprint of the 2 Aboriginal clans of the Kings Plains and Belubula area.
14. Identify the concerns related to cultural heritage significance connected to spirituality, community and social wellbeing, from the impacts to the artefacts found within the project area identified in Table 9.1., and the impacts to Cultural water flows to the Belubula River Headwaters from the building of the tailings dam and the mine infrastructure on the springs that make up the headwaters of the Belubula River.
15. That the archaeologist to carry out the above investigations be appointed by the Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council and that all costs be covered by Regis, and that any ensuing reports be shared with the Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council.

At this stage without the investigation and action to the above items, Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council cannot respond to the recommendations that are listed on page 11(e.12) and page 12(E.13) of the Draft McPhillamys Gold Project – Aboriginal and Cultural Heritage Assessment, as we believe that the information provided in your assessment is inadequate and does not allow us to make an accurate response to your recommendations, nor does it take into consideration the high level of significance of the Kings Plains area to Aboriginal people and other Australians in relation to settlement of NSW and Australia.

Yours sincerely



Annette Steele  
CEO



**From:** Lisa Paton [lisa.paton@olalc.com.au](mailto:lisa.paton@olalc.com.au)  
**Subject:** Additional Information for the Draft McPhillamys Gold Project – Aboriginal and Cultural Heritage Assessment.  
**Date:** 27 June 2019 at 3:38 pm  
**To:** Matt Cupper [landskape@telstra.com](mailto:landskape@telstra.com)  
**Cc:** Andrew Wannan [AWannan@regisresources.com](mailto:AWannan@regisresources.com), Michael Coote [MCoote@regisresources.com](mailto:MCoote@regisresources.com), Annette Steele [ceo@olalc.com.au](mailto:ceo@olalc.com.au)

LP

Hi Matt

Thank you for meeting with us on Monday as discussed please find following additional actions for your recommendations in conjunction with the recommendations that were outlined in our response on 03/06/2019 to the Draft McPhillamys Gold Project – Aboriginal and Cultural Heritage Assessment.

1. We request that a thorough Cultural mapping exercise be undertaken mapping tangible and intangible heritage on the Country surrounding and including the proposed McPhillamys Gold Project site and the Proposed McPhillamys Gold Project Water Pipeline project site (this should involve interviewing and including Elders and other Traditional Owners about important places and stories and mapping those sites) and that the archaeologist and historian to lead the above investigations be appointed by the Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council and that all costs be covered by Regis, and that any ensuing reports be shared with the Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council.
2. That any identified Aboriginal Cultural or European Heritage sites or other collected objects identified as significant or important, should be protected and preserved for historical and educational purposes and access, and other purposes deemed fit by the community.

Thank you

Regards

Lisa Paton  
Natural Resource Coordinator  
Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council  
79 Kite St  
ORANGE NSW 2800  
PH: 0263 61 4742  
Fax: 0263619119  
Mobile: 0408 925 970  
Email: [lisa.paton@olalc.com.au](mailto:lisa.paton@olalc.com.au)

I acknowledge and pay my respects to Elders both past and present and the Wiradjuri people who are the traditional custodians of this land.



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# Appendix 5

## Initial Research and Analysis of Historical Cultural Heritage Site MGP-H23 (Hallwood Farm)



11<sup>th</sup> May 2019

Matt Cupper  
*Landskape*  
178 Midgen Flat Road  
BROKEN HEAD NSW 2481

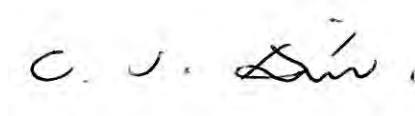
Dear Matt

**'Hallwood', 194 Dungeon Creek Road, Vittoria**  
**Draft Stage 1 Report - Initial Research and Analysis**

I refer to the stage 1 initial research and analysis at '*Hallwood*', 194 Dungeon Creek Road, Vittoria to assist *Regis Resources* in understanding the history and significance of the property. Attached please find the draft findings and conclusions together with relevant attachments, images, maps extracts, land titles and other documentation.

If you have any queries relating to the above please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours Sincerely



Christo Aitken

**Christo Aitken +Associates**  
**Conservation Architect**



NSW Architects Registration Board 5923  
A+ Member Australian Institute of Architects  
Member National Trust of Australia (NSW)  
Member Australia ICOMOS  
NSW Heritage Branch Heritage Adviser  
NSW State and Local Awards for Excellence

ABN 76 046 483 933

**‘Hallwood’, Dungeon Creek Road, Vittoria**  
**Stage 1 Report - Initial Research and Analysis**

**DRAFT**

## **1.0 Background**

### **1.1 Project Brief**

*Christo Aitken+Associates* were approached in February 2019 to assist in the research and advice relating to the significance of *Hallwood*, a small pastoral farm in the Vittoria area in the Central West of New South Wales. Vittoria is a rural locality on the A32 Mitchell Highway midway between Bathurst and Orange. The region was first settled in the early 1830s however the area of Vittoria has remained largely pastoral. In the late 1850s the locality’s focus was a small wayside inn, the Halfway House which was a Cobb & Co halt until the 1870s when the railway was extended to the growing township of Orange. Later used as the post office, general store, farm supplies, garage and fuel station the former inn remains largely intact and is now known as the *Beekeeper’s Inn* on the Bathurst-Orange Road.

*Hallwood* is located approximately 3kms south of the Mitchell Highway on Dungeon Road. It may be one of the earliest properties in the locality retaining its original property name and appears to have been established by a William Jenner at the head of Dungeon Creek that flows into the Belubula River to the south. The property retains a number of historic buildings and structures. The landholding straddles the Cabonne Council and Blayney Shire Council local government areas with the farm buildings located in Cabonne Council. The closest township is Blayney (pop 3,400) which is the administrative centre of Blayney Council. It is also the largest settlement between Bathurst and Orange and located approximately 10kms to the south of *Hallwood* on the Belubula River, however Carcoar, also located on the Belubula River to the south of Blayney, is the third oldest town west of the Blue Mountains established in 1839.

### **1.2 Current Proposals**

*Regis Resources Limited* is a publicly listed Perth based gold production and exploration company with a proven management team that has a successful track record of developing mid-sized gold operations within Australia and Africa. The company has recently established offices in Blayney to manage and guide a potential new mining project in the Blayney area known as the McPhillamys Gold Project. The company is preparing a detailed Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the McPhillamys Gold Project located in the King’s Plains area to the east of Blayney. Specialist planning consultants *EMM Consulting* and *Landskape Environmental* consultants have been appointed by Regis Resources to prepare the necessary documentation. Recent press releases note that “*McPhillamys would have several key components including; an open cut mine, waste rock emplacements (to stockpile material not containing gold in economic quantities), processing plant, tailings storage facility, water transfer pipeline and water storage dams, access roads, administration and maintenance buildings. Regis owns in excess of 2,000ha of land, of which approximately 700ha would be used for the placement of infrastructure that is required for the project. If McPhillamys was to be approved in late 2019, then construction and mine development would take approximately 12 months and operations would commence immediately after that*”. Regis Resources is also investigating the potential of extending the curtilage of the future McPhillamys project northwards into Cabonne Shire. Therefore the company is currently in negotiation with the owners of *Hallwood* with a view to purchase the entire pastoral property.

### **1.3 Report Format**

*Christo Aitken+Associates* is providing heritage advice to *Landskape Environmental* consultants (Dr Matt Cupper) in relation to *Hallwood* and its non-indigenous cultural significance values. This research and advice is being undertaken in potentially 3 separate stages with each subsequent stage proceeding based on the findings and conclusions of the earlier stages. The following summarises the proposed stages:

- S1 Initial research and analysis in a letter-style report.
- S2 Detailed research and detailed report.
- S3 Conservation management strategy or plan for Hallwood.

This report comprises Stage 1 of the *Hallwood* research and analysis.

## 1.4 Report Structure

The report is written as requested as an informal letter-style with a summary of initial research, investigations and recommendations. It provides an initial assessment of probabilities.

This report is based on a range of documentary and physical research and to support the preliminary conclusions the report includes a number of attachments which provide some of the background detail. The attachments are grouped in the document for ease of reference. Report presentation and graphics have been kept relatively simple in this stage 1 initial assessment. Formal report referencing and cross referencing of content, figures and illustrations was not necessary in this initial brief assessment and can be introduced in stage 2 detailed analysis.

Further research and investigation are foreshadowed in stage 2 of the report as noted above.

## 1.5 Report Authors

This report has been prepared by *Christo Aitken + Associates* with input from the specialist consultants noted below and together with additional research of historic land titles and pattern of ownership through the State Archives, Kingswood and Department of Lands, Sydney.

Christo Aitken is a conservation architect based in the Blue Mountains and Central West since 1995. Christo is an architect with over 30 years experience having specialized in conservation and heritage and has wide experience in work relating to highly significant heritage places and buildings at Local, State and Federal Government levels. This work has been recognised through significant heritage awards for excellence. He has also provided support and heritage advice to 12 Local Government Councils providing heritage and urban design advice to land use and strategic planners. Tracey Aitken is partner in the practice and brings her specialized skills in Australian history, local history, archives and historical archaeology to the work of the office for specialized projects.

Patsy Moppet, local historian, local government town planner, heritage consultant offering professional services over a range of developments relating to heritage research, analysis and report writing. Patsy has extensive experience in local government in the Central West in NSW and is also currently the President of the Blue Mountains Association of Cultural Heritage Organisations. Patsy retired in 2018 and now undertakes history and heritage research and report writing, having previously written the books “A History of Cow Flat” and “The Lower Turon”. She has written numerous articles on heritage subjects and is currently working on a history of the Mt Lambie area, along with various family history projects. She also undertook oral histories and a written account of Fairbridge Farm at Molong. Patsy undertook local family history research and prepared the initial outline at Attachment 2.

Professor Ian Jack, Head of Department of History, St Andrew’s College, University of Sydney. A prominent historian concerned with heritage matters, for six years a member of the New South Wales Heritage Council, Dr Jack was the longest-serving President of the Royal Australian Historical Society. Only preliminary advice was sought at this stage, however, it has been recommended that Ian could provide valuable research relating to the archival documentation and detail of the Jenner family’s Conditional Purchase of lands in the Vittoria area in the 1850s and 1860s. An initial summary of advice is included at Section 4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations.

The stage 1 documentary research occurred between March to April 2019 and included a site inspection on 17<sup>th</sup> April 2019. Assistance has also been sourced, particularly for the Jenner family history, from the Bathurst & District Historical Society and the Orange Family History Group.

## 1.6 Limitations

The research to date has relied largely on secondary documentary evidence other than the research undertaken at the Land Titles Office and the State Archives.

The land titles sourced only relate to the early period of settlement and ownership in order to understand the initial years of ownership. The research at State Archives has been cursory at this stage however, it has been



recommended that further research occur as the Crown Plans, Conditional Purchase documents and survey notes by the Surveyor Generals office will assist in clarifying details and pace of land improvements. The recently received papers from Land Titles Office relating to Portion 29 reveal that the land was owned and managed by the Smith and McPhillamy families who were early settlers to the region and held extensive grazing land. It is possible that the McPhillamy family papers in Bathurst may also hold relevant information on the management of Portion 29 which may have an early relationship with *Hallwood*. This further research is recommended.

The physical investigation to date has not involved opening up of the structure. Investigation of the roof space and sub floor areas will assist in clarifying details and staging in the evolution of the dwelling *Hallwood*. This further investigation is also recommended.

The investigation and research have focused only on the non-Indigenous history and significance of *Hallwood* and its buildings.

## **2.0 Documentary Research**

The following sections provide a summary of research and findings to date. More details can be found within the Attachments to this report.

### **2.1 Vittoria Historical Overview**

#### **Introduction**

The opening up of the inland of the Colony of NSW was one of Governor Lachlan Macquarie's many achievements and marked the beginning of the spread of European settlement west of the Blue Mountains. By January 1815 William Cox had completed the considerable feat of building a road over the mountains and in April Governor Macquarie and surveyor, George Evans spent several days on horseback, inspecting the Bathurst area and the surrounding country. In 1816 another expedition, this time led by Lieutenant William Cox, Macquarie's deputy in charge of the settlement at Bathurst followed Evan's route and established a depot on the Lachlan as a starting point for Surveyor General Oxley's expedition the following year. Evans, Cox and Oxley were therefore the pioneer leaders of exploration of the area north-west of Bathurst towards Vittoria.

#### **Settlement West of Bathurst**

Between 1821-1828 there is evidence of temporary occupation of the country westward of Bathurst from the Macquarie River to the Belubula. Assistant Surveyor J.B. Richards when he surveyed a village reserve at Blackman's Swamp (Orange), shows a "Government Station" two miles south in Frederick's Valley. This was likely to be a centre for the stockmen in charge of the Government cattle at that time grazing on the lands reserved for them, reaching as far as King's Plains where there was another Government stock station. The locality of Vittoria sits between these reserves. The name Hobby's Yards, to the south of Vittoria and Carcoar also suggests another occupancy related to Lieutenant Thomas Hobby formerly of the New South Wales Corps. The site of Hobby's old occupancy was included in a large portion granted in 1838 to Captain W. A. Steel who formed a sheep station there, leasing the adjoining Crown Lands. Large landholders often leased extensive lands surrounding their grants.

From 1828 to 1835 Assistant Surveyor James B. Richards from survey headquarters in Bathurst was engaged in dividing Westmoreland into four separate counties; Bathurst, Roxburgh, Westmoreland and Georgiana. In the course of his surveys he made reservations for the villages at Blackman's Swamp (Orange), Carcuon (Carcoar) and King's Plains (Blayney).

In 1829 extensive landholdings of thousands of acres were granted to the Clergy and School Estate which was leased on annual tenure to various occupiers including Thomas Marsden, nephew of Rev Samuel Marsden, living at O'Connell Plains. Outstations were maintained at Mount Evernden, Dunn's Plains and King's Plains. These lands were later revoked and reverted to Crown Land. The best of the land in these areas was surveyed and sold, the surplus being leased. The most extensive lessees from 1835 to 1842 in this part of the County of Bathurst were William Lawson senior, William Lawson jnr., and A.K. MacKenzie of

Bathurst. The Lawson family were established on six stations in an almost continuous chain of forty miles from Bathurst to Panuara Rivulet, the western boundary of the Colony. They were : Macquarie Plains, with three outstations; Bathampton (south-west of Bathurst); Burbage; the head station on the Church and School Estate; Errowanbang, west of Vittoria; and Davy's Plains (near Cudal to the west of Vittoria). Robert Smith, an early settler in Bathurst, overseer for Rev Samuel Marsden and later owner of Portion 29 Parish of Torrens, the large landholding granted in 1827 to Sir James Stirling, is also known to have purchased extensive land and stock from the Clergy and School Estate. Robert Smith married into the McPhillamy family in the late 1830.

### **Icely Family**

The first landholders in the lands to the west of Bathurst included Thomas Icely and George Ranken both of whom were initially granted 2000 acres to establish Saltram and Kellosiels respectively. These landholdings were later extended to the maximum of 2560 acres. Icely substantially expanded his landholdings in the region through early consolidation of grants up to 16,000 acres for his initial investments in Merino sheep and wool production having formed a station at Coombing Park on the left bank of the Belubula. The first substantial habitation built in the district was Stoke Cottage built by Icely for his first overseer possibly in the early 1830s. It was built of hardwood slabs, lined with lath and plaster, with a shingled roof. Interestingly, the original two-roomed hut at *Hallwood*, is of a similar construction and finish.

### **Lawson Family**

William Lawson jnr was the second son of Lieutenant William Lawson, explorer and a pioneer pastoralist of Bathurst Plains. He was among the first native born white Australians to cross the Blue Mountains to engage exclusively in sheep farming and in 1824 the first to receive a substantial grant of land for that purpose in the Western country. He was also licensed under the Squatting Act of 1836 to occupy "land beyond the limits of location" and long before its introduction, with his father, large areas of leasehold land within the settled districts and they established and managed a number of pioneering stations to the west of Bathurst. He was probably the first grazier to move sheep westward from Bathampton into and beyond the Belubula Valley. He later married Caroline Icely further expanding the landholdings of both families.

### **Rothery Family**

Frederick John Rothery came to New South Wales in 1831 and almost immediately received two grants of 2560 acres and established Cliefden Springs. He and his brother William Montagu Rothery were sons of Nicholas Phillips Rothery, a naval officer, and father of Charlotte Rothery who had married Thomas Icely in 1830.

Other early grantees and substantial leaseholders of pastoral land in the Carcoar region included, John Savory Rodd, Robert Ivory, William Danvers, Alexander Kinghorne and Sir James Stirling.

### **Stirling Family**

James Stirling (1791-1865) entered the navy at aged 12 and was fortunate at first in having the patronage of his uncle, Rear Admiral Charles Stirling. His commission took him to the West Indies, Hudson Bay, the North Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. In April 1826 Stirling was given command of a supply of currency to Sydney and then to move the Melville Island garrison. On arrival at Sydney he joined an inland expedition and received a grant of 2560 acres from Governor (Sir) Ralph Darling. That land grant was the 1827 grant at the head waters of the Belubula River immediately south of Vittoria and William Jenner's later property at *Hallwood*.

It is uncertain at this stage whether Stirling leased the pastoral property between 1827 and the early 1840s after which he returned to England. Further research is required to clarify the subsequent early use and ownership of Portion 29 Parish of Torrens. The indication on the original Parish Maps of "Old Sheep Station" on Stirling's Portion 29 Parish of Torrens and "hut" on Jenner's much later Portion 96 Parish of Vittoria is possibly related to the early land use, ownership or pastoral lessees between 1827 and the 1861 Robertson *Crown Land Act* and surveying of the Parish Maps.

## 2.2 Family History

The initial documentary research suggests that the Jenner family formally held the title deeds of *Hallwood* for 75 years from 1886 to 1975. However, research also indicates that William Jenner had settled and established *Hallwood* many years prior to formalizing his land title ownership. It was not unusual in isolated rural areas after approval of Conditional Purchases in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> C for the application for formal land titles to lag behind occupation and use of land. It was also not unusual for Crown Land to be leased or squatted prior to Conditional Purchase. Research undertaken by the Jenner family descendants in Orange indicate that William, and possibly his father James, were resident and active in the region since that late 1840s and by the 1870s appears to have owned relatively large landholdings including 470 acres of land running stock including horses, cattle and pigs.

James and Philadelphia Jenner arrived in Australia in 1841 from England and settled initially at Narellan in the Camden area. Their children William (1842-1902), Sarah and Charlotte were born at Narellan and shortly after William's birth the family moved to the Central West living at Guyong, Byng and Kings Plains. Guyong was a farming community in the 1840s but by the 1850s was part of the goldfields around the Cornish Settlement of Byng. James' occupation as listed on the shipping index was 'sawyer', and on the baptism of his son William in 1842 he was listed as a 'labourer'. He could not read or write and the family were not wealthy. The exact date of their move from Guyong to Vittoria is uncertain at this stage but Guyong is only 10kms north-west of Vittoria on the Bathurst to Orange road. It is also not known at this stage whether the family also worked in the Ophir goldfields and perhaps were modestly successful, enabling purchase of the farming lands in Vittoria. Jenner appears to have purchased a number of landholdings in the Vittoria area.

A surveyor's plan dated 1868 to accompany his application for ownership indicate that Jenner was resident on Portions 96 and 97, and that a hut was located on Lot 96 together with extensive stock fencing. He also owned Portions 71, 96 and 97 to the south in the Parish of Torrens among others in the area.

In 1863 William had married Bridget Higgins, daughter of Thomas Higgins who had established a wayside inn at Vittoria known as the Half Way Inn in 1859. The inn was an important halt between Bathurst and Orange and included Cobb & Co stabling, post office and general store. The former inn also survives today and is known as the Beekeeper's Inn. It is uncertain at this stage whether William and Bridget lived at the Inn or at *Hallwood* which is only 4kms to the south. The Greville's Directory of 1872 lists William Jenner as a farmer at Dungeon Creek.

In the mid 1880s William's earlier Conditional Purchases started to be taken up formally. In 1886 it was reported in the Bathurst Free Press & Mining Journal on 30 January 1886, from the Bathurst Land Board, that he had taken up a conditional purchase of 50 acres in the Parish of Vittoria, County of Bathurst. The following year the Sydney Morning Herald noted on 30th July that conditional purchases had been confirmed by the Bathurst Land Board for two holdings of 150 acres each to William Jenner in the Parish of Vittoria.

William & Bridget's family numbered 12, and some of their births were registered at Orange. Family records show that the Jenner residence in 1891 and in 1901 was at Vittoria. William and Bridget both died of cancer in 1902, about 4 months apart, at their residence at Vittoria and were buried at Blayney Cemetery.

William Jenner's son William (Jnr), born in 1872 at Orange, continued to live at and manage *Hallwood* after the deaths of his parents. William married late in life, to Theresa Hart of Dunkeld, near Bathurst, in 1924 and died in 1944 at Hallwood.

The property was eventually sold by the Jenner family in 1966 to MacPherson Bros (Blayney) Pty Ltd and subsequently purchased by C.H. & L.H. Gagan in 1972 for pastoral use. The property remains in the ownership of the Gagan family, however the land and dwelling are separately leased to others.

Further details of family ownership are included at Attachment 2.

## 2.3 Land Titles Office

An initial search of land titles at the Titles Office in Sydney occurred particularly related to Portions 96 and 97 Parish of Vittoria but this was extended to include other Jenner owned land in the vicinity and also an initial search of Portion 29 Parish of Torrens granted to Sir James Stirling in 1827.

Copies of the following land titles have been sourced. The titles are complicated having been located at the junction of the Parish of Vittoria, Coleville and Torrens and further complicated as some Portions have the same numbers and some Portions were later resold with different portions:

### Parish of Vittoria

- Conditional Sale Portions 96 and 97 (Parish of Vittoria) and Portions 71 and 97 (Parish of Torrens)
- Certificate of Title Portion 110 (Parish of Coleville), Portions 96 and 97 (Parish of Vittoria)
- Crown Plan Portion 71 Parish of Torrens
- Crown Plan Portions 96 and 97 Parish of Torrens (formerly Portions 76 and 77)
- Crown Plan Portions 97, 98 99 and 100 Parish of Vittoria
- Parish Map extract Portions 50 and 53 Parish of Vittoria

### Parish of Coleville

- Conditional Sale Portion 110 Parish of Coleville
- Crown Plan Portion 110 Parish of Coleville
- Certificate of Title Portion 110 (Parish of Coleville), Portions 96 and 97 (Parish of Vittoria) and Portions 71 96 and 97 (Parish of Torrens).

### Parish of Torrens

- Grant of Portion 29 Parish Torrens to Sir James Stirling
- Deed (and chain of title) Portion 29 Parish Torrens
- Land Indenture (and chain of title) for Portion 29 Parish of Torrens
- Conditional Sale Portions 71 and 97 Parish Torrens
- Certificate of Title Portions 70 and 55 Parish of Torrens
- Certificate of Title Portions 71, 96 and 97 Parish of Torrens
- Grant and Land Resumption (and chain of title) Portion 29 Parish of Torrens
- Memorial (Land Grant) Portion 29 Parish of Torrens

The above is not a complete review of all of Jenner's landholdings in the Vittoria area but is indicative of the extent of their small landholdings held by the family by the early 20<sup>th</sup> C. Similarly the Portion 29 Parish of Torrens search of land titles was carried out simply to clarify Sir James Stirling's ownership up to initial subdivision of this substantial 1827 land grant. It clarified that Stirling retained ownership until 1842 and subsequently sold to Robert Smith which established the McPhillamy family association.

Copies of the various land titles have been attached for reference at Attachment 3.

## 2.4 Crown Plans and Conditional Purchases

Research into Crown Plans and Conditional Purchases at NSW State Archives is yet to occur. This aspect of research has been recommended in order to clarify the ongoing uncertainty as to the evolution of the hut on Portion 96 Parish of Vittoria.

However, the initial steps in some related research at State Archives has been embarked on by Professor Ian Jack and a copy of that initial research has also been included at Attachment 2.

## 2.5 Discussion

Initially the barrier of the Blue Mountains limited expansion but after Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth navigated their way over the Blue Mountains in 1813 it didn't take long after that for settlers to begin making some trails of their own. By 1826 there was an estimated 25,00 head of cattle and 70,00 sheep in the Bathurst area. People were dispersing faster than the government could keep track of them particularly to the south and the west following the region's principle rivers. And by the 1830s, those who had taken up



runs on Crown Land were not only squatters in a traditional sense, but increasingly were people of respected families such as William Lawson, John Blaxland and Rev Samuel Marsden. By 1840, there were over 670 runs throughout New South Wales and increasingly sheep were the dominant animal. This was reflected in the workforce to look after them, in 1846 there were over 15,000 shepherds and hut-keepers spread over the mainland colonies.

Water was an essential resource west of the Mountains with a number of severe droughts recorded. The 2,560 acres granted to Sir James Stirling was valuable land set on the upper reaches of the Belubula River. The 1840s surveys show Stirling's grant as the largest in the Vittoria area and much of the surrounding land unallocated Crown Land. The adjacent land may have been leased but also with few government controls in isolated areas it is likely that best use would have been made of available grazing with spring fed water, such as that on Portion 96 Parish of Vittoria. This would have led to a shepherd's hut being positioned at the head of the Belubula River on Dungeon Creek to not only protect that resource from possible squatters but also to benefit from the available water.

Research has shown that Stirling remained in Western Australia after 1827 and is likely to leased his lands to others. Robert Smith from Bathurst purchased the property in 1842 when Stirling returned to England. Robert Smith was overseer to Rev Samuel Marsden who owned substantial lands west of the Mountains at the time of the opening up of the west. Robert Smith appears to have had a sharp eye for a bargain and bought up Church & School Estate lands and stock in the Bathurst area in the 1830s when the Corporation lands were revoked. He may have leased Sir James Stirling's land while Stirling was in Western Australia and was well-positioned to quickly purchase the property in 1842. He apparently had convict labourer's and shepherds he could rely on to manage his extensive runs out west. The original Wellington Road originally ran through Stirling's property and Robert Smith would have been aware of the property. Robert Smith's overseer in the Bathurst area was initially William McPhillamy, also from Windsor, but he passed away in 1838. Robert married William's wife and her son, John Smith McPhillamy, took over his late father's role on the pastoral runs out as far as Wellington. This established the association with the McPhillamy family in the region.

In 1859 the Lands Department was established, with John Robertson as the first Secretary for Lands. The Department was responsible for the alienation and occupation of all Crown Lands. In 1861 Crown land management was reformed with two Acts, which included the introduction of John Robertson's scheme of 'free selection before survey'. The Department's work was further complicated with the practices of 'dummying', where a person would select an area only to sell by pre-arrangement to another party and 'peacocking', where the best part of a run was taken to block access to water. It is estimated that in NSW, eight out of nine selections reverted back to the land's first squatter owners. One of the important steps in purchase of Crown Lands was that of 'Conditional Purchase'. It was a way of obtaining a Crown Grant for land before it was surveyed. Established in 1861, the grant was dependent on a set of conditions being met. The purchase was conditional on:

- the area being limited to 40 to 320 acres at £1 per acre
- paying a deposit of one quarter of the purchase price
- adding improvements to the value of £1 per acre
- the selector residing on the land, and
- occupying the land for three years

It is likely that the 'old sheep station' and the 'hut' marked on the Parish Maps pre-dated the 1861 Crown Lands Act. The rudimentary construction of the slab hut also suggests an early construction date. If research confirms that Smith leased Stirling's property his access to convict labourers also suggests that they could have assisted with the pastoral improvements, such as fences and huts. William Jenner may have simply been fortunate and 'inherited' a simple rustic hut on the former Crown Lands to the north of Stirling's 2,560 acres on what eventually was purchased as Portion 29 Parish Vittoria after 1861.

The 'old sheep stn', on the original Wellington Road that ran through Stirling's property, and the 'hut' to the north east are likely to have been known early 'wayfinders' for travellers since first settlement in that isolated part of the country between Bathurst and Orange. Therefore the rare inclusion of built structures on the first Parish Maps in this particular area may have been justifiable at the time. No other structures then

evident elsewhere in the area by the 1860s were transcribed onto the first Parish Maps. Interestingly, the hill adjacent to *Hallwood* gives a line of sight to the location of the old sheep station to the south west on the river. It is also notable that the Half Way Inn that had been established in 1859, only 4kms from the ‘hut’, and itself a significant ‘public’ feature on the new road from Bathurst to Orange and Wellington had not been included on those first Parish Maps.

### 3.0 Fabric Research

#### 3.1 Introduction

A site inspection to *Hallwood* occurred in mid-April 2019 to investigate the built fabric of the place. The property today comprises xxx acres of pastoral land with the farm group of buildings located on the southern edge of Cabonne Council LGA on Portion 96 Parish of Vittoria. The land is currently leased and the dwelling is tenanted. The property includes a 19<sup>th</sup> C rustic vernacular dwelling and outbuildings, an early 20<sup>th</sup> C traditional round-pole timber shearing shed, two relatively recent hay shed structures, a 19<sup>th</sup> C brick beehive well and two small catchment dams located below the spring head of Dungeon Creek. The property is fenced and includes rustic timber cattle yards to the north east of the homestead on Dungeon Road. The land does not appear to be under cultivation. The house garden retains some 19<sup>th</sup> C plantings.

Access was available to all rooms of the dwelling but access to roof and subfloor spaces not practically possible at this stage. No physical opening up of the building occurred as part of the investigation. However, from the inspection it is clear that the construction of the dwelling has occurred in a number of phases with the first phase being a simple two-roomed hut. These rooms are located at the northern end of the dwelling.

A more detailed description is included in Attachment 4 of this report.

#### 3.2 Findings

The following is extracted from the “discussion” in Attachment 4.

*Hallwood* is an intact, small, functioning farm which, from available evidence in the remaining fabric, appears to date from the early to mid 1800s. The small cottage appears to have evolved from a rudimentary two-roomed hut constructed using a hand-cut, adzed timber frame with split hardwood slab timber walls. The roof and floor structure reinforces its rustic vernacular character with round hardwood rafters, bearers and beams many of which not only retain their original bark but also the outline and form of the original timber logs. Pit sawn timberwork is not evident in the first stage of construction but there is extensive evidence of adze marks on the cut faces of the hardwood posts and slab timbers. The general construction technique is based on typical Australian slab timber construction of which there is much information available, however, *Hallwood* appears relatively unique as the rustic materials and methods used in its first stage of construction were gradually improved and refined as the building evolved. The main timber framework appears to have been built without use of nails but using morticed and tenons joints with probable use of timber dowels concealed within the structure. The rustic timbers used were formed and shaped in the simplest of ways possibly from lack of materials, lack of tools and lack of resources in the relatively isolated country that was Vittoria in the early-mid 19th C. Some of the principle timber framing timbers retain the profile of the tree from which it was cut with little further working or carpentry effort, reinforcing the hut’s humble beginnings and character. Access to enclosed areas of the building will further clarify the original construction details.

The building also includes an interesting range of possibly later 19th C materials, finishes and techniques with use of lath & plaster, machined lining boards and other finishes. The lath & plaster also appears to have occurred in two stages with early lathes being split hardwood while later lathes being sawn battens. The additions to the building were sensitively executed in matching materials and form possibly in an effort to maintain a consistent appearance and character to this modest rural home. As such, it provides the ability to illustrate the gradual evolution of a modest, functional building type, a shepherd’s hut, into a simple rural home for an increasingly successful pastoral farming family in central NSW between the 1850s to the 1950s.

The property is an intact small farm group with original homestead, later iterations of that homestead, outbuildings including a shearing shed and water sources including spring head and beehive well. It can well-illustrate small pastoral holdings and activities from the 19th to 20th C in New South Wales.

## 4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

### 4.1 Probabilities

It is clear from the above initial documentary research and physical investigation that *Hallwood* has cultural heritage values at the local and state level. Further research has been recommended to clarify aspects of documentary history and physical fabric, but it is possible at this stage to present a number of scenarios as high, medium and low probability from the already available information.

#### High probability

- Built pre-Jenner associated with the 1827 land grant on Portion 29 or its subsequent owner and pastoral operations with strong McPhillamy family associations.
- Portion 29 granted to Stirling in 1827. Sir James Stirling (1791-1865) appears to have either managed (from Western Australia) the Portion 29 land as a pastoral property or leased the others up to its 1842 sale to Robert Smith. Stirling returned to England in 1839. It is possible that with Smith's apparent pastoral connections in Bathurst and out as far as Wellington from the 1830s he knew of the large pastoral landholding.
- Portion 29 sold to Robert Smith in 1842 Robert Smith (1792-1851) arrived as a free settler in 1798, lived initially in Windsor and moved to Bathurst around 1830. It is likely that he knew John McPhillamy's father in Windsor. Robert was a grazier and overseer for Rev Samuel Marsden and initially at The Lagoon for the Church & School Corporation and purchased land and stock at their closing down sales in the 1830s. He bequeathed his large estate to his McPhillamy stepchildren. He was foundation member of the Bathurst Presbyterian Church.
- John Smith McPhillamy (1825-1887) born in Windsor, convict parents, his father William became overseer for Robert Smith in the Bathurst area in 1838 but died that year. His wife Mary married Smith and her son John worked for his stepfather as a station manager. John became a well-known pastoralist and by 1871 held at least eight large pastoral runs between Bathurst and Wellington.
- Robert Smith died in 1851 and the land inherited by John Smith McPhillamy of Bathurst.
- Early surveyors plans of the region between the 1830s and 1850s would have noted early buildings as they were likely to have been 'wayfinders' in this isolated area. By the time of the 1861 Crown Lands Act and drafting of Parish Maps there would have been numerous other buildings and structures in the region and therefore not practical or necessary to include them on Parish maps. However, the earliest structures in the region would have been notable (ie 'old sheep station' and 'hut'), were also likely to be recorded on original Crown Plans and their location therefore transcribed onto the first Parish Maps.
- John McPhillamy died in 1887. The land was subsequently subdivided and sold in 1912 by the McPhillamy family.
- There is therefore a high probability that the hut was constructed between 1827-1860 with the highest likelihood being during the McPhillamy period of managing the property (1842-1851) or their period of ownership (post 1851) after which the 1861 Crown Lands Act would have curtailed the McPhillamy's use of previous unassigned Crown Land to the north of their 2,560 acre landholding on Portion 29 Parish of Torrens.
- In the late 1850s or early 1860s Jenner was fortunate enough to 'inherit' on his Portion 96 Parish of Vittoria, a simple rustic shepherd's hut which he improved and later extended as *Hallwood*.
- It is an interesting opportunity posed for this project that there appears to be a possible tangible link to the early McPhillamy family through the rare survival of a vernacular slab timber shepherd's hut, located on the edge of a major development project already aptly marketed by Regis Resources as the '*McPhillamy Gold Project*'.

### Medium probability

- Built by Jenner in the early 1850s as part of his first pastoral operations in the Vittoria area. Leased or squatting.
- Associated with other pastoral infrastructure on site, such as, other shepherds huts, stock fences etc and on adjoining lots later purchased / owned by Jenner.
- Settlement in the Vittoria area may have been slow and the locality remaining an isolated area up to the 1880s when the Half Way Inn was established on the Bathurst to Orange road.
- Jenner was based in the Guyong area to the north on the Bathurst-Orange Road and he became aware of the grazing potential south of the Bathurst-Orange Road and early sale of Crown Land in the 1850s. Jenner appears to have been in the King's Plains area and may have also worked for Smith or McPhillamy at some stage. He may have taken up pastoral activities initially as a leaseholder and constructed a hut or a number of huts as part of those activities. Jenner may also have been associated with the practice of dummyming of Conditional Purchases by large landholders, such as McPhillamy, common in the late 1850s and early 1860s to block access to water, such as the spring head of Dungeon Creek.
- In 1860 he formalized those landholdings with Conditional Purchases of Land and settled at *Hallwood*. As part of this resettlement he improved and extended the earlier hut as the homestead.

### Low probability

- Built by Jenner 1868 immediately prior to the Conditional Grant and Crown Plan.
- Considerable effort would have been necessary to fell the timber and erect the hut in the relatively narrow window of opportunity between 1860 and 1868. The family history indicates that Jenner was already active in the Vittoria area by the late 1840s and later with relatively considerable landholdings and stock. Jenner did not appear to have considerable resources and unlikely to have had workers or labourers to assist.
- It is also highly unlikely that a modest rural dwelling, constructed after the 1861 Crown Lands Act, would have been worthy of a rare inclusion on the subsequent Parish Maps.

## 4.2 Initial Statement of Significance

It is recommended that the following preliminary statement of significance be used as a basis for the further research and investigation:

*Hallwood is a small early 19<sup>th</sup> C land holding and dwelling in the Vittoria area that is likely to have high historical, associational, aesthetic and technical values. The historic and associational significance values relate to the construction of part of the dwelling possibly between 1841 and 1860 or earlier, initially constructed as a shepherd's hut, and positioned strategically at the head of Dungeon Creek which flows into the Belubula River. Early surveys show that it was associated with extensive stockyards and rustic fencing. It may have been one of the first structures in the Vittoria area. At that time there was little settlement in the area with the largest landholding being that granted to Sir James Stirling in 1827. Between 1827-1842 the large landholding may have been leased and it was sold to Robert Smith of Bathurst in 1842. Smith was a significant early pastoralist who appears to have also managed extensive landholdings of Rev Samuel Marsden and the Church & Schools Corporation's lands in the region. Smith had married Mary McPhillamy after her first husband William died in 1838. Both families were from the Windsor area. William was overseer to some of Robert's pastoral runs and William's son John Smith McPhillamy took over that role and extended Smith's pastoral runs out as far as Wellington. The Belubula River ran through Smith's property and as water was an essential natural resource it is likely that McPhillamy made use of the head waters of the Belubula prior to other land grants in the area and prior to the 1861 Crown Lands Act. That land may have been leased or squatted. Early surveys of the Vittoria area show Smith's 'old sheep station' on the alignment of the original road to Wellington, prior to the Bathurst to Orange road, and a 'hut' further to the north on Dungeon Creek. The first Parish Maps of the area marked these first structures which is highly rare and reinforces their early construction associated with first settlement.*



*The associational values relate not only to Robert Smith but particularly John McPhillamy, who was a significant figure in the region in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> C. He was likely to have been one of the largest pastoral landholders and was active in civic and community affairs at the local and equivalent of State level. Interested in politics he won the West Macquarie seat in 1859, was founder of the Agricultural Association in Bathurst and also founded the Bathurst Presbyterian Church. The McPhillamy family have made a significant contribution to the Bathurst region and are still active in business and the community in the region.*

*The association with the Jenner family is also unique to Vittoria. William Jenner is likely to have been the locality's first settler in the late 1850s and remained in the area as a successful grazier gradually accruing small landholdings. Hallwood is likely to have been the first dwelling in the locality and particularly so, if its core was the earlier shepherd's hut, which would have been the first built structure in the locality. William Jenner married into the Higgins family in 1863 after the Higgins had established the first inn in the locality, the Half Way Inn, which offered the only amenities to travellers on the road between Bathurst to Orange with its Cobb & Co halt, post office and general store. It was effectively the first beginnings of the village of Vittoria and survives today in this still relatively low populated isolated rural area.*

*The Hallwood dwelling has aesthetic and technical significance values as it is likely to be a rare survivor of an early 1800s slab timber shepherd's hut. The main timber framework appears to have been built without use of nails but using morticed and tenons joints with probable use of timber dowels concealed within the structure. The rustic timbers used were formed and shaped in the simplest of ways possibly from lack of materials, lack of tools and lack of resources in the relatively isolated country that was Vittoria in the early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> C. Some of the principle timber framing timbers retain the profile of the tree from which it was cut with little further working or carpentry effort, reinforcing the hut's humble beginnings and character. The building also includes an interesting range of later 19<sup>th</sup> C materials, finishes and techniques with use of lath & plaster, machined lining boards and other finishes. As such, it provides the ability to illustrate the gradual evolution of a modest, functional building type, a shepherd's hut, into a simple rural home for an increasingly successful pastoral farming family in central NSW between the 1850s to the 1950s.*

*Aspects of the above significance values illustrate the rarity of Hallwood and its various associations and built features. The dwelling is relatively intact and its core two-roomed hut is representative of early slab timber huts built in early settlement of Australia by European colonists.*

### 4.3 Initial Recommendations

The following is recommended at this early stage:

- Proceed to stage 2 research and investigation on the basis of the above.
- Investigate Crown Plans and Conditional Purchases to clarify ownership patterns, landholdings and dates of settlement.
- Investigate the Land Titles Office 'Old Roll' relating to the Sir James Stirling property to the south of Hallwood and its later ownership.
- Clarify the leasing of Stirling's 2,560acre grant between 1827-1842. Clarify whether Robert Smith had initially leased the land.
- Investigate Crown leases between 1827 to 1861 in the vicinity of Hallwood to clarify whether the leaseholder of the Stirling grant had extended activities to the head waters of the Belubula River.
- Contact the McPhillamy family in the region to investigate the family papers.
- Clarify whether William Jenner had been working for the McPhillamy family at the time of the 1861 Crown Lands Act assisting with the pastoral management of the Stirling grant. If so, Jenner may have been associated with the practice of dummyming of Conditional Purchases by large landholders common in the late 1850s and early 1860s to block access to water.

- Investigate limited opening up of built fabric of the dwelling to confirm construction details and materials.
- Approach Blayney and Cabonne Shire Councils for assistance and guidance in recognizing the historic and cultural value of this early built structure in the area.
- Investigate the value of heritage listing and potential Local and State grant funding to assist in conservation measures.
- Develop sensitive alternative proposals for use of the property to mitigate heritage impact on *Hallwood*.
- As noted above, it is an interesting opportunity posed for this project that there appears to be a possible tangible link to the early McPhillamy family through the rare survival of a vernacular slab timber shepherd's hut, located on the edge of a major development project already aptly marketed by Regis Resources as the '*McPhillamy Gold Project*'. Explore all public relations opportunities to ensure positive outcomes and local perceptions for the proposed gold mining venture by conserving, interpreting and presenting first settlement in the Vittoria area through interpretation of *Hallwood*. For instance, the first steps could investigate the potential benefits of:
  - Retaining and restoring *Hallwood* and developing, say, a McPhillamy Gold Project visitor centre illustrating the proposed gold mine and interpretation centre illustrating first settlement of the region and showcasing the examples where agriculture and mining have successfully existed side-by-side in the Vittoria, Guyong and Byng region.
  - The Mitchell Highway is a potential PR resource that the proposed mining venture could tap. In 2017 it carried over 9,000 vehicles a day between Bathurst and Orange. These travellers could be attracted to an interpretive centre positioned close to the northern edge of the *McPhillamy Gold Project*. The family name already well-recognized in the region.
  - *Hallwood* is positioned only 3kms off the highway and only 4kms from the Beekeeper's Inn. The Inn which is already a well-known stopping point on the highway could be involved in this regional interpretation to reinforce the historical inter-relationship of local businesses, working the land and mining. There are a number of historic mines, copper, gold and limestone, on the northern and southern side of the highway including Byng, Guyong and Ophir to the north and Cadia, Coombing, Woodstock, Gallymont, Hobby's Yards and King Plains to the south.
  - *Hallwood*, is possibly one of the first buildings in the area, and is therefore particularly well-placed to illustrate the continuity of past, present and future.

**Christo Aitken +Associates**  
**Conservation Architect**



NSW Architects Registration Board 5923  
A+ Member Australian Institute of Architects  
Member National Trust of Australia (NSW)  
Member Australia ICOMOS  
NSW Heritage Branch Heritage Adviser  
NSW State and Local Awards for Excellence

ABN 76 046 483 933

## **5.0 Attachments**

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Attachment 2 Jenner History Research

Attachment 3 Land Title Records

Attachment 4 '*Hallwood*', The Buildings

Attachment 5 Site Inspection Contact Sheets

Attachment 6 Miscellaneous Information

## **Attachment 1 Regional Historical Overview**



## ***'Hallwood', Dungeon Creek Road, Vittoria*** **Stage 1 Report - Initial Research**

### **Attachment 1 – Regional Historical Overview**

#### **Background**

The opening up of the inland of the Colony of NSW was one of Governor Lachlan Macquarie's many achievements and marked the beginning of the spread of European settlement west of the Blue Mountains. However, it came at a tremendous cost to the local Aboriginal population. The original inhabitants of the Bathurst area were the Wiradjuri Aboriginal people.

Gregory Blaxland, William Wentworth and William Lawson became the first Europeans to find a way across the Blue Mountains in May 1813, which resulted in settlement beyond the Cumberland Plains. By January 1815 William Cox had completed the considerable feat of building a road over the mountains and in April Governor Macquarie traversed this new route.

Later that year an official government domain, consisting solely of troopers, government personnel and convict labourers, was established. Surrounded by a large government stock reserve, it was used as the launching pad for explorations of the interior by Evans in 1815, John Oxley in 1816, Allan Cunningham in 1823 and Charles Sturt in 1828. It was also the launching pad for exploration into the Mudgee region.

Surveyor, George Evans, crossed the main range later that year, camping on the future town site of Bathurst, an area which greatly impressed him. Evans named the Macquarie River after Governor Lachlan Macquarie and the Bathurst Plains after Lord Bathurst, the British secretary of state for the colonies.

#### **Exploration West of Bathurst**

Following Governor Macquarie's ceremony of naming Bathurst in 1815 he spent several days on horseback, accompanied by Surveyor G. W. Evans inspecting the surrounding country. Evans on his previous trip had travelled some distance north-west into rough country beyond Mount Pleasant towards Freemantle, approximately 30kms north of present day Vittoria.

In May 1815 he led another expedition initially to the south-west but found the country to be difficult, rocky and swampy. He retraced his steps and headed west noting a "remarkable round-top'd high hill is to the north of me about four miles. I have taken the liberty to name it Mount Lachlan (now Mount Macquarie approximately 5kms south-east of Carcoar and south-west of Vittoria). His route continued west, likely through the lands to be later granted to Thomas Icely and his historic Coombing Park estate and from there Evans noted the Canobolas, the culminating peak of the Macquarie Range.

In 1816 another expedition, this time led by Lieutenant William Cox, Macquarie's deputy in charge of the settlement at Bathurst followed Evan's route and established a depot on the Lachlan as a starting point for Surveyor General Oxley's expedition the following year. Evans, Cox and Oxley were therefore the pioneer leaders of exploration of the area west of Bathurst.

#### **Settlement West of Bathurst**

Between 1821-1828 there is evidence of temporary occupation of the country westward of Bathurst from the Macquarie River to the Belubula. Assistant Surveyor J.B. Richards when he surveyed a village reserve at Blackman's Swamp (Orange), shows a "Government Station" two miles south in Frederick's Valley. This was likely to be a centre for the stockmen in charge of the Government cattle at that time grazing on the lands reserved for them, reaching as far as King's Plains (Blayney) where there was another Government stock station. The locality of Vittoria sits between these reserves. The name Hobby's Yards, to the south of Vittoria and Carcoar also suggests another occupancy related to Lieutenant Thomas Hobby formerly of the New South Wales Corps. The site of Hobby's old occupancy was included in a large portion granted in 1838 to Captain W. A. Steel who formed a sheep station there, leasing the adjoining Crown Lands.

The first country westward of the Blue Mountains was named Westmoreland and proclaimed by Governor Macquarie in 1819. It was described as extending from “*Mount York westward beyond the town of Bathurst, and in that direction without any limitation of boundaries whatsoever*”<sup>1</sup>.

From 1828 to 1835 Assistant Surveyor James B. Richards from survey headquarters in Bathurst was engaged in dividing Westmoreland into four separate counties; Bathurst, Roxburgh, Westmoreland and Georgiana. In the course of his surveys he made reservations for the villages at Blackman’s Swamp (Orange), Carcuana (Carcoar) and King’s Plains (Blayney).

In 1829 extensive landholdings of thousands of acres were granted to the Clergy and School Estate which was leased on annual tenure to various occupiers including Thomas Marsden, nephew of Rev Samuel Marsden, living at O’Connell Plains. Outstations were maintained at Mount Evernden, Dunn’s Plains and King’s Plains. These lands were later revoked and reverted to Crown Land. The best of the land in these areas was surveyed and sold, the surplus being leased. The most extensive lessees from 1835 to 1842 in this part of the County of Bathurst were William Lawson senior, William Lawson jnr., and A.K. MacKenzie of Bathurst. The Lawson family were established on six stations in an almost continuous chain of forty miles from Bathurst to Panuara Rivulet, the western boundary of the Colony. They were : Macquarie Plains, with three outstations; Bathampton (south-west of Bathurst); Burbage; the head station on the Church and School Estate; Errowanbang, west of Vittoria; and Davy’s Plains (near Cudal to the west of Vittoria).

Owing to the primitive conditions, isolation and the violence and robbery in the western district between 1830 and 1840 none of the substantial and respectable settlers were able to bring their families and they lived in Sydney or Bathurst.

### **Icely Family**

The first landholders in the lands to the west of Bathurst included Thomas Icely and George Ranken both of whom were initially granted 2000 acres to establish Saltram and Kellosiels respectively. These landholdings were later extended to the maximum of 2560 acres. Icely substantially expanded his landholdings in the region through early consolidation of grants up to 16,000 acres for his initial investments in Merino sheep and wool production having formed a station at Coombing Park on the left bank of the Belubula. The first substantial habitation built in the district was Stoke Cottage built by Icely for his first overseer possibly in the early 1830s. It was built of hardwood slabs, lined with lath and plaster, with a shingled roof. Old Coombing Park cottage was built about 1838-39 and the present stone stables date from 1842.

### **Lawson Family**

William Lawson jnr was the second son of Lieutenant William Lawson, explorer and a pioneer pastoralist of Bathurst Plains. He was among the first native born white Australians to cross the Blue Mountains to engage exclusively in sheep farming and in 1824 the first to receive a substantial grant of land for that purpose in the Western country. He was also licensed under the Squatting Act of 1836 to occupy “land beyond the limits of location” and long before its introduction, with his father, large areas of leasehold land within the settled districts and they established and managed a number of pioneering stations to the west of Bathurst. He was probably the first grazier to move sheep westward from Bathampton into and beyond the Belubula Valley. He later married Caroline Icely further expanding the landholdings of both families.

### **Rothery Family**

Frederick John Rothery came to New South Wales in 1831 and almost immediately received two grants of 2560 acres and established Cliefden Springs. He and his brother William Montagu Rothery were sons of Nicholas Phillips Rothery, a naval officer, and father of Charlotte Rothery who had married Thomas Icely in 1830. He was also an active member of the commercial and mining community in Sydney and pioneer of both copper and iron industries in NSW, being amongst the first promoters to work the copper lodes at Coombing and Cadia.

Other early grantees and substantial leaseholders of pastoral land in the region included, John Savory Rodd, Robert Ivory, William Danvers, Alexander Kinghorne and James Stirling.

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<sup>1</sup> Sydney Gazette, August 19, 1819.

### **Stirling Family**

James Stirling (1791-1865) entered the navy at aged 12 and was fortunate at first in having the patronage of his uncle, Rear Admiral Charles Stirling. His commission took him to the West Indies, Hudson bay, the North Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. In April 1826 Stirling was given command of a supply of currency to Sydney and then to move the Melville Island garrison. On arrival at Sydney he joined an inland expedition and received a grant of 2560 acres from Governor (Sir) Ralph Darling. The land grant appears to be the Stirling grant in 1827 at the head waters of the Bulubula River immediately south of Vittoria.

It is uncertain at this stage which inland expedition James Stirling accompanied and how he was granted the large landholding in the Vittoria area between Bathurst and Orange. It is possible that he had connections in the navy, such as those through the Rothery family noted above.

However, Stirling persuaded Governor Darling that he should be allowed to examine the west coast of Australia to see whether it provided a suitable site for a garrison or for another settlement to open trade with the East Indies. Stirling sailed in 1827 and during a fortnight's visit was much impressed with the land in the vicinity of the Swan River. Stirling appears to have focused his remaining years in pressing for a new settlement in Western Australia and was eventually Stirling administered the Swan River settlement from June 1829 until August 1832, when he left on an extended visit to England, was knighted, and again from August 1834 until December 1838. He does not appear to have returned to New South Wales.

In July 1851 Stirling was promoted rear admiral and next year served at the Admiralty. From January 1854 to February 1856, Stirling was commander-in-chief of the naval forces in China and the East Indies, and he was promoted vice-admiral in August 1857 and an admiral in November 1862. He died in England in 1865.

It is uncertain at this stage whether Stirling sold or leased the pastoral property to others. Further research is required to clarify the subsequent early ownership of Portion 29 Parish of Torrens to establish ownership between 1827 and the 1862 survey of lands leading to the creation of the Parish Maps. The indication on the original Parish Maps of "Old Sheep Station" on Stirlings Portion 29 Parish of Torrens and hut" on Jenner's Portion 96 Parish of Vittoria may be related to the early land use, ownership or pastoral lessees between 1827 and 1862. As noted in this report, the 'hut' is located at the head of Dungeon Creek which is the headwaters of the Bulbula River which flows through Stirling's landholding.

Outside the area of pastoral occupation held by Lawson, Icely and Rothery many smaller land owners and stock owners followed them between 1832 and 1852. Some of the holdings were free grants, some were grants by purchase, and some were solely leaseholders of Crown Lands of of the Church and School Estates. In these categories the most prominent were : Robert Smith, King's Plains, leasehold 1833; Thomas Collins, Mandurama, leasehold, 1835; John Liscombe, Liscombe Pools, leasehold 1838; Samuel McKenzie, McKenzie Waterholes, leasehold 1838; Dr McTiernan, The Dairy Stations, leasehold 1840; Edward J.C. North, Coldwater Creek, leasehold 1845; Nathaniel Connelly, jnr, leasehold 1848.

The free grants or grantees by purchase who also leased adjoining Crown lands were : John Savery Rodd (at head of Errowanbang Creek), 1836; Thomas Arkell, Mulgannia, 1836; George Chesher, Teasedale, 1837; Captain W. A. Steel, Ellmore, Hobby's Yards, 1838; James Blackett, Mallowgrove, 1840; Alexander Kinghorne jnr., Goonum Burra, 1852.

### **The Limits of Location**

On 16<sup>th</sup> January 1793, the first free settlers arrived in Sydney Cove. A few weeks later, they became the first free settlers to receive land grants, establishing themselves in the Liberty Plains area to the south-west of Parramatta.

Initially the barrier of the Blue Mountains limited expansion but after Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth navigated their way over the Blue Mountains in 1813 it didn't take long after that for settlers to begin making some trails of their own. By 1826 there was an estimated 25,00 head of cattle and 70,00 sheep in the Bathurst

area. People were dispersing faster than the government could keep track of them particularly to the south and the west following the region's principle rivers.

In 1826 Governor Ralph Darling introduced limits on land grants. New grants would only apply to the already settled areas around Sydney and Parramatta. In 1829 those boundaries were increased to take in the established Nineteen Counties, an area stretching from Manning River in the north to its source in the Mount Royal Range, then south to the Moruya River, west through Orange, Cowra and Yass, beyond the Mountains to Wellington along the Liverpool Range and south to Bateman's Bay.

Darling's intention to set limits on the colony's expansion was made visible in a single document, a topographical map of the Nineteen Counties created by the New South Wales Surveyor General, Thomas Mitchell. It depicts the state's division into its various parishes and counties. Applications for land within certain land would be granted at particular rates as it was hoped that placing a high price on settling new lands would result in a slowdown in migration.

And by the 1830s, those who had taken up runs on Crown Land were not only squatters in a traditional sense, but increasingly were people of respected families such as William Lawson and John Blaxland. The ranks of the 'scoundrel squatter' had been infiltrated by emigrants from England, by merchants from Sydney, adventurous colonial youths and demobilized military officers.

In 1833, in yet another failed attempt to stem the flow, Governor Bourke, proclaimed an '*Act for Protection of Crown Lands of this Colony from Encroachment, Intrusion and Trespass*'. By 1836, it was clear it was no longer feasible to attempt to remove the growing numbers of entrenched squatters from their stations, and so the Squatting Act 1836 was made law. The sole purpose of the Act was to permit the lawful taking up of Crown Land. A new wave of settlers and squatters went out in search of land.

By 1839, there were 649 sheep farms located beyond the Nineteen Counties and the NSW Legislative Council in addition to a £10 annual licensing fee, began to tax the squatter for the number of animals he owned.

The growth in numbers of both sheep and squatters, and the increased value of wool exports, saw the squatters evolve from a sub-group illegally occupying Crown Land into a powerful constituency. By 1848, the numbers of squatters in NSW totaled 1865. They owned 5.5 million sheep and 820,000 cattle and occupied over 220, 149 square kilometres of pastoral lands around 29,160 per squatter.

By the 1860s, the large influx of migrants that had arrived during the gold rush began to look to establish new careers as agriculturalists and farmers, thus putting pressure on land distribution. In response, it was decided to unlock lands throughout NSW and Victoria that were perceived as 'idle' and unproductive, land that were held by a few hundred sheep and cattle pastoralists, and then sell them off in smaller parcels to 'selectors', new settlers. Large pastoral runs were not immune from being surveyed, divided up and sold off. This 'squatter-selector' conflict was a pivotal episode in the settlement of Australia, as squatters did all they could to preserve the best lands for themselves in the face of a series of government 'selection acts'.

### **Pastoral Runs**

In 1847, a new book appeared in bookstores in Sydney and Melbourne : Settlers and convicts, or Recollections of Sixteen Years of Labour in the Australian Backwoods, written by Alexander Harris, who arrived in New South Wales in 1825.

His accounts of living conditions on the pastoral frontiers of Australia were detailed and vivid. The sheep stations on which he worked were invariably 'two yards side by side, made from heavy boughs piled and interwoven'. Huts were 'made of split slabs and having a bark roof', consisting of one large room with a fireplace at one end and a sleeping area at the other, where shepherds and workers 'spread their beds of sheets of bark'. Near to the hut were piles of sheep dung cleaned out of the yards and left to dry in the sun. Shepherds would take the sheep out by day, and the hut-keeper would watch over them by night. The flocks, often as many as 880 or more, were far too numerous for the shepherd to manage effectively.



Within a couple of generations of the arrival of the First Fleet, the look and feel; of Australia's early pastoral stations were well defined. Stations generally had grown from having just one or two outbuildings to comprising as many as a dozen or more, the furthest of which might be located 6 kilometres or more from the homestead.

By 1840, there were over 670 runs throughout New South Wales and increasingly sheep were the dominant animal. This was reflected in the workforce to look after them, in 1846 there were over 15,000 shepherds and hut-keepers spread over the mainland colonies.

### **Conditional Purchase of Lands**

One of the important steps in purchase of Crown Lands was that of 'Conditional Purchase'. It was a way of obtaining a Crown Grant for land before it was surveyed. Established in 1861, the grant was dependent on a set of conditions being met. The purchase was conditional on:

- the area being limited to 40 to 320 acres at £1 per acre
- paying a deposit of one quarter of the purchase price
- adding improvements to the value of £1 per acre
- the selector residing on the land, and
- occupying the land for three years

It was also known as 'free selection before survey'.

In 1859 the Lands Department was established, with John Robertson as the first Secretary for Lands. The Department was responsible for the alienation and occupation of all Crown Lands. In 1861 Crown land management was reformed with two Acts, which included the introduction of John Robertson's scheme of 'free selection before survey'. The Crown Lands Alienation Act 1861 dealt with the sale of land and the Crown Lands Occupation Act 1861 allowed for the leasing of Crown Land.

Previously land in settled districts had been sold by auction while vast areas of unsettled grazing lands were leased and licensed to mainly pastoralists. The new legislation made all leasehold land in the Colony available for selection and sale. The legislation also abolished land distinctions used in the Colony, such as settled and unsettled districts, and introduced new land divisions, such as town land, suburban land, first class settled districts and second class settled districts. The land available for purchase had to be a specified distance from populated areas. In effect Crown land was not available for conditional purchase if it was town or suburban land, within a proclaimed gold field, under lease to another person for mining purposes, or reserved for the site of a town, village or for water supply.

After three years the balance of the purchase had to be paid to the Colonial Treasurer together with a declaration that improvements had been undertaken on the land. There was an interest rate of 5% per annum.

Payments could be made from year to year. In practice the balance of the purchase price, with interest, could be paid over an extended period. It was not unusual for 20 or 30 years to pass before freehold title was eventually granted. The Department's work was further complicated with the practices of 'dummying', where a person would select an area only to sell by pre-arrangement to another party and 'peacocking', where the best part of a run was taken to block access to water. It is estimated that in NSW, eight out of nine selections reverted back to the land's first squatter owners.

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## **Attachment 1 Regional Historical Overview**



## ***'Hallwood', Dungeon Creek Road, Vittoria*** **Stage 1 Report - Initial Research**

### **Attachment 1 – Regional Historical Overview**

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Gregory Blaxland, William Wentworth and William Lawson became the first Europeans to find a way across the Blue Mountains in May 1813, which resulted in settlement beyond the Cumberland Plains. By January 1815 William Cox had completed the considerable feat of building a road over the mountains and in April Governor Macquarie traversed this new route.

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#### **Exploration West of Bathurst**

Following Governor Macquarie's ceremony of naming Bathurst in 1815 he spent several days on horseback, accompanied by Surveyor G. W. Evans inspecting the surrounding country. Evans on his previous trip had travelled some distance north-west into rough country beyond Mount Pleasant towards Freemantle, approximately 30kms north of present day Vittoria.

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Between 1821-1828 there is evidence of temporary occupation of the country westward of Bathurst from the Macquarie River to the Belubula. Assistant Surveyor J.B. Richards when he surveyed a village reserve at Blackman's Swamp (Orange), shows a "Government Station" two miles south in Frederick's Valley. This was likely to be a centre for the stockmen in charge of the Government cattle at that time grazing on the lands reserved for them, reaching as far as King's Plains (Blayney) where there was another Government stock station. The locality of Vittoria sits between these reserves. The name Hobby's Yards, to the south of Vittoria and Carcoar also suggests another occupancy related to Lieutenant Thomas Hobby formerly of the New South Wales Corps. The site of Hobby's old occupancy was included in a large portion granted in 1838 to Captain W. A. Steel who formed a sheep station there, leasing the adjoining Crown Lands.

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Owing to the primitive conditions, isolation and the violence and robbery in the western district between 1830 and 1840 none of the substantial and respectable settlers were able to bring their families and they lived in Sydney or Bathurst.

### **Icely Family**

The first landholders in the lands to the west of Bathurst included Thomas Icely and George Ranken both of whom were initially granted 2000 acres to establish Saltram and Kellosiels respectively. These landholdings were later extended to the maximum of 2560 acres. Icely substantially expanded his landholdings in the region through early consolidation of grants up to 16,000 acres for his initial investments in Merino sheep and wool production having formed a station at Coombing Park on the left bank of the Belubula. The first substantial habitation built in the district was Stoke Cottage built by Icely for his first overseer possibly in the early 1830s. It was built of hardwood slabs, lined with lath and plaster, with a shingled roof. Old Coombing Park cottage was built about 1838-39 and the present stone stables date from 1842.

### **Lawson Family**

William Lawson jnr was the second son of Lieutenant William Lawson, explorer and a pioneer pastoralist of Bathurst Plains. He was among the first native born white Australians to cross the Blue Mountains to engage exclusively in sheep farming and in 1824 the first to receive a substantial grant of land for that purpose in the Western country. He was also licensed under the Squatting Act of 1836 to occupy “land beyond the limits of location” and long before its introduction, with his father, large areas of leasehold land within the settled districts and they established and managed a number of pioneering stations to the west of Bathurst. He was probably the first grazier to move sheep westward from Bathampton into and beyond the Belubula Valley. He later married Caroline Icely further expanding the landholdings of both families.

### **Rothery Family**

Frederick John Rothery came to New South Wales in 1831 and almost immediately received two grants of 2560 acres and established Cliefden Springs. He and his brother William Montagu Rothery were sons of Nicholas Phillips Rothery, a naval officer, and father of Charlotte Rothery who had married Thomas Icely in 1830. He was also an active member of the commercial and mining community in Sydney and pioneer of both copper and iron industries in NSW, being amongst the first promoters to work the copper lodes at Coombing and Cadia.

Other early grantees and substantial leaseholders of pastoral land in the region included, John Savory Rodd, Robert Ivory, William Danvers, Alexander Kinghorne and James Stirling.

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<sup>1</sup> Sydney Gazette, August 19, 1819.

## **Stirling Family**

James Stirling (1791-1865) entered the navy at aged 12 and was fortunate at first in having the patronage of his uncle, Rear Admiral Charles Stirling. His commission took him to the West Indies, Hudson bay, the North Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. In April 1826 Stirling was given command of a supply of currency to Sydney and then to move the Melville Island garrison. On arrival at Sydney he joined an inland expedition and received a grant of 2560 acres from Governor (Sir) Ralph Darling. The land grant appears to be the Stirling grant in 1827 at the head waters of the Bulubula River immediately south of Vittoria.

It is uncertain at this stage which inland expedition James Stirling accompanied and how he was granted the large landholding in the Vittoria area between Bathurst and Orange. It is possible that he had connections in the navy, such as those through the Rothery family noted above.

However, Stirling persuaded Governor Darling that he should be allowed to examine the west coast of Australia to see whether it provided a suitable site for a garrison or for another settlement to open trade with the East Indies. Stirling sailed in 1827 and during a fortnight's visit was much impressed with the land in the vicinity of the Swan River. Stirling appears to have focused his remaining years in pressing for a new settlement in Western Australia and was eventually Stirling administered the Swan River settlement from June 1829 until August 1832, when he left on an extended visit to England, was knighted, and again from August 1834 until December 1838. He does not appear to have returned to New South Wales.

In July 1851 Stirling was promoted rear admiral and next year served at the Admiralty. From January 1854 to February 1856, Stirling was commander-in-chief of the naval forces in China and the East Indies, and he was promoted vice-admiral in August 1857 and an admiral in November 1862. He died in England in 1865.

It is uncertain at this stage whether Stirling sold or leased the pastoral property to others. Further research is required to clarify the subsequent early ownership of Portion 29 Parish of Torrens to establish ownership between 1827 and the 1862 survey of lands leading to the creation of the Parish Maps. The indication on the original Parish Maps of "Old Sheep Station" on Stirlings Portion 29 Parish of Torrens and hut" on Jenner's Portion 96 Parish of Vittoria may be related to the early land use, ownership or pastoral lessees between 1827 and 1862. As noted in this report, the 'hut' is located at the head of Dungeon Creek which is the headwaters of the Bulbula River which flows through Stirling's landholding.

Outside the area of pastoral occupation held by Lawson, Icely and Rothery many smaller land owners and stock owners followed them between 1832 and 1852. Some of the holdings were free grants, some were grants by purchase, and some were solely leaseholders of Crown Lands of of the Church and School Estates. In these categories the most prominent were : Robert Smith, King's Plains, leasehold 1833; Thomas Collins, Mandurama, leasehold, 1835; John Liscombe, Liscombe Pools, leasehold 1838; Samuel McKenzie, McKenzie Waterholes, leasehold 1838; Dr McTiernan, The Dairy Stations, leasehold 1840; Edward J.C. North, Coldwater Creek, leasehold 1845; Nathaniel Connelly, jnr, leasehold 1848.

The free grants or grantees by purchase who also leased adjoining Crown lands were : John Savery Rodd (at head of Errowanbang Creek), 1836; Thomas Arkell, Mulgannia, 1836; George Chesher, Teasedale, 1837; Captain W. A. Steel, Ellmore, Hobby's Yards, 1838; James Blackett, Mallowgrove, 1840; Alexander Kinghorne jnr., Goonum Burra, 1852.

## **The Limits of Location**

On 16<sup>th</sup> January 1793, the first free settlers arrived in Sydney Cove. A few weeks later, they became the first free settlers to receive land grants, establishing themselves in the Liberty Plains area to the south-west of Parramatta.

Initially the barrier of the Blue Mountains limited expansion but after Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth navigated their way over the Blue Mountains in 1813 it didn't take long after that for settlers to begin making some trails of their own. By 1826 there was an estimated 25,00 head of cattle and 70,00 sheep in the Bathurst

area. People were dispersing faster than the government could keep track of them particularly to the south and the west following the region's principle rivers.

In 1826 Governor Ralph Darling introduced limits on land grants. New grants would only apply to the already settled areas around Sydney and Parramatta. In 1829 those boundaries were increased to take in the established Nineteen Counties, an area stretching from Manning River in the north to its source in the Mount Royal Range, then south to the Moruya River, west through Orange, Cowra and Yass, beyond the Mountains to Wellington along the Liverpool Range and south to Bateman's Bay.

Darling's intention to set limits on the colony's expansion was made visible in a single document, a topographical map of the Nineteen Counties created by the New South Wales Surveyor General, Thomas Mitchell. It depicts the state's division into its various parishes and counties. Applications for land within certain land would be granted at particular rates as it was hoped that placing a high price on settling new lands would result in a slowdown in migration.

And by the 1830s, those who had taken up runs on Crown Land were not only squatters in a traditional sense, but increasingly were people of respected families such as William Lawson and John Blaxland. The ranks of the 'scoundrel squatter' had been infiltrated by emigrants from England, by merchants from Sydney, adventurous colonial youths and demobilized military officers.

In 1833, in yet another failed attempt to stem the flow, Governor Bourke, proclaimed an '*Act for Protection of Crown Lands of this Colony from Encroachment, Intrusion and Trespass*'. By 1836, it was clear it was no longer feasible to attempt to remove the growing numbers of entrenched squatters from their stations, and so the Squatting Act 1836 was made law. The sole purpose of the Act was to permit the lawful taking up of Crown Land. A new wave of settlers and squatters went out in search of land.

By 1839, there were 649 sheep farms located beyond the Nineteen Counties and the NSW Legislative Council in addition to a £10 annual licensing fee, began to tax the squatter for the number of animals he owned.

The growth in numbers of both sheep and squatters, and the increased value of wool exports, saw the squatters evolve from a sub-group illegally occupying Crown Land into a powerful constituency. By 1848, the numbers of squatters in NSW totaled 1865. They owned 5.5 million sheep and 820,000 cattle and occupied over 220, 149 square kilometres of pastoral lands around 29,160 per squatter.

By the 1860s, the large influx of migrants that had arrived during the gold rush began to look to establish new careers as agriculturalists and farmers, thus putting pressure on land distribution. In response, it was decided to unlock lands throughout NSW and Victoria that were perceived as 'idle' and unproductive, land that were held by a few hundred sheep and cattle pastoralists, and then sell them off in smaller parcels to 'selectors', new settlers. Large pastoral runs were not immune from being surveyed, divided up and sold off. This 'squatter-selector' conflict was a pivotal episode in the settlement of Australia, as squatters did all they could to preserve the best lands for themselves in the face of a series of government 'selection acts'.

### **Pastoral Runs**

In 1847, a new book appeared in bookstores in Sydney and Melbourne : Settlers and convicts, or Recollections of Sixteen Years of Labour in the Australian Backwoods, written by Alexander Harris, who arrived in New South Wales in 1825.

His accounts of living conditions on the pastoral frontiers of Australia were detailed and vivid. The sheep stations on which he worked were invariably 'two yards side by side, made from heavy boughs piled and interwoven'. Huts were 'made of split slabs and having a bark roof', consisting of one large room with a fireplace at one end and a sleeping area at the other, where shepherds and workers 'spread their beds of sheets of bark'. Near to the hut were piles of sheep dung cleaned out of the yards and left to dry in the sun. Shepherds would take the sheep out by day, and the hut-keeper would watch over them by night. The flocks, often as many as 880 or more, were far too numerous for the shepherd to manage effectively.



Within a couple of generations of the arrival of the First Fleet, the look and feel; of Australia's early pastoral stations were well defined. Stations generally had grown from having just one or two outbuildings to comprising as many as a dozen or more, the furthest of which might be located 6 kilometres or more from the homestead.

By 1840, there were over 670 runs throughout New South Wales and increasingly sheep were the dominant animal. This was reflected in the workforce to look after them, in 1846 there were over 15,000 shepherds and hut-keepers spread over the mainland colonies.

### **Conditional Purchase of Lands**

One of the important steps in purchase of Crown Lands was that of 'Conditional Purchase'. It was a way of obtaining a Crown Grant for land before it was surveyed. Established in 1861, the grant was dependent on a set of conditions being met. The purchase was conditional on:

- the area being limited to 40 to 320 acres at £1 per acre
- paying a deposit of one quarter of the purchase price
- adding improvements to the value of £1 per acre
- the selector residing on the land, and
- occupying the land for three years

It was also known as 'free selection before survey'.

In 1859 the Lands Department was established, with John Robertson as the first Secretary for Lands. The Department was responsible for the alienation and occupation of all Crown Lands. In 1861 Crown land management was reformed with two Acts, which included the introduction of John Robertson's scheme of 'free selection before survey'. The Crown Lands Alienation Act 1861 dealt with the sale of land and the Crown Lands Occupation Act 1861 allowed for the leasing of Crown Land.

Previously land in settled districts had been sold by auction while vast areas of unsettled grazing lands were leased and licensed to mainly pastoralists. The new legislation made all leasehold land in the Colony available for selection and sale. The legislation also abolished land distinctions used in the Colony, such as settled and unsettled districts, and introduced new land divisions, such as town land, suburban land, first class settled districts and second class settled districts. The land available for purchase had to be a specified distance from populated areas. In effect Crown land was not available for conditional purchase if it was town or suburban land, within a proclaimed gold field, under lease to another person for mining purposes, or reserved for the site of a town, village or for water supply.

After three years the balance of the purchase had to be paid to the Colonial Treasurer together with a declaration that improvements had been undertaken on the land. There was an interest rate of 5% per annum.

Payments could be made from year to year. In practice the balance of the purchase price, with interest, could be paid over an extended period. It was not unusual for 20 or 30 years to pass before freehold title was eventually granted. The Department's work was further complicated with the practices of 'dummying', where a person would select an area only to sell by pre-arrangement to another party and 'peacocking', where the best part of a run was taken to block access to water. It is estimated that in NSW, eight out of nine selections reverted back to the land's first squatter owners.





Cunningham, Allan, 1791-1839

**Title**  
A chart of part of the interior of New South  
Wales / by John Oxley, Surveyor General ;  
[adapted and extended by Allan Cunningham  
with penned notes as late as Dec. 23, 1831 and  
pencilled notes as late as Jan. 1832]

**Call Number**  
MAP RM 1935

Created/Published  
1832

**Extent**  
1 map on 2 sheets : col.; dissected and mounted on linen ; 132.7 x 97.2 cm., sheets 63.4 x 99.4 cm. or smaller.

Items  
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NOTE.  
The Red line denotes the Boundary of Police District  
The green do do do of Parishes  
The dotted do do do the Roads.  
v. R. Village Reserves.

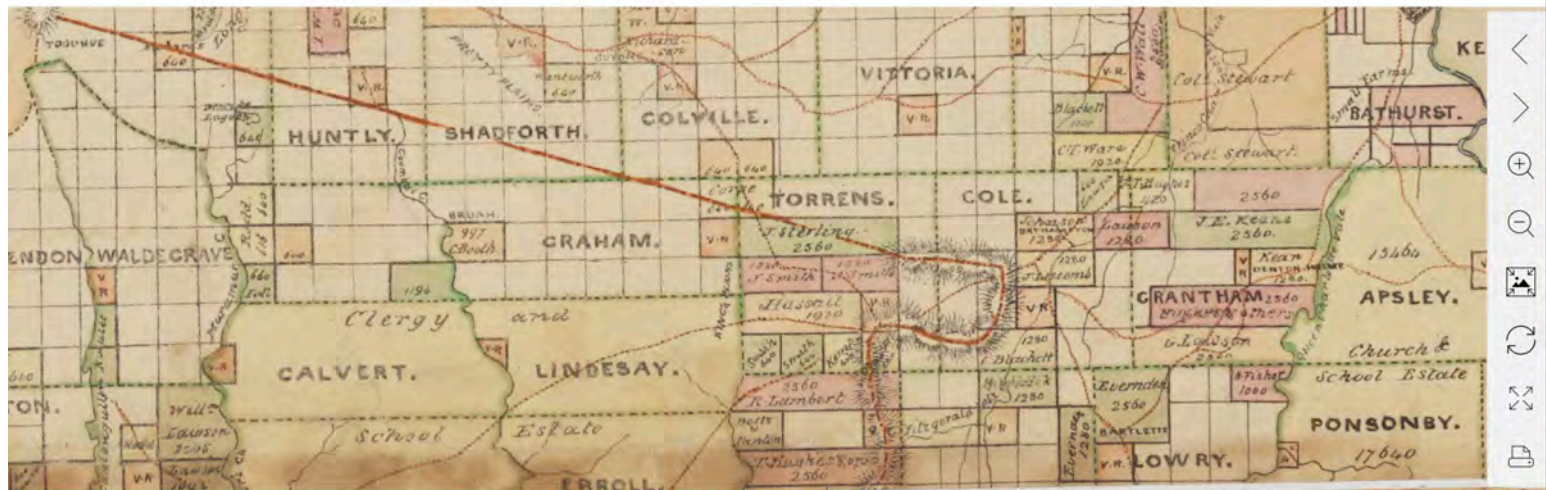
[illegible]

W. BAKER HIBERNIAN PRINTS OFFICE  
KING STREET EAST SYDNEY.

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**Creator**  
Baker, W. (William), active 1835-1846

**Title**  
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Knt., Surveyor General of New South Wales /  
compiled expressly for the printer and publisher  
of the Australian Atlas, W. Baker, Hibernian  
Printg. Office, King Street, East Sydney

**Call Number**  
MAP RaA 8 Plate 5

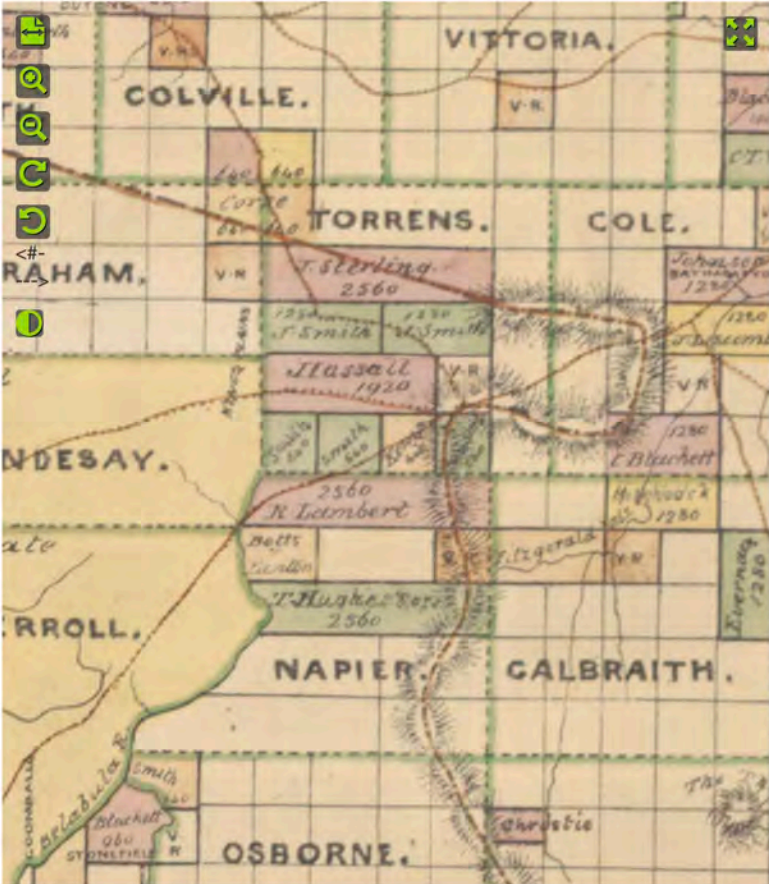
**Created/Published**  
[Sydney : Printed and published by W. Baker,  
1843-1846]

**Extent**  
1 map : col. ; 55.4 x 45.8 cm.

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## Image

Bathurst County - Diagram shewing the track of the road between Limestone Creek and the Belubula and the manner in which the different surveys thereabouts are connected. [Sketch book 4 folio 30]

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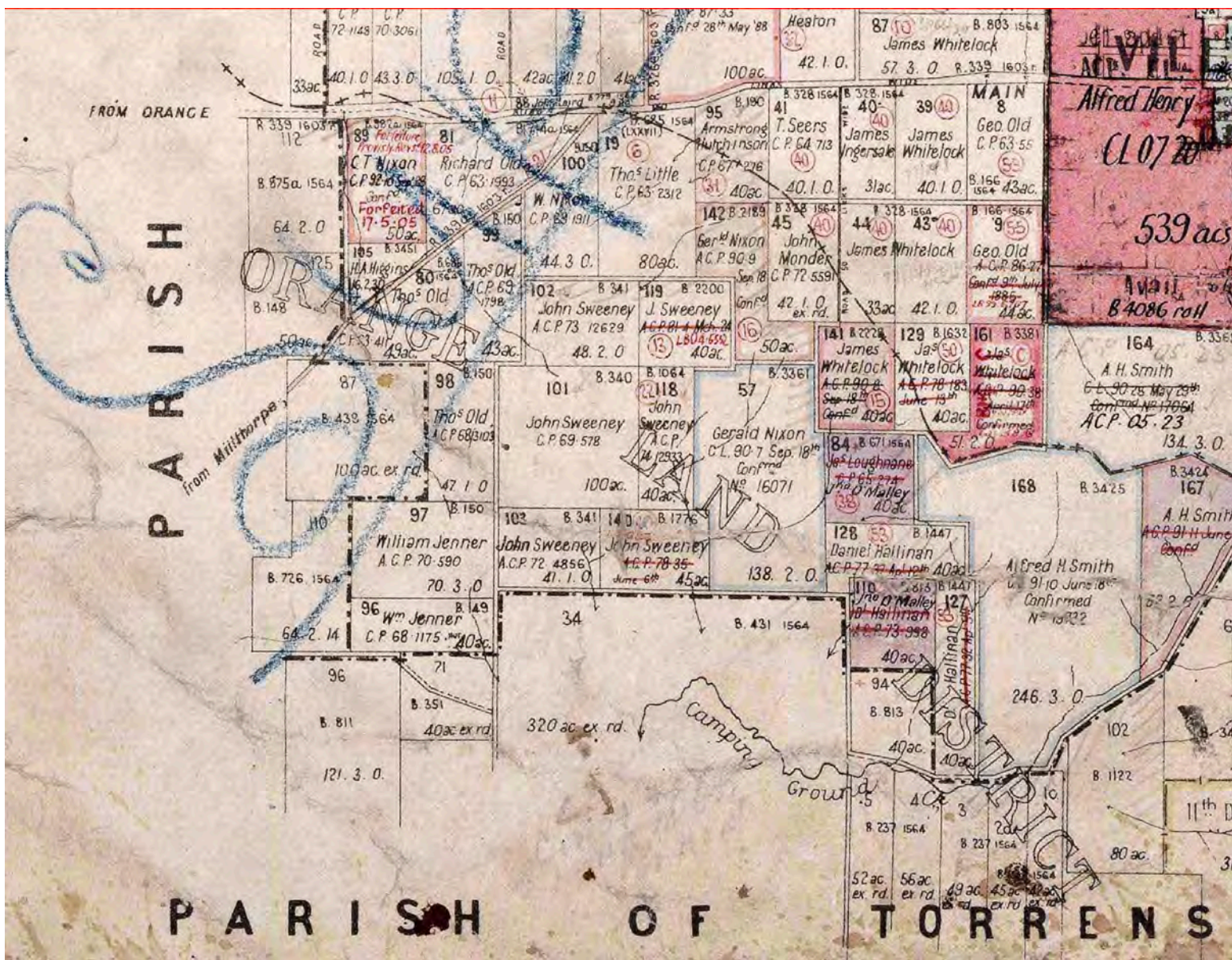
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140



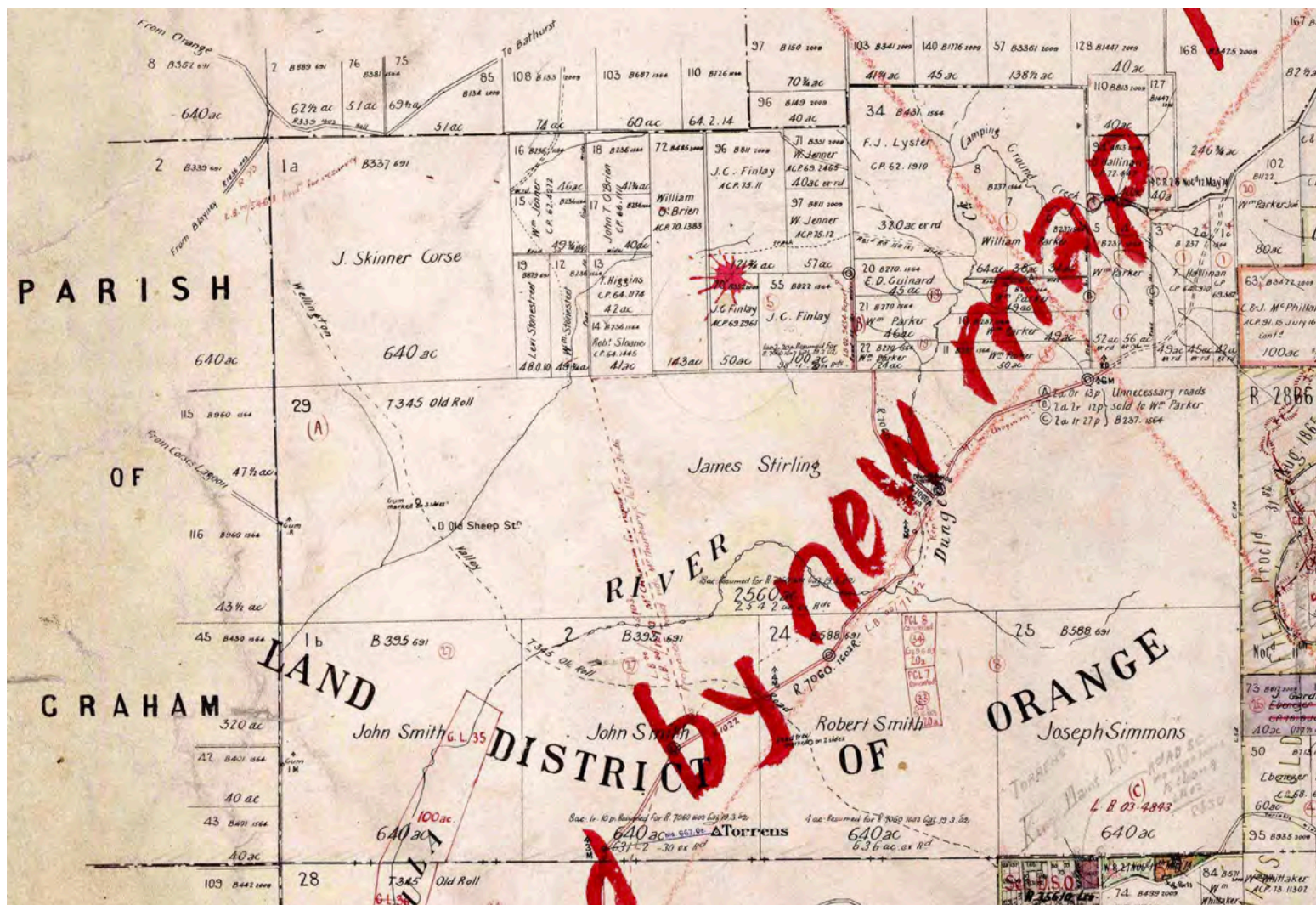


Bathurst County - Diagram shewing the track of the road between Limestone Creek and the Belubula and the manner in which the different surveys thereabouts are connected. [Sketch book 4 folio 30]









- 4441 **SMITH, Mary Ravenscroft** *b.* Aug 1853 Bathurst *bp.* 9 Oct 1853 CE Bathurst *fa.* William Ravenscroft<sup>4462</sup> *mo.* Emma Susan Kent<sup>2635</sup> *d.* 1943 Chatswood. *Sp.* Thomas Kelly SMITH<sup>4454</sup> *m.* 15 Aug 1871 Bathurst. [149]
- 4442 **SMITH, Massom Elizabeth** *b.* c1830 LND ENG *fa.* Timothy *mo.* Ann Storey *d.* 15 Jan 1881 William Street *bu.* CE Kelso. *Sp.* 1 Frederick DOWLING *m.* 24 Apr 1854 Kensington LND ENG. *Iss:* Frederick Timothy Dowling<sup>1345</sup> *b.* 1855 LND ENG. *Sp.* 2 John ANDERSON<sup>39</sup> *m.* 9 Mar 1861 Kensington LND ENG. *Sp.* 3 George BONNOR<sup>440</sup> *m.* 20 Mar 1879 Bathurst. *Occ:* Laundress. *ArrAus.* 15 Mar 1866 (free) per "Africana". *ArrBx.* 1866 from Kensington, LND. Res. Wattle Flat, William St.  
Massom came to Australia with her husband John and son Frederick Timothy Dowling and settled at Wattle Flat. [15,148]
- 4443 **SMITH, Matilda Jane** *b.* 7 Sep 1885 Lyndhurst *fa.* Thomas Joseph<sup>4453</sup> *mo.* Elizabeth L Boss<sup>486</sup> *d.* 8 Jan 1969 Canley Vale. *Sp.* Frederick Charles BENSON<sup>332</sup> *m.* 1906 Sydney. [149]
- 4444 **SMITH, Matthew Cornelius** *b.* 18 Apr 1855 Bathurst *bp.* 13 Jun 1855 Bathurst *fa.* John George<sup>4432</sup> *mo.* Ellen Conway *d.* 15 Apr 1930 Granville *bu.* CE Rookwood. *Sp.* Katherine Margaret FOX<sup>1724</sup> *m.* 8 Feb 1882 Dubbo. *Iss:* Francis J *b.* 1880; Matthew George *b.* 1881; Linda Ellen M *b.* 1882 Dubbo; Ethel F *b.* 1885 Bathurst; Ivy L *b.* 1887 Bathurst; Inez E *b.* 1888 Bathurst; Grace M *b.* 1891 Bathurst; Linda *b.* 1893 Bathurst; Allan J *b.* 1895 Bathurst; Eunice F *b.* 1896 Bathurst; Barbara *b.* 1899 Bathurst; Ruth Leonie *b.* 25 Oct 1903 Bathurst. *Occ:* Carrier. [550]
- 4445 **SMITH, Michael** *b.* c1822 Sancroft KID IRL *fa.* Patrick *mo.* Rebecca Burns *d.* 23 Jun 1860 Keppel Street *bu.* RC Bathurst. *Sp.* Mary Ann ATKINS<sup>116</sup> *m.* 26 Mar 1851 Presb. Bathurst. *Iss:* Elizabeth Mary *b.* 24 Jan 1852 Campbells River; Catherine *b.* 22 Oct 1853 Campbells River; Bridget<sup>4401</sup> *b.* 1855 Campbells River; Rebecca *b.* 2 Oct 1857 Mulgunnia, Tuena; Thomas *b.* 1859 Carcoar; male; female. *Occ:* Carpenter, farmer, overseer for John Howe, William Atkins at Bathurst, 15 years. *ArrAus.* c1845 (assisted) per "Ann Milne". *ArrBx.* 1842. Robert Howe sponsored Michael's immigration. [322,643]
- 4446 **SMITH, Percival Charles** *b.* 26 Oct 1897 Eglinton *fa.* William George Browne *mo.* Elizabeth Mary Smith<sup>4408</sup> *d.* 28 May 1954 Granville *bu.* Rookwood. *Sp.* Jessie Jeane MUNCER *m.* 20 Oct 1915 Hampstead MDX ENG. *Iss:* Marjorie; Alma J; Thomas R; William J; Richard G. *Occ:* Railway worker for NSW Railways at Bathurst. Res. Morrisett St.  
Percy attended the District School. He was employed by L Edgley & Co of William Street, Bathurst and also by Ganger J Thompson, Construction Branch, Newbridge. He joined the AIF aged 16 and was sent to Gallipoli where he was wounded twice and honourably discharged after serving 4 years 76 days overseas from 4 years 193 days service. Further details supplied. [149]
- 4447 **SMITH, Robert** *b.* 1792 SCT *fa.* John *mo.* Mary Harley *d.* 15 Dec 1851 Bathurst *bu.* Presb. Bathurst. *Sp.* Mary Scott MCPHILLAMY<sup>3231</sup> *m.* aft 1838 Bathurst. *Occ:* Grazier at The Lagoon. *ArrAus.* 18 May 1798 (free) per "Barwell". *ArrBx.* c1830 from Windsor. Res. The Lagoon.  
Robert was overseer at The Lagoon for the Church & School Corporation and purchased land and stock at their closing down sales in the 1830s. He bequeathed his large estate to his McPhillamy step children. He was a foundation member of the Bathurst Presbyterian Church. Obit: Bathurst Free Press & Mining Journal 17 Dec 1851. [347]
- 4448 **SMITH, Samuel** *b.* c1812 *fa.* Thomas *mo.* Alley *d.* 4 Apr 1866 Mulgunnia *bu.* Bathurst. *Sp.* Elizabeth BARRETT *m.* 1854 Bathurst. *Iss:* Thomas A *b.* 1840 Bathurst; Henry Arkell *b.* 26 Feb 1842 Kelso; Lucy A *b.* 1844 Bathurst; George Sydney *b.* 1845 Co Cook; Emma S *b.* 1848 Bathurst. Res. Charlton. [1]
- 4449 **SMITH, Samuel** *b.* 1833 Parramatta *fa.* Job<sup>4429</sup> *mo.* Elizabeth Buckley *d.* 8 May 1883 Orange *bu.* Orange. *Sp.* Eliza HUNT *m.* 29 Jan 1857 Bathurst. *Iss:* Elizabeth *b.* 1857 Bathurst; James *b.* 1859 Bathurst; Henry William *b.* 1861 Bathurst; Joseph *b.* 1864 Orange; Mary *b.* 1865 Molong; Lavinia Margreta *b.* 1868 Orange; Alice Jane *b.* 1870 Orange; Ada *b.* 1872 Orange; Margaret Edith *b.* 1874 Orange; Frances *b.* 1877 Orange; Anne *b.* 1878 Orange; Samuel Thomas Joshua *b.* 1880 Orange. *Occ:* Farmer. Res. Queen Charlotte Vale. [82,310]
- 4450 **SMITH, Thomas**. *Sp.* Susan BRANNON *m.* 8 Nov 1842 CE Kelso. *Iss:* Charlotte *b.* 1845 Bathurst; William *b.* 1848 Bathurst; Thomas *b.* 1851 Sydney. *Occ:* Labourer, baker. *ArrAus.* 1829 per "America". *ArrBx.* pre 1837. [726]
- 4451 **SMITH, Thomas** *b.* 1833 Sydney *fa.* Henry<sup>4422</sup> *mo.* Ellen Malone<sup>2995</sup> *d.* 8 Jan 1916 Young *bu.* Young. *Sp.* Julia TRACY<sup>4778</sup> *m.* 6 Oct 1856 Bathurst. *Iss:* Thomas *b.* 1857 Wellington; James E *b.* c1859; George *b.* 1862 Burrangong; Daniel *b.* 1865 Young; Mary C *b.* 1866 Young; Edward J *b.* 1868 Young; Richard Henry *b.* 1870 Young; Ellen Margaret *b.* 1872 Young; Matthew Dennis *b.* 1874 Young; William *b.* 1877 Young; Henry *b.* 1880 Young. *Occ:* Labourer, butcher for Suttor at "Brucedale". [273]
- 4452 **SMITH, Thomas** *b.* 28 Jan 1884 Bathurst *fa.* Andrew<sup>4397</sup> *mo.* Bridget Purcell<sup>3837</sup> *d.* 17 Nov 1970 Bathurst. *Sp.* Louise KEANE *m.* 1908 RC Bathurst. *Iss:* John Meryett Purcell *b.* 1909 Bathurst; Joan Louise. *Occ:* Engine driver for NSWGR. Res. 112 Piper St. [1,16]
- 4453 **SMITH, Thomas Joseph** *b.* 1855. *Sp.* Elizabeth Letitia BOSS<sup>486</sup> *m.* 27 Feb 1876 RC Bathurst. *Iss:* Thomas Vincent *b.* 1878 Carcoar; Mary Gouzaga *b.* 1879 Carcoar; Elizabeth M *b.* 1882 Carcoar; Matilda Jane<sup>4443</sup> *b.* 7 Sep 1885 Lyndhurst; Gertrude *b.* 1887 Carcoar. *Occ:* Blacksmith. [149]
- 4454 **SMITH, Thomas Kelly** *b.* 1846 Adelaide SA *fa.* Jeremiah William *mo.* Eliza Kane (prev. Kelly) *d.* 17 Dec 1905 Colyton *bu.* CE St Marys. *Sp.* Mary Ravenscroft SMITH<sup>4441</sup> *m.* 15 Aug 1871 Bathurst. *Iss:* Amy Susan *b.* 1872 Bathurst; Eliza M *b.* 1876 Bathurst; Thomas W *b.* 1877 Bathurst; Clara *b.* 1879 Bathurst; Frank Ravenscroft *b.* 1881

- Charles was Vice-president of the A H& P Association when the show was held at O'Connell and a foundation trustee of St Stephen's Presbyterian Church. Obit: Bathurst Daily Argus 16 Mar 1906 p2, Town and Country 21 Mar 1906. [347]
- 3228 **MCPHILLAMY, Elizabeth Mary** *b.* 18 Jul 1823 South Creek *bp.* 10 Aug 1823 *fa.* William<sup>3235</sup> *mo.* Mary Scott<sup>3231</sup> *d.* 5 Apr 1891 "Bogee" Rylstone *bu.* CE Rylstone. *Sp.* John Joseph ASHE *m.* 22 Oct 1838 Kelso. *Occ:* Grazier. Res. "Bogee" Rylstone.  
Elizabeth received a life interest in land at White Rock and "Bogee" at Rylston after her stepfather, Robert Smith, died. [347]
- 3229 **MCPHILLAMY, James** *b.* 10 Jan 1817 At Sea, "Melville" *bp.* 10 Aug 1817 Parramatta *fa.* William<sup>3235</sup> *mo.* Mary Scott<sup>3231</sup> *d.* 20 Mar 1864 "Bogee" Rylstone. *Sp.* Mary KEENAN *m.* 2 Jan 1840 Bathurst. *Iss:* Mary Scott *b.* 17 Apr 1838; William Charles *b.* 23 Apr 1840; Maria *b.* 30 Apr 1844; Robert *b.* 5 Mar 1846; Matilda *b.* 13 Feb 1848; John Sydney *b.* 10 Jul 1855; Elizabeth *b.* 1857. *Occ:* Overseer for Robert Smith at "Bogee" Rylstone. James died a few months after being injured in a shootout with bushrangers at "Orton Park". [347]
- 3230 **MCPHILLAMY, John Smith** *b.* 15 Sep 1825 *bp.* 4 Jun 1826 Windsor *fa.* William<sup>3235</sup> *mo.* Mary Scott<sup>3231</sup> *d.* 18 Jul 1887 Bathurst *bu.* Presb. Bathurst. *Sp.* Maria Sophia DARGIN *m.* 5 Mar 1849 Bathurst. *Iss:* John *b.* 15 Oct 1850 Bathurst; Maria *b.* 25 Dec 1851 Bathurst; Charles Robert *b.* 7 Nov 1853 Bathurst; Florence Australia *b.* 11 Sep 1855 Bathurst; Gertrude Marion *b.* 27 Oct 1857 Bathurst; Sydney Herbert *b.* 31 Jul 1862 Bathurst; Percival Stuart *b.* 23 May 1866 Bathurst (all *b.* Bathurst). *Occ:* Grazier at Bathurst. *ArrBx.* 1833. Res. "Mt Tamar" White Rock.  
John was a founding member of the Bathurst Agricultural Association. He represented West Macquarie in the 3rd Parliament. His portrait hangs in Parliament House Sydney. His son John, a prominent solicitor and mayor of Bathurst built "Blair Athol". Obit: Bathurst National Advocate 19 Feb 1935 p2. [347]
- 3231 **MCPHILLAMY, Mary Scott** *b.* 7 May 1792 Glendowran LKS SCT *fa.* Robert Scott *mo.* Elizabeth Forsyth *d.* 12 Jun 1851 "Mt Tamar" Bathurst *bu.* Presb. Bathurst. *Sp.* 1 William MCPHILLAMY<sup>3235</sup> *m.* 24 Oct 1815 Muirkirk AYR SCT. *Sp.* 2 Robert SMITH<sup>4447</sup> *m.* aft 1838 Bathurst. *Occ:* Servant for John Smith, Peter Farrell at Windsor, 7 years. *ArrAus.* 1817 (convict) per "Lord Melville 1". *ArrBx.* by 1828 from SCT. Res. "Mt Tamar". Robert Smith was childless so left his estate to Mary's children. [347]
- 3232 **MCPHILLAMY, Robert** *b.* 17 Nov 1818 South Creek *bp.* 31 Jan 1819 Parramatta *fa.* William<sup>3235</sup> *mo.* Mary Scott<sup>3231</sup> *d.* 23 Sep 1888 Bathurst *bu.* Bathurst. *Sp.* Catherine WEST *m.* 7 Sep 1841 Macquarie Plains. *Iss:* Mary Elizabeth *b.* 4 Oct 1842 Macquarie Plains; Robert Smith *b.* 31 Jan 1845 Macquarie Plains; Thomas William *b.* 6 Mar 1847 The Lagoon; John Jamieson *b.* 22 Oct 1850 The Lagoon; James Joseph *b.* 27 Jan 1852 The Lagoon; Catherine Jane *b.* 4 Jul 1854 The Lagoon; Eleanor Josephine *b.* 27 Sep 1856 Gormans Hill; Marion Adelaide *b.* 12 Dec 1858 Gormans Hill; Gertrude Eveline *b.* 4 Jun 1862 Gormans Hill. *Occ:* Grazier. *ArrBx.* 1833 from Windsor. Res. "Glen Esk" Campbells River, Gorman's Hill House. Robert inherited "Glen Esk" from his stepfather Robert Smith. [347]
- 3233 **MCPHILLAMY, Sophia Maria** *b.* 10 Feb 1845 NSW *fa.* Charles Marsden<sup>3227</sup> *mo.* Lucy Ann Arkell<sup>68</sup> *d.* 1917 Quirindi. *Sp.* Graham Michael FOX<sup>1723</sup> *m.* 3 Sep 1861 CE Kelso. [1]
- 3234 **MCPHILLAMY, Walter John** *b.* 22 Apr 1860 Bathurst *fa.* Charles Marsden<sup>3227</sup> *mo.* Lucy Ann Arkell<sup>68</sup> *d.* 21 Jun 1938 Bathurst. *Sp.* Faith L BAYLISS *m.* 1928 Bathurst. *Occ:* Landholder. Res. "Orton Park".  
Mayor of Bathurst 1901-2, 1905, 1916-17; Deputy Mayor 1927. His wife gave the Council 25 acres of land at the summit of Mt Panorama, known as Walter J McPhillamy Park, in memory of her husband. NA, Wed 22 Jun 1938, P2. [347]
- 3235 **MCPHILLAMY, William** *b.* c1786 TYR IRL *d.* 27 Oct 1838 "Mt Tamar" Bathurst. *Sp.* Mary SCOTT<sup>3231</sup> *m.* 24 Oct 1815 Muirkirk AYR SCT. *Iss:* James<sup>3229</sup> *b.* 10 Jan 1817 At Sea, "Melville"; Robert<sup>3232</sup> *b.* 17 Nov 1818 South Creek; Charles Marsden<sup>3227</sup> *b.* 9 Mar 1821 South Creek; Elizabeth Mary<sup>3228</sup> *b.* 18 Jul 1823 South Creek; John Smith<sup>3230</sup> *b.* 15 Sep 1825. *Occ:* Labourer. *ArrAus.* 10 Mar 1817 (convict) per "Sir William Bensley". *ArrBx.* by 1828 from Windsor.  
With his wife, William was convicted on 26 Jan 1816 at Ayr Court of Justiciary with mobbery, rioting, assault and obstructing officers in the execution of their duty, and sentenced to 7 years. Further information supplied. [347]
- 3236 **MCQUEEN** see MACQUEEN
- 3237 **MCQUIGGAN, Margaret** *b.* c1822 *fa.* William *d.* 19 Sep 1892 Peel *bu.* Peel. *Sp.* 1 Samuel CLAPHAM *m.* 1843 Bathurst. *Iss:* Samuel George Clapham *b.* 1851 Kelso. *Sp.* 2 Alexander GATTY *m.* 1867 Bathurst. *Occ:* Innkeeper at Peel Hotel. Res. Broughton St, Peel.  
Margaret's husband, Samuel Clapham (d1858), purchased two 5 acre blocks at Peel in 1853. The "Peel Hotel" (aka "Lodebar") was built on this land. Her son Samuel "George" Clapham (1851-1935) married Alice Augusta Suttor (1851-1927) in 1879. George Clapham lived at "Hollybrook" near Peel and was a farmer. Was executor of will of Mary Ann Putman (1825-1898). [148]
- 3238 **MCSHERRY, Margaret** *b.* 1858 Sydney *fa.* Thomas *mo.* Catherine Hickey. *Sp.* William Joseph BEARD<sup>266</sup> *m.* 1878 Waterloo. [200]
- 3239 **MCSORLEY, Catherine** *b.* c1819 TYR IRL *fa.* Thomas *d.* 24 Dec 1890 Browns Creek *bu.* RC Bathurst. *Sp.* Owen QUINN<sup>3867</sup> *m.* c1840 IRL. *ArrAus.* 1841 (free) per "Cadet". *ArrBx.* 1841 from Tyr, Irl. [259]
- 3240 **MCSPEDDEN, Samuel** *b.* 14 Nov 1848 *fa.* William<sup>3241</sup> *mo.* Catherine Birney<sup>375</sup> ((Berynay)) *d.* 1942 *bu.* Bathurst. *Sp.* Mary Ann MCCOLL<sup>3098</sup> *m.* 1875. *Iss:* Mary Anne Jane *b.* 1876; Frederick James *b.* 1877; Archibald *b.*



# Australian Dictionary of Biography

## Stirling, Sir James (1791–1865)

by **F. K. Crowley**

This article was published in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 2, (MUP), 1967

Sir James Stirling (1791-1865), governor, was the fifth son and the eighth of the fifteen children of Andrew Stirling of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire, Scotland. His mother, Anne, was his father's first cousin, being the daughter of Admiral Sir Walter Stirling and the sister of Sir Walter Stirling, first baronet, of Faskine.

At 12 Stirling entered the navy as a first-class volunteer, embarking on the storeship *Camel* for the West Indies. He was fortunate at first in having the patronage of his uncle, Rear Admiral Charles Stirling. Soon after arriving in the West Indies, young James was transferred to the *Hercules*, and in 1805 he went to serve in his uncle's flagship *Glory*. He saw action off Cape Finisterre against the French and Spanish fleets, and later served in the *Sampson* and the *Diadem* in the operations on the Rio de la Plata. After watching the fall of Montevideo and being incorrectly reported as killed in action, he served for a time on the Home Station, and on 12 August 1809 was promoted lieutenant in the *Warspite*. In 1811 he was flag lieutenant to his uncle, who was then in command at Jamaica, and on 27 February 1812 received his first command, the sloop *Moselle*, and soon afterwards the larger sloop *Brazen*, in which he was employed during the American war in harassing forts and shipping near the Mississippi. Later Stirling was sent to Hudson Bay, the North Sea, the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies. Meanwhile his uncle had been court-martialled on a charge of corrupt practices and was prematurely retired from the service. However, it was not the loss of his uncle's patronage but the final defeat of Bonaparte which dimmed Stirling's prospects. On 7 December 1818 he was promoted to post rank and placed on half-pay.

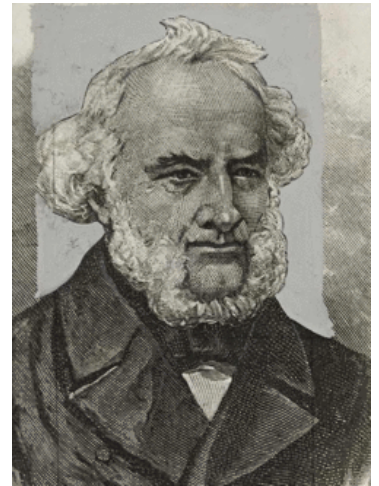
In 1818 Stirling had no qualifications for shore employment although he had a tidy sum from prize money and a small but secure income from the Treasury. For a while he travelled in Europe and moved in London and county society. At Woodbridge, Surrey, he became acquainted with the Mangles family, whose wealthy head had extensive interests in the East Indies, had been high sheriff for Surrey in 1808, was a director of the East India Co. and in 1832-37 represented Guildford in parliament. His third daughter, Ellen, attracted Stirling's attention. The couple were married at Stoke Church, Guildford, on 3 September 1823 on Ellen's sixteenth birthday; they had five sons and six daughters.

The Stirlings toured the Continent, and after their return lived at Woodbridge until renewed naval activity by the French brought a welcome change in Stirling's prospects. The politicians at Westminster and the administrators in New South Wales had already been alerted to the possibility of French colonization in the Pacific, and had taken steps to forestall any such move by posting garrisons at several places in the north and south of Australia. One of these, on Melville Island, had been badly sited and it was decided to move the garrison to a better place. In April 1826 Stirling was given command of the new *Success* with instructions to take a supply of currency to Sydney and then to move the Melville Island garrison. On arrival at Sydney he joined an inland expedition and received a grant of 2500 acres (1012 ha) from Governor (Sir) **Ralph Darling**. Darling had already sent a garrison to King George Sound, but Stirling persuaded him that, as the monsoons prevented immediate transfer of the northern garrison, and as a French expedition was already acting suspiciously in Australian waters, he should be allowed to examine the west coast of Australia to see whether it provided a suitable site for a garrison or for another settlement to open trade with the East Indies. Stirling sailed in 1827 and during a fortnight's visit was much impressed with the land in the vicinity of the Swan River. So also was the New South Wales government botanist, **Charles Frazer**, whose report added weight to Stirling's political and commercial arguments in favour of its immediate acquisition and Stirling's appointment to establish a new colony there. Both opinions were supported by Darling, though not by the colonial administrators in London, who were loth to assume a further territorial burden and who, in Stirling's words, 'trembled at the thought of the expenditure involved'.

Stirling completed his assignment in the *Success* and then joined the East India Squadron for a tour of duty. However, a severe stomach ailment caused him to be invalided home on half-pay, thus giving him a good chance to press for a new settlement in Western Australia. In London his persistent arguments attracted the attention of investors and speculators, who joined him in badgering the Colonial Office to grant them government sanctions and land concessions. Stirling himself was not committed to any particular form of colonization, having a 'bounty of ideas' on the subject, many of them no doubt inspired by conversations with the Mangles family at Woodbridge. At one time he favoured floating a syndicate like the Australian Agricultural Co., and at another the formation of an association such as had founded Georgia and Pennsylvania, but he was always insistent that no convicts should be sent out with the settlers. In May 1828 a change in the British government brought **Sir George Murray**, a friend of the Stirling family, into charge of the Colonial Office; his parliamentary assistant, Horace Twiss, was also a friend of the Stirlings. After some delay it was decided to establish a colony in New Holland under the direct control of the British government, and superintended initially by Stirling: a bill would soon be brought before parliament to provide for its government; private capitalists and syndicates would be allotted land in the proposed settlement according to the amount of capital and the money they spent on fares and equipment; priority of choice would be given only to those who arrived before the end of 1830, and no syndicate or company would be the exclusive patron and proprietor of the settlement.

On 2 May 1829 Captain C. H. Fremantle of the *Challenger* took possession, at the mouth of the Swan River, of the whole of Australia which was not then included within the boundaries of New South Wales. Stirling, who arrived later with his family and civil officials in the storeship *Parmelia*, proclaimed the foundation of the colony on 18 June. No other arrangements had been made to establish the settlement, apart from the dispatch of Captain **Frederick Irwin** with a detachment of the 63rd Regiment in H.M.S. *Sulphur*. None of the country had been explored and surveyed and the coastal waters were virtually uncharted. It was left to the ingenuity of the settlers and the untried administrative capacity of Stirling to surmount all difficulties.

Stirling administered the Swan River settlement from June 1829 until August 1832, when he left on an extended visit to England where he was knighted, and again



*Sir James Stirling, n.d.*

State Library of Victoria, H38849/4358

from August 1834 until December 1838. His first official designation of lieutenant-governor was superseded by that of governor in November 1831, after the tardy arrival of the official documents constituting his office and appointing him to it, as well as establishing the permanent organs of government and justice. He was therefore not only the founder of the colony but for almost a decade its ruler and patriarch. At no time were his powers to govern the colony seriously impaired either by instructions from London or by obstruction from officials or settlers in the colony itself. In February 1832 an Executive and a Legislative Council met for the first time, with identical membership, but the governor presided over both bodies and other colonists had no say in government.

In his early administration Stirling took a leading part in exploring the coastal districts near the Swan, Murray, Collie, Preston, Blackwood and Vasse Rivers, and the first settlements were sited there in preference to the areas east of the Darling Range. It was some time before his chief aides, **Peter Broun**, the colonial secretary and keeper of the accounts, and Lieutenant **John Roe**, R.N., the surveyor-general, were able to set up proper departments in Perth, and most routine decisions were made by the governor. On legal matters he sought the advice of **William Mackie**, the advocate-general. Stirling personally welcomed the early settlers, made it easy for any of them to obtain an audience with him and acted as a polite rubbing-post for their multitude of petty grievances. He was also attentive to the complaints of the lower orders.

The main problem in the colony's early days was to get enough food to prevent starvation, and this largely depended on finding good soil in the right position. Clearing the virgin bush and building weather-proof homes called for much effort, adaptation and improvisation. While the settlers were establishing themselves, Stirling had to buy emergency supplies from the Cape and Van Diemen's Land. The burdensome economic troubles of this ill-planned little colony and the recurrent hairbreadth escapes from famine were not permitted to interfere with the due observance of British law and justice. Honorary magistrates were appointed to see that the lower orders kept their places and fulfilled their obligations: pioneering anxieties were not to interrupt the genteel style of living of the middle and upper orders in this colony of transplanted Britons. The governor expected his guests to dress formally for dinner, even if meals were taken under canvas in oppressive summer heat, or at his country seat of Woodbridge, near the little town of Guildford. The musical evenings and the outdoor recreations of hunting and picnicking were designed to make any new settler from the English counties feel almost at home. Public worship was officially recognized by the appointment of colonial chaplains; the colony was predominantly English and Anglican. Stirling was not deeply religious but he realized the value of the churches in helping to maintain moral standards and public order.

The small Aboriginal population in the vicinity of the first settlements was sometimes troublesome. In company with his settlers, Stirling patronized those who succumbed to the ways of the white man and became persistent beggars, but he ordered summary punishments for those who became persistent thieves. Several natives responsible for killing white settlers were captured, tried and executed. In October 1834 the governor personally led a posse of twenty-five police, soldiers and settlers to punish some seventy natives of the Murray River tribe in retaliation for several murders and 'the pertinacious endeavours of these savages to commit depredations of property'. This one-sided encounter between bullets and spears became known as the 'Battle of Pinjarra'. Fourteen Aborigines and one police superintendent were killed.

The credit rightfully accorded to Stirling for his part in founding the colony of Western Australia and for his vision, tenacity and enterprise in guiding its early development must be balanced by the colony's obvious failure to make much material progress. At no time during his ten year term did the settlers number more than 3000 men, women and children. When he left in 1839 the flag had been well and truly planted to warn off ambitious French naval officers or other marauders, but little else had been achieved. The land near the Swan was very poor and on the south-western coast was heavily timbered and very difficult to clear. Good land was more scarce than even Stirling was prepared to admit in unguarded comments to friends and relatives in England. Because of the poor quality very little land was bought after sales were introduced in 1832; no grain was effectively harvested until 1835, and experience proved the sandy soils of the inland more suited to grazing sheep than to intensive agriculture. Viewed as a strategic operation, Swan River was probably of some significance; in any event, the British government was always most reluctant to abandon any land which it had added to its empire. But as a commercial and agricultural enterprise, it was a failure.

A Mangles-inspired scheme to plant a settlement of Anglo-Indians near Albany on the south coast and to develop trade with India collapsed when the first vessel was lost in 1833 with all hands.

As governor and general administrative factotum, Stirling's personal responsibilities were heavy, and the constant anxiety borne by this colonial Solon, prompted by the uncertain future of the colony, must have outweighed the occasional excitement of finding new country or of launching the colony on some new venture. He had knowingly embarked on an undertaking with only slight support from the British government, the protection of a distant navy, and the salaries of a few officials. Stirling himself received a grant of 100,000 acres (40,469 ha) of land in the colony and repayment of his expenses, but the government was always reluctant to accept the slightest financial responsibility for his or the colony's success.

Stirling's repeated requests for succour were fruitless. So also was his visit to England in 1833-34, which had originally been inspired by the need for 'an agreeable leave of absence' but was at the last moment sanctified by the consensus of opinion among settlers that a personal deputation was likely to do them more good than any more letters or petitions. Captain Irwin was left to administer the colony in his absence. However, the British government was not well pleased at seeing this truant governor on its doorstep, and Stirling was lucky to escape censure for leaving his post without permission. He was saved mainly by his obvious sincerity on behalf of a group of settlers who had long since ceased to welcome new shiploads of either capitalists or workmen. For nearly two years Stirling doggedly explained to officials and politicians in London the necessitous circumstances of the colonists, but to no avail. He returned to the colony more than ever apprehensive about its future, and in the next four years was able to effect few improvements. He had, however, to combat the persistent opposition of legislative councillors to his proposal for financing a mounted constabulary from local funds, and their objection to the British government's proposal to add several nominated, not elected representatives to the Legislative Council.

The whining of frustrated speculators grew loud in 1837-38, the colonists inconsistently demanding both increased public expenditure and decreased taxation. Stirling had also to cope with the deliberate falsifications in the British press by the **Wakefieldians**, who cited the Swan River as the best example of the worst type of colonization, in order to back their propaganda for the founding of a new type of colony in the south of Australia. They eagerly seized on the failure of the grandiose land settlement scheme of **Thomas Peel**, which they misguidedly identified with the whole colony, and whose failure they wrongly and maliciously attributed to faults in government policy rather than to the calibre of its promoter or to the deficiencies of nature. Stirling gave Peel no priority in the choice of his land and he was not responsible for Peel's financial difficulties.

At various times Stirling was strongly criticized for his inept administration, for his aloofness or domineering attitude towards his civil officers, for his lack of humour, for his occasional acts of nepotism in the public service, and for his erratic and blundering land policies. In the voluminous public correspondence, in the columns of the colonial press, in the surviving papers of private settlers, and even in the governor's own matter-of-fact dispatches, there is ample evidence that Stirling tried to do

too much, and much of what he did was badly done. Some historians have thought his governorship merely a congenial and profitable diversion from his naval career. It is true that many early settlers had been misled by the enthusiastic reports of Stirling and Frazer, and that during the first eighteen months much land was unwisely distributed, either in very large blocks, which tied up its development, or to speculators with no intention of cultivating it. Stirling also allowed his robust and somewhat irrational enthusiasm, which flowed strongly after his discovery of each new piece of attractive countryside, to influence his official judgment. He could never distinguish clearly between his personal profit and the public advantage, and he constantly changed the location of the various portions of land which were to form his own grant of 100,000 acres (40,469 ha). Finally he never fully realized the inevitable consequences of the settlement's three most obvious deficiencies: an exposed anchorage in Gage Roads and Cockburn Sound, an unnavigable river between port and capital, and an extreme shortage of good farming land. He recognized their existence but grossly underrated their influence in aggravating the privations which plagued the settlement for the first twenty years. Indeed, Albany on the south coast, which had been settled as a convict garrison in December 1826 and became part of the new colony in March 1831, was the colony's chief port for seventy years.

Stirling once wrote that it was a dangerous experiment to colonize an unknown land and that he was exceedingly apprehensive about its ultimate success. But his public policies belied the sincerity of his private correspondence, and in some official dispatches he unjustifiably slighted the calibre of men who quickly summed up the true situation, packed their belongings and left for other colonies. Nevertheless he was always as much a settler and investor as the settlers whom he governed, and this helped to soften the edge of carping criticism when despondency was widespread, especially in 1837-38. So also did the dignified bearing of his youthful and charming wife, whose gracious manner amidst her recurrent pregnancies, endeared her to wives in the settlement.

Stirling resigned in October 1837 when his relations with the leading settlers were severely strained, and when the Aborigines were once more troublesome. **Glenelg's** acknowledgment of his dispatch reached Perth in December 1838. Stirling left Fremantle on 5 January 1839, a few days after welcoming his successor, **John Hutt**, a well-known Wakefieldian. A short time before Stirling sailed he had lamented that the colony advanced 'steadily but somewhat slowly for want of a greater public expenditure'. In January 1839 the settlers still had only a tenuous hold. They had developed a sort of farm economy which provided most of their necessities, and they sent a few hundred bales of wool a year to England from their 20,000 sheep. In exchange for barrels of whale oil obtained by barter from passing American whalers in need of provisions, the colonists imported clothing, tobacco and spirits. Wheat and flour had still to be imported from Hobart Town. Flour-milling, boatbuilding and brewing were the only other important industries. The white population in 1839 was estimated at 1302 males and 852 females. A few hundred Aborigines lived on the outskirts of the towns of Fremantle, Perth and Albany, and around the camp sites of Guildford, Kelmscott, Bunbury, and York. The total government expenditure was £11,462.

Stirling had every cause to be despondent, and his resignation was probably motivated as much by his frustrations as by his desire to resume his naval career. His wife was also eager to go home, being tired of the restricted social round and apprehensive about the education of her elder children. The leading settlers were honestly pained to see Stirling leave. He had been their mentor and had shared their speculations in a great adventure. His tall and dignified bearing, his commanding presence, and his responsiveness to public esteem had enabled the settlers to face an uncertain future. Now, it seemed, they had been handed into the custody of their detractors.





After his return to England Stirling toyed with the idea of a further colonial appointment. He was only 48 and doubly qualified as naval commander and civil administrator. However, in October 1840 he was appointed to command the *Indus* on the Mediterranean Station, where he remained until June 1844. After another three years ashore he was appointed to the *Howe*, which he commanded in the Mediterranean from April 1847 to April 1850, when he was knighted by the King of Greece. At no time did he lose interest in his languishing little colony in the antipodes, always ready to join deputations to the Colonial Office or to add his signature to memorials seeking more favourable treatment from the British government. He was not only willing to help the colony as a whole, but also his erstwhile fellow colonists as individuals. He also campaigned with great zest for more land to be added to his grant in the colony because of his own capital investment in it. He was unsuccessful. His nephew, Andrew Stirling (d.1844), who had looked after his colonial interests, had much difficulty in putting his affairs in order. This difficulty, however, was trifling compared with the task which the Lands and Surveys Department had in disentangling the complexity of Stirling's land grants. His main business deal in later years was the sale of most of his Australind grant to the Western Australian Co. in 1840-41, which was responsible for a short-lived Wakefieldian sub-colony near Bunbury.

In July 1851 Stirling was promoted rear admiral and next year served at the Admiralty. At exactly the same time the British government was arranging to export some thousands of convicts to Western Australia as the only feasible means of saving the little colony of 6000 people from perpetual bankruptcy and stagnation. From January 1854 to February 1856, Stirling was commander-in-chief of the naval forces in China and the East Indies, and he was promoted vice-admiral in August 1857, the year in which his youngest son, Walter, was killed at Cawnpore in the Indian mutiny. Stirling became an admiral in November 1862, and died in comfortable retirement at Guildford in Surrey on 22 April 1865. His wife survived him by nine years and lived to see her eldest son, Frederick, take command of the naval squadron in Australian waters.

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### Related Entries in NCB Sites

- **Frazer, Charles** (acquaintance)  
- **Hasluck, Alexandra Margaret** (author)  

### Citation details

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## Australian Dictionary of Biography

### McPhillamy, John Smith (1825–1887)

by **Theo Barker**

This article was published in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 5, (MUP), 1974

John Smith McPhillamy (1825–1887), grazier, was born on 15 September 1825 at Windsor, New South Wales, the fourth son of William McPhillamy and Mary Scott, who were both sentenced to transportation for seven years at the Ayr Court of Justiciary on 27 April 1816. Mary arrived at Sydney in February 1817 in the *Lord Melville* and William in March in the *Sir William Bensley*. McPhillamy became overseer for Robert Smith at Bathurst and died in 1838. Mary later married Smith whose home station was Mount Tamar. He acquired other runs before he died on 15 December 1851. Childless he left his estate to the McPhillamy children.

John worked for his stepfather as a station manager. On 5 March 1849 at Mount Tamar he married Maria Sophia, née Dargin. They lived at Bellevue until he inherited Mount Tamar and moved there. With prosperity McPhillamy devoted himself to grazing and to civic affairs. He leased part of Mount Tamar to tenant farmers and in times of adversity he not only reduced their rents but also advanced provisions, thereby winning repute for generosity. He helped to found the Agricultural Association at Bathurst and won prizes for his fine-woolled rams at the first show in 1860. Interested in politics he supported **Thomas Mort** for election to the Legislative Assembly in 1856. Another candidate, **W. H. Suttor**, carried the hostilities aroused by the election into the public life of Bathurst and virtually wrecked the Agricultural Association. In June 1859 McPhillamy won the West Macquarie seat but resigned on 6 December.

McPhillamy slowly withdrew to concentrate on his pastoral activities which continued to prosper. By 1871 he held eight runs in the Wellington District. At Mount Tamar he built a private race-course where the Bathurst Picnic Race Club held its first meeting in 1882. He died at Mount Tamar on 18 July 1887 and after a large funeral procession was buried in the Presbyterian section of the Bathurst cemetery although he had been baptized an Anglican. He was survived by four sons and three daughters. He left an estate valued for probate at over £80,000.

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- *Town and Country Journal*, 20 Aug 1887
- McPhillamy papers (McIntosh, McPhillamy & Co., Bathurst)
- Parish records (St Matthew's Church, Windsor)
- Bathurst Historical Society Archives
- family papers (privately held).

#### Related Entries in NCB Sites

- **Dargin, John Edward** (brother-in-law)



[view family tree](#)

#### Citation details

Theo Barker, 'McPhillamy, John Smith (1825–1887)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/mcphillamy-john-smith-4136/text6623>, published first in hardcopy 1974, accessed online 3 May 2019.

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## **Attachment 2 Jenner History Research**

# **“Hallwood”, 194 Dungeon Road, Vittoria Stage 1 Report – Initial Research**

**Prepared for: Christo Aitken, Conservation Architect**

***Date: April 2019***



**Patsy Moppett  
Town Planner and Heritage Consultant**

**ABN: 94 284 380 253**

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## **1.0 Introduction**

### **1.1 Aim of this Report**

This initial research forms part of a 3 stage study into the history, significance and appropriate management of Hallwood, 194 Dungeon Road Vittoria. Further stages currently involve detailed research and potentially a conservation management plan. The property forms part of a possible extension of proposed gold mining activity by Regis Resources, McPhillamys Gold Project. Regis Resources are currently preparing a Statement of Environmental Effects for the original curtilage of that mining activity, and it is anticipated that this research could advise a modification to that SOE by addressing the significance of the existing cottage at “Hallwood”, 194 Dungeon Road, Vittoria. The Hallwood property has yet to be purchased by Regis Resources.

This preliminary research examines the available history of the property and the historical context and significance of the site. Further research at length will reveal more detail.

### **1.2 Name of Place**

The street address of the premises is individually known as “Hallwood”, 194 Dungeon Road, Vittoria. It is a residence of varying construction materials within an agricultural holding that also contains a number of outbuildings being a shearing shed, hay shed and machinery shed, and two small buildings adjacent to the house; as well as a tank, a well and a large dam.

### **1.3 Location**

The property “Hallwood” lies within the Central Tablelands of NSW, about 5km south west of the village of Vittoria, 13km east of Millthorpe, 12km north east of Blayney. (See Figure 1) The Great Western Highway passes east to west through the area some 2.5km to the north, and the Belubula River passes within 1km of the property to the south east. The property lies within the Parishes of Vittoria and Torrens, in the County of Bathurst. It is surrounded by similar size occupied rural holdings and is accessed directly from Dungeon Road.

### **1.4 Property description**

The property is known as Lot 1 DP 1005845, being rated to Dungeon Road. The residence is within Portion 96, being Lot 96 DP 750414 Parish of Vittoria. The land was originally part of a larger property which comprised Lots 96, 97 Parish of Vittoria, and Lots 71, 96 & 97 Parish of Torrens. (See Figure 2). This amounted to some 330 acres. Together with other holdings in the area, Jenner's property was claimed by the family to be some 470 acres. (See Figure 3). The land is undulating cleared grazing land, with an easterly to south easterly aspect.

### **1.5 Zoning and heritage status**

Lots 96 & 97 Parish of Vittoria are within the Shire of Cabonne, with zoned RU1 Primary Production. The adjoining lots to the south are within the Shire of Blayney, where the zoning is the same. Under the provisions of both Local Environmental Plans, the property contains no significant areas of biodiversity, heritage, natural resources or riparian lands. The land has no particular heritage listing at local, State or national level.

## **2.0 Historical overview: Jenner Family at Vittoria**

The property was originally owned by William Jenner and at this stage of research it can be ascertained that Hallwood was held by the family for about 75 years, from about 1886 through to about 1961.

According to the Blayney & District Pioneer Register, p. 121, William Jenner's father, James travelled from England at age 30, arriving in Australia on 24 June 1841 in the *Earl Grey*. He hailed from Sussex, the son of William Jenner and Susanah Selmes. James' wife's parents accompanied them on the voyage.

In 1832 he had married Philadelphia Harvey, daughter of Thomas Harvey and Sarah Shoemsmith, in Sussex. James and Philadelphia travelled to Australia with their two daughters, Sarah and Charlotte. After a short stay at Narellan, near Camden, where William was born in 1842, they appear to have gone to Guyong, as their subsequent children, John, Caroline, James, Ann, George, and Susanna, were born there or nearby at Byng or at Kings Plains.

Guyong was in the middle of what was to become the goldfields area around the Cornish Settlement (Byng), and James' arrival at Guyong predated the gold rush, when the area was a farming community. His occupation as listed on the shipping index was “sawyer”, and on the baptism of his son William in 1842 he was listed as a labourer. He could not read or write and was a Protestant. Upon William's marriage in 1863 both James and William were described as “settlers”. (See Document 1).

William's father James died in 1878 at Caleula Creek, near Orange, and his mother Philadelphia died in 1883 at The Forest (Millthorpe). James was buried at The Cornish Settlement (Byng), and Philadelphia at Blayney.

Young William was born on 8 October 1842 at Narellan, near Camden, a little over a year after his parents arrived in Australia and appears to have grown up at or near Guyong. At his marriage in 1863 to Bridget Higgins at Kings Plains, William was listed as being a “settler”, as was his father James. Bridget, recorded as being born at Parramatta, was the daughter of Thomas and Ellen Higgins of Green Nettle Flat, her father establishing an inn at Vittoria in 1859, now known as the Beekeepers Inn. The Greville's Directory of 1872 lists William Jenner as a farmer at Dungeon Creek. Dungeon Creek flows from north to south, just to the east of the “Hallwood” property, into the Belubula River. This suggests that William was occupying “Hallwood” in some capacity at this time.

In 1886 William was by then 44 years old and it was reported in the Bathurst Free Press & Mining Journal on 30 January 1886, from the Bathurst Land Board, that he had taken up a conditional purchase of 50 acres in the Parish of Vittoria, County of Bathurst. The following year the Sydney Morning Herald noted on 30<sup>th</sup> July that conditional purchases had been confirmed by the Bathurst Land Board for two holdings of 150 acres each to William Jenner in the Parish of Vittoria.

Entries in the Blayney Shire Pioneer Register by descendent Carol Sharp suggest that William and Bridget Jenner owned a property at Vittoria called “Hallwood”, which consisted of 470 acres on the Dungeon Road. The surveyor's plan compiled in 1868 to accompany his application for a formal grant indicate that Jenner owned Portions 96 and 97, and that a hut was located on Lot 96 together with some fencing. (See Figure 4). He also owned Portions 71, 96 and 97 to the south in the Parish of Torrens. A dwelling, “Hallwood”, albeit in a deteriorated condition, still exists on Portion 96 Parish of Vittoria. (See Figures 5 & 6).

William & Bridget’s family numbered 12, and some of their births were registered at Orange. Family records show that the Jenner residence in 1891 and in 1901 was at Vittoria. William and Bridget both died of cancer in 1902, about 4 months apart, at their residence at Vittoria and were buried at Blayney Cemetery.

William Jenner’s family included a son William [Jnr] who had been born in 1872 at Orange. It appears the farm remained in the family, run by William Jnr after his parents’ deaths, and it was he who raised his siblings. William Jnr married late in life, to Theresa Hart of Dunkeld, near Bathurst, in 1924. Upon his death in 1944 he was living at “Hallwood”.

William Jnr’s obituary in the National Advocate of 25 August 1944 suggested that he had been born on the farm and lived all his life there, running the farm. He was also a keen sportsman and was highly respected in the business world.

Theresa, along with William’s brother Hilary Patrick, continued to live there before moving to Ophir Street in Bathurst. Theresa died in 1955 and Hilary Patrick in 1961. “Hallwood” was then transferred to Theresa’s niece/nephew-in-law Addie Kathleen and Charles Patrick McNamara. With Charles dying in 1965 the land was then sold to Macpherson Bros (Blayney) P/L in 1966 and passed out of the family. (See Plates 1, 2, 3 & 4).

CH & LH Gagan then purchased the land in 1972. It remains in the hands of their son Neil Gagan today. From 1987 to about 2003 the property was utilized by the Postie Bike Club for race events. Their archives suggest that the property was occupied in 1987 by Mark Nolan and that he still lived there in the early 1990s.

They described the dwelling then as:

*“..... a small 2 bedroom cottage with lounge, dining, kitchen, shower/laundry and a spare room. The fireplaces are no longer used, rather there is a slow wood burning heater in the lounge and all the mod cons in the kitchen ..... also in the kitchen is the "Wall of Fame". The Wall of Fame contains the height and name of all those who came before [in the club].....”*

Over time the club carried out maintenance on the building:

*“..... the house would have lost its roof years ago, the floor would be stuffed, it would have a few windows missing and some of the walls would be gone. Andy has done a great job restoring the old joint.”*

## 3.0 Context and description

### 3.1 Regional context

From day one Governor Phillip was empowered to grant land in the new colony to emancipists, and the first land was granted in 1792. Phillip insisted however, that land must have a particular use. As a result, only small grants (totalling approximately 4,000 acres) were made in almost five years. It was not until the late 1790s that larger grants were made, although these were frequently subject to exploitation and land speculation. Free settlers and ex-convicts who were “*of good conduct and disposition to industry*” were entitled to a land grant.

Subsequently Governor Macquarie favoured a slow rate of settlement and protected the country west of the mountains from over settlement. By 1820 there were few white people beyond the mountains. From 1821 under Governor Brisbane, things began to change rapidly and by 1824 the population out west increased markedly. Colonial governors began making numerous land grants and there was a rush of settlement towards Bathurst and beyond.

In 1826, a government order allowed Governor Darling to create the limits of location. Settlers were only permitted to take up land within this area. A further government order of 1829 extended these boundaries to an area defined as the Nineteen Counties.

In 1831 London decreed that no more free grants (except those already promised) be given. All land was thenceforth to be sold at public auction. Following this, land was sold by public auction without restrictions being placed on the area to be acquired. After 1831 the only land that could be made available for sale was within the Nineteen Counties. This restriction was brought about to reduce the cost of administration and to stem the flow of settlers to the outer areas.

Prior to the passing of Sir John Robertson's *Crown Lands Act* in 1861, free selection was permitted prior to survey, with the exception of small patches of cultivation, the country was leased for grazing purposes, and stock roamed without obstruction.

The occupation of Crown land before 1856 was provided on an annual basis (tenures), where freehold was not granted. From the earliest days of the colony there was unauthorised occupation of Crown land, which was referred to as squatting.

A subsequent conditional purchase of the tenure was a way of obtaining a grant for land before it was surveyed. Established in 1861, the conditional purchase was dependent on a set of conditions being met:

- the area being limited to 40 to 320 acres at £1 per acre.
- paying a deposit of one quarter of the purchase price.
- adding improvements to the value of £1 per acre.
- the selector residing on the land, and
- occupying the land for three years.

The grant usually consisted of up to 30 acres of land, and if the person was married, they received an additional 20 acres. A further 10 acres was granted if there were children.

So the general pattern of settlement that emerged around our study area included the large early land grants such as to Sir James Stirling and William Lawson, and between these large holdings smaller areas were granted to people such as the sons of the large landholders, to



their overseers and to ex-convicts and to free settlers such as James Jenner’s son William, who carried out farming in the usual way, and under the terms of their lease or conditional purchase arrangements.

Although Jenner was only applying for his conditional purchases in 1886-87, the fact that he was resident on the land in 1872 suggested that he was “squatting”, with a view to establishing formal ownership at a later date. Therefore the “hut” which existed on the land on the survey plan of 1868 could have existed as a precursor to his conditional purchase of the land, to accommodate his growing family. By 1886-87 he had 9 children. Family records suggest he had stock from 1855 onwards, although this requires further verification, as in 1855 William Jenner would have only been 13 years of age.

European settlement of the Blayney/Vittoria/Millthorpe/Guyong area began when a government stock station was established in 1823 at The Forest (Millthorpe). Beyond and around area the land generally developed as farming communities from the 1840s to the 1880s, with orchards established in the 1860s, and many small mining ventures for gold and copper. By the 1950s The Cornish Settlement (Byng) to the north east of Millthorpe was the hub of the western districts, following the discovery of gold in various locations across the western districts. The principal church was the Wesleyan at Cornish Settlement, which was attended on special occasions by people from King's Plains and other distant parts. Guyong itself became a thriving centre due to its location along the great western road.

The Blayney District generally had more mines opened and worked than most regions in Australia. However, the lack of long-term production was due to the highly folded and faulted geology caused by nearby volcanic action, and many mines were small and short lived. action. Nevertheless, large amounts of money were made in the short term but often veins would cut out just as increased investment in plant had been made. Therefore until the gold rush, agriculture and grazing were the principle pursuits.

“Old Chum” (*The Leader, Orange 1912*) records many of the smaller landowners in the area at the time:

*“..... with the advent of Sir John's Free Selection Act, with all its faults, a great change came over the district. The land was rapidly taken up in small holdings, by a class of settlers who would be a credit to any country, and who would ensure progress and prosperity to any district. Men who were not only able, but willing to work, and did not win their comfortable homes by eight hours a day's work, but multiplied by two, and men of moral worth and integrity of character. The names of these original settlers come rapidly to one's mind: Messrs G. and C. Kingham, J. and H. Richards, Thos. Oates, Geo. Goode, C. Crowson, S. Eve, B. Osborne, J. Evans, W. Willis, W. Warburton, G. Richards, H Sams, C. Smith, Joshua Whiley, S. Dyer, W. Hooper, Jno. Kelly, G. Gavin, C. Lang, J. Hawkins, W. Unwin, R. Gilchrist, W. Bentley, P. Foley, G. Same, and J. Dempsey. These were original selectors, most of whom have passed away. Then came an equally good class of selectors, who secured their holdings by private purchase: Messrs H. G. Evans, Whitmee Bros., Jno. Frape, W. James, J. Noonan, W. Ezzy, A. Favell, and others”.*

In the early part of 1874, it was finally decided by the government that the Blayney-Spring Grove railway line would be constructed, and Millthorpe became a significant local centre, serving the local agricultural community. A siding was established in 1877 and a formal station in 1886.

Millthorpe itself was based upon an original land grant of 1,027 acres known as *Grove Farm* which was made out to convict overseer Charles Booth in about 1834, being the first freehold land held in the district. Booth’s widow later married John Bray who enlarged the holding.

Along the Belubula River, which has its source in the forest and ranges to the north east of “Hallwood” near Vittoria at Kalamunda, a few took up grants in the vicinity including Sir James Stirling and Robert Smith. Sir James Stirling was granted 2,500 acres in 1826 by Governor Darling. This was the land comprising the present day “Halliebrae”, 468 Guyong Road. Early maps show a hut and stockyard, but any remains of these are unknown. The property is not heritage listed on the Blayney Shire LEP, therefore a heritage inventory sheet does not exist.

Other significant early smaller landholders (in the order of 50-500 acres) in the Millthorpe area included the Toms at “Springfield”, the Glassons at “Bookanon”, the Lanes at “Willow Cottage” and “Carrangara”, the Hawkes of “Pendarves”, the Pearces and Grays of “Whitney Green”.

John O’Brien, John Sweeney, William Parker, Joseph Lister and J Finlay had properties adjoining “Hallwood”, which were of similar size. The many members of the Stonestreet family held various portions to the north west of “Hallwood”.

Significant larger landholders included the following: John Smith, Robert Smith, William Lawson, William Kemp, James Ellis, James Hassell and Joseph Simmons had larger holdings of 600-700 acres.

James Hassell, born in the colony, held a property of some 1,920 acres. He was the son of Thomas Hassall, an Anglican Clergyman who owned the property “Denbigh” at Cobbitty near Camden from 1826.

Born in Scotland in 1791, Sir James Stirling had established an impressive naval career by the time he was 36, covering places across the known world. In April 1826 Stirling was given command of the ship *Success* with instructions from Westminster to take a supply of currency to Sydney and then to move on to a Melville Island garrison. On arrival at Sydney he joined an inland expedition and subsequently received a grant of 2,560 acres from Governor Sir Ralph Darling, this being the property at Vittoria.

As the pending monsoons prevented immediate transfer of the northern garrison to Melville Island, and as a French expedition was already acting suspiciously in Australian waters, Stirling persuaded Darling that he should be allowed to examine the west coast of Australia to see whether it provided a suitable site for a garrison or for another trading settlement. Stirling sailed in 1827 and during a fortnight’s visit was much impressed with the land in the vicinity of the Swan River. Stirling administered the Swan River settlement from June 1829 until August 1832, when he was knighted, and again from August 1834 until December 1838. His first official designation of lieutenant-governor was superseded by that of governor in November 1831. He was therefore not only the founder of the western colony but for almost a decade its ruler and patriarch.

Stirling, like many large recipients of the early land grants, never utilised his Vittoria property personally, but established overseers who managed the property, or subleased it out to others. The early sheep station referred to on later maps refers to this early management of his holding from 1826.

William Lawson in particular could add this to his considerable holdings which stretched from Sydney through to Bathurst and Mudgee. His first land grant was at Concord in 1807, of 370 acres. In 1808 he received a grant of 500 acres at Prospect where he built his mansion “Veteran Hall”. Following the crossing of the Blue Mountains in 1813 he was given a grant of 1,000 acres west of the ranges at O’Connell, that being the homestead “Macquarie”, and other lands along the Campbells River. He followed up with grants of 25,000 acres at Cudgegong along the Talbragar River, 3000 acres near Springwood, and 160,000 various

other leases and grants. These would have included the land at Vittoria as well as around Lithgow. At the time of his death in 1850 Lawson his estate amounted to more than 85,000 acres.

The nearest mining operation to “Hallwood” would have been the Dungeon Mine 1.5km to the south west on the property now known as “Koomoorang “. The Dungeon mine was so called as there was mining on the property, the main shaft being called “The Dungeon”, which was a part of the Finlay holding. The agricultural property took on the name after mining ceased. Subsequently the property was renamed a number of times: “O’Brien’s Block”, “Bald Bahr”, “Norfolk Downs”, “The Dungeon” and now “Koomoorang” (Hill of Clouds). Various early settlers had interest in the mine including O’Brien and Finlay, neighbouring properties to Jenner’s “Hallwood”. Mining interests were still held on the site in 1955 by A Mcallister.

Although Willian Jenner was undertaking conditional purchases of land in the 1880s, he was listed in the Greville’s Directory in 1872 as living at Dungeon Creek, ie. “Hallwood”. Unconfirmed family research indicates that in 1855 William Jenner was the landholder of a property, “Hallwood”, at Vittoria, having 470 acres, 10 horses, 20 cattle and 2 pigs. This suggests that the Jenners were occupying the land long before the conditional purchases were made, but more research is required in this regard, as in 1855 Jenner would have been only 13 years of age.

### **3.2 Style and physical evidence**

The expansion of agricultural and pastoral industries in the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, as well as the later discovery of gold and the subsequent flow on effects of that development, did not necessarily flow on to small and isolated rural settlements. Building regulations were minimal introduced much later, new immigrants brought new skills and knowledge, and wealth was more widely distributed.

Early maps show a “hut” on the land (See Figure 4), as well as a fenced enclosure, and from the above family history it would appear as though there was occupation of Portion 96 Parish of Vittoria back as far as 1872. The “hut” may indicate a Jenner family abode from before that period. Following the confirmation and acquisition of conditional purchases by William Jenner Snr in 1886-7, a more substantial dwelling was erected, which we now see as “Hallwood”.

A simple dwelling such as “Hallwood” demonstrated a landowner’s ability to be self-sufficient, resulting in a solid building in the vernacular style of an early rural property, constructed with materials which were immediately to hand. It is located about 500m back from Dungeon Road along a dirt track, which has had deviations across a drainage line in the past to obtain access to the house site.

The “Hallwood” we see today is a typical rural residence having a timber frame verandah on the eastern and southern sides, lounge room, two bedrooms, and two rear storage rooms, a rear kitchen, added on bathroom/laundry, and a small external toilet building. A rear entrance porch was once closed in. (See Plate 3).

The house shows many layers of ownership and use and alteration over time. The core two rooms, appear to be the earliest construction, being slab corner posts, and lathe and plaster walls (See Plates 10, 11, 13, 21 & 25). Some slab cladding is still evident. Floors are timber, with narrow boards, and doorways are low (See plates 8, 14). Ceilings are vaulted and lined with tongue and groove boarding (See plate 6), being varnished in one room and painted in the other two front rooms. As the walls have deteriorated over time, they have been patched up and filled in with concrete and timber, with some external iron sheeting at the rear.

Windows are a mix of timber frames and glass panes, being replaced over time as needs must. Doors are also a mix of carpentry types. (See Plate 9). The two brick chimneys are brick and have been rendered (See plate 19). They are flanked by two low concrete tank stands.

The house has grown from an original two roomed “hut”, adding another room to the south as the family grew, and subsequently two small rooms were also added at the rear. The kitchen was probably originally in a separate rear building but is now within the rear of the building. The kitchen contains a Canberra fuel stove which sits within an open fire place that incorporates a small window beside the chimney, (See Plate 4), and an open fire place is located in the loungeroom within its associated chimney (See Plate 5). A tile fire actually serves to heat the building today. On the south eastern corner of the building the original wrap around verandah (See Plate 12A) has been closed in to accommodate a bathroom and laundry. The roof timbers are round with sawn cross members and remarkably intact. (See Plate 18A). Gutters and down pipes required restoration to protect the building and it’s cladding from stormwater impact. (See Plate 18).

The toilet remains a separate small building along the western boundary of the house yard (See Plate 30). A small single lean-to garage is also located in the rear yard, west of the house. (See Plate 29).

The house and garage are enclosed by a rural wire fence, and a high privet hedge is located along the western and southern sides of the house yard (See Plates 27, 28, 28A). The front yard contains a large elm tree, and the dead trunk of a eucalypt planted some 20 years ago. A narrow brick path is in evidence from the back porch across to a garden gate adjacent to the garage within the house yard (See Plate 16). There is no remaining evidence of other gardens, orchard areas or associated plantings.

The larger outbuildings and structures are located to the north of the homestead. An inground domed brick well (See Plate 31) is located up hill of the house, which collects stormwater from the shearing shed, and gravity feeds it down to the house. See Plates 32 & 35). A large concrete water tank is also available further up hill for additional water, although not potable water.

The timber framed, iron clad shearing shed is a four-stand electrified facility, which contains the timber shearing board, pens and wool sorting bins, along with machinery, storage and workshop areas. Adjacent to the north are the stock yards, which include pens, race and concrete sheep dip/draining pond. Due to the electrification of the shed and the brands on the galvanized iron used to clad the shed, it could be estimated the age of the shed to be the early 1950s, when electrification came to this area. If a previous shearing shed existing on the site, no evidence remains. Further to the north of the shearing shed is a large steel framed hay shed, and to the west is a large steel machinery shed. See Plates 37 & 38).

The property is cleared undulating grazing land, although holds no stock on the day of inspection. No evidence of cultivation was present. It is accessed directly from Dungeon Road along a driveway which has had deviations over time. (See Plates 37, 38 & 39). The property is currently owned by the Gagan family, the father Chris having passed away only in the last couple of years. His son now operates the farm and lets out the house. The property is fenced into a number of paddocks, and the remains of the motor bike track are still evident across the sides of the slopes adjacent to the homestead. It has been run as a rural property therefore since at least the 1860s, if not earlier.



## 4.0 Historical Themes

The principle historical themes applying to the property are likely to be:

- **Agriculture:** the property has been associated from original settlement with the small scale grazing of sheep and cattle. The building demonstrates flexibility in the adapted continued use of a rural residence in line with the growth of a rural family to accommodate its needs over time, especially when located in an agricultural context. The original significance of the place relates to the continued operation of a small rural holding for possibly at least 150 years.
- **Towns, suburbs and Village:** The dwelling is located between several rural centres which date back to the mid 1800s, Blayney, Millthorpe, Vittoria, Guyong and the Cornish Settlement (Byng). The several generations of the Jenner family would have been served by each of these communities over time, depending upon needs and circumstances. This simple cottage, constructed in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, demonstrates the simple vernacular architecture and character of the rural development of Vittoria and surrounds, adjacent to larger centres, whose construction took place with regard to limited resources and low farming incomes.
- **Accommodation:** The building is a simple rural timber/iron/lathe/plaster residence, erected as a dwelling for a local farming family. Its style is not elaborate, containing a typical floor plan of living areas, amenities and bedrooms. The core two rooms would have served as a living room and bedroom, and a kitchen would have been an external structure. As the family grew (to accommodate 12 children) new rooms were added. It has accommodated a large family in cramped space, demonstrating their ability to provide basic needs for themselves.
- **Domestic life:** The remaining features of the building, although changed and deteriorated somewhat over time, demonstrate the typical features of domestic life, encompassing the usual living, sleeping and amenities areas. Laundry and kitchen activities were typically separate from the residence, often in a separate building. Fire places and a fuel stove are evident within the existing building, and water tanks were erected on the northern end of the house. A primitive grease trap is located on the north western corner of the house.  
The remnant garden plantings demonstrate boundary plantings to establish privacy, and for weather protection on a site with an easterly aspect, providing screening from inclement weather from the west.

## **5.0 Preliminary Significance Notes**

The available information and documentation at this stage indicates the following aspects:

### **Historical**

The site of the “Hallwood” homestead on Lot 96 Parish of Vittoria is documented as being one of the original land grants in this area to free settlers. Although the current building remains intact and is structurally sound and contributes to the historical character and history of this part of the Central West.

### **Associative**

The site itself, or part thereof, has connections to the early development of the area, although the existing building’s history has not been clearly individually documented.

### **Aesthetic**

The building is structurally sound, and although cladding has deteriorated and been replaced over time, it remains an excellent example of rural buildings of the period. It is constructed of timber/lathe and plaster, on log footings, with an iron roof. The round roof timbers are still evident, and the stages of roof/dwelling extension are evident from the condition of the iron roof cladding.

### **Social**

It is located within an area of similar small land grant properties, and as such has been subject to sympathetic adaptive reuse over the years to serve the original family and subsequent owners of the land. As such it does make a contribution to the local community’s sense of place, providing accommodation to complement the agricultural use of the land.

### **Technical/research significance**

There are a number of outstanding features of the building which require further investigation and provide material suitable for further research. The mix of construction techniques include slab frame and possible cladding, lathe and plaster cladding, use of round timber framing in the roof, lack of formal footings, timber flooring, brick chimney construction and fireplace fitouts, and early methods of servicing such as water supply, power and waste disposal.

### **Rarity**

The building is rare in that it remains intact in its current location, as representative of rural dwellings of the period, and has maintained its primary function. It is a typical example of rural vernacular serviceable construction.

### **Representativeness**

The building is a good representation of rural dwellings of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, intact, and maintaining many of its original features such as windows and doors, the vaulted ceilings, the chimneys and fireplaces.

## **6.0 Initial Conclusions**

The Jenner family appear to have been active in the Vittoria area since the 1850s or earlier. The family moved from the Camden area in the mid 1840s after the birth of their first son, William, and initially settled in Guyong prior to the gold rush in that area. Guyong is only 10kms to the north-west of Vittoria. The exact date of their settlement in Guyong and the Vittoria area is uncertain at this stage. Further research with the Family History group in Orange may clarify this. The family were early settlers in the Vittoria area and not particularly wealthy, but surprisingly by the 1860s had lodged a number of applications for Conditional Purchase of a relatively large number of small landholdings in the Vittoria area.

Hallwood appears to have been their principle place of residence and in 1863 William married into the Higgins family who in 1859 had established the important wayside inn, the Half Way Inn, only 3kms north of Hallwood on the Bathurst to Orange Road.

The available Crown Plans show that by the early 1860s Hallwood was already well-established with a dwelling and extensive stock fencing. The Jenner family were noted as being resident by that time. These improvements to the land were unusually also shown on early Parish Maps of the Vittoria area which may suggest that the improvements predated the Robertson Crown Lands Act in 1861 and subsequent Parish Maps. Further research at NSW State Archives to follow the Conditional Purchases may clarify these issues.

The building is relatively intact and rare. It has already been able to adapt to changes over time in service provision and occupation without losing its integrity as a vernacular rural dwelling. This building retains its aesthetic appeal and is still able to demonstrate a style of accommodation, building techniques and of lifestyle features, typical of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and, in particular, early rural settlement in the Vittoria locality.

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*Site inspection: 17<sup>th</sup> April 2019*



## **Appendix A**

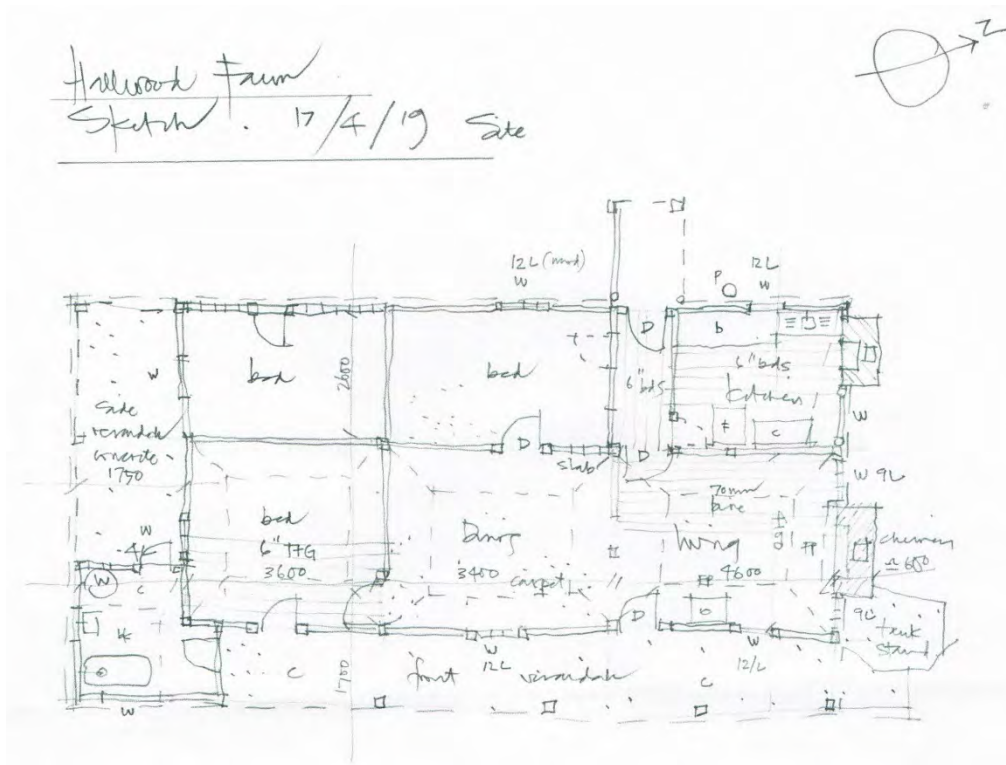
### ***Plates***



Plates 1 & 2: Grave marker of William (Snr) and Bridget Jenner, Blayney General Cemetery



Plates 3 & 4: Grave markers of William Jenner (Jnr) and Hillary Patrick Jenner, Blayney general Cemetery



*Plate 3: Preliminary floor plan sketch*

**Internal construction:**



*Plate 4: Kitchen stove within chimney space*





*Plate 5: Loungeroom fireplace*



*Plate 6: Vaulted ceilings – room 2*





*Plate 7: Bathroom*



*Plate 8: Internal slab wall, room 2*



*Plate 9: Windows, door walls lounge room into room 2*



*Plate 10: Internal cladding room 2*





Plate 11: Wall cladding lounge room

**External construction:**



Plate 12: Southern verandah wall detail



*Plate 12A: Southern verandah*



*Plate 13: Southern verandah wall detail*





*Plate 14: Western wall detail*



*Plate 15: Western wall detail*





*Plate 16: Rear porch*



*Plate 17: Western wall detail*





*Plate 18: Chimney, gutter and wall detail, north western corner*



*Plate 18A: Internal roof space detail*





*Plate 19: Brick rendered chimneys*



*Plate 20: Lounge room chimney flanked by concrete tank stands*





*Plate 21: Slab detail, north eastern corner*



*Plate 22: Front verandah*



*Plate 23: Front verandah wall detail*



*Plate 24: Front verandah wall detail – lathe & plaster*





*Plate 25: Front verandah detail – base plate and lathe/plaster*



*Plate 26: Front verandah drainage detail*





*Plate 27: Garden – elm tree and privet hedges*



*Plate 28: Privet hedge around house yard*





*Plate 28A: Southern garden gate*



*Plate 29: House yard garage*





*Plate 30: Toilet building on western side of house yard*

### **Outbuildings and other farm structures**



*Plate 31: Domed well*





*Plate 32: Shearing shed*



*Plate 33: Sheep dip and drainage tank*





*Plate 34: Sheep pens, machinery shed at rear*



*Plate 35: Shearing board – 4 stand*





*Plate 36: Shed pens*



*Plate 37: Hay shed*



*Plate 38: Machinery shed*



*Plate 39: View from east showing proximity of sheds from house*





*Plate 40: View to east, property access – note original driveway to left*



*Plate 41: “Hallwood” front gate and access*

## **Appendix B**

### ***Figures***



Initial Research – “Hallwood”, 194 Dungeon Road, Vittoria

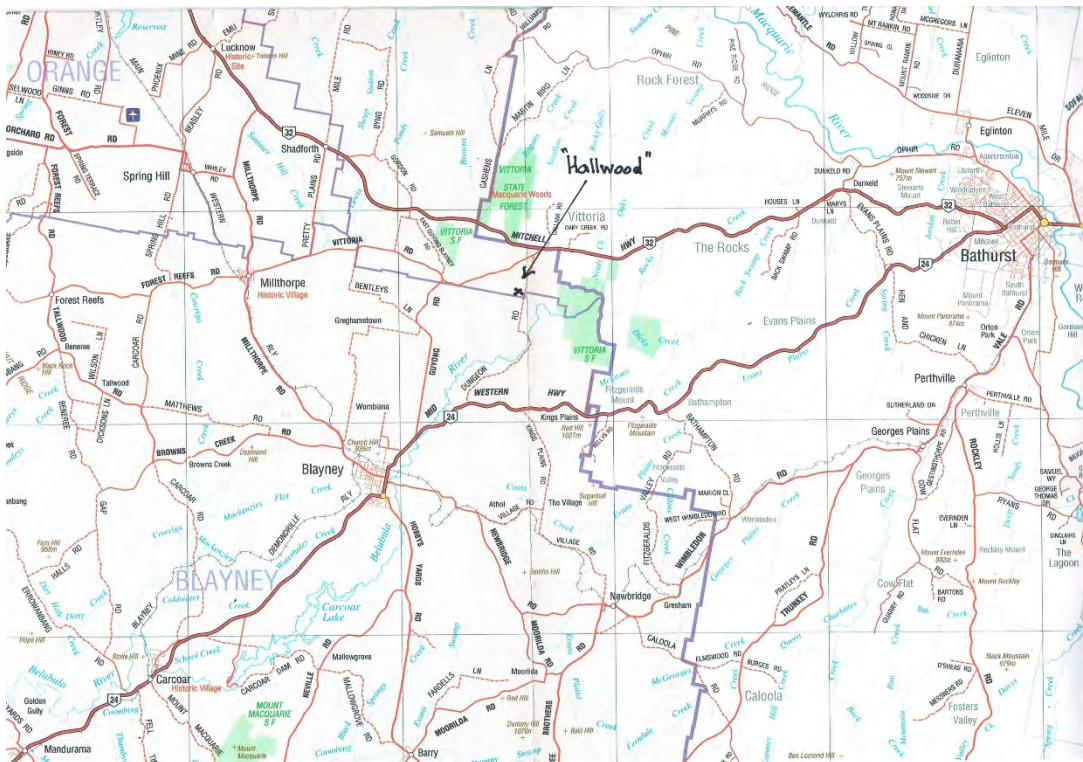


Figure 1: Location plan  
Extract Bathurst Regional Council map 2005



Figure 2: Extract Vittoria Topographical 1:25,000  
Portions 96, 97 Ph. Vittoria to lower left



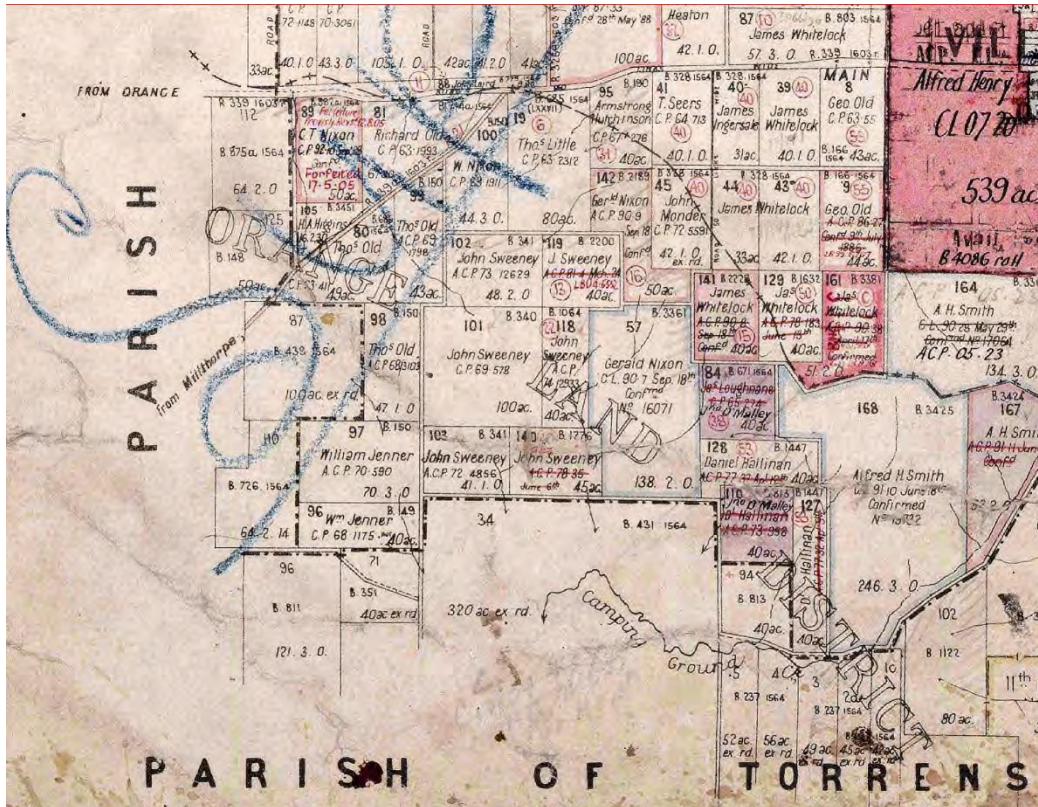


Figure 3: Extract of Parish of Torrens 1893  
Portions 96, 97 to lower left

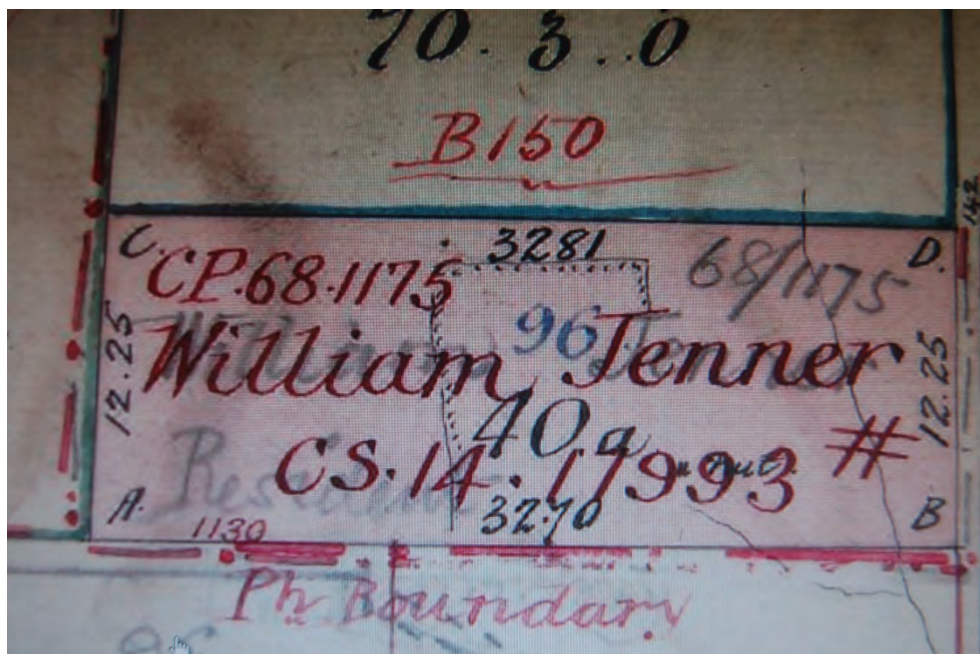


Figure 4: Crown Plan 1868 showing hut and fenced enclosure



Figure 5: Conditional Purchase – William Jenner (Jnr) 1914



<http://hlrv.nswlrs.com.au/pixel.htm#>

42



## **Appendix C**

### ***Supporting documents***

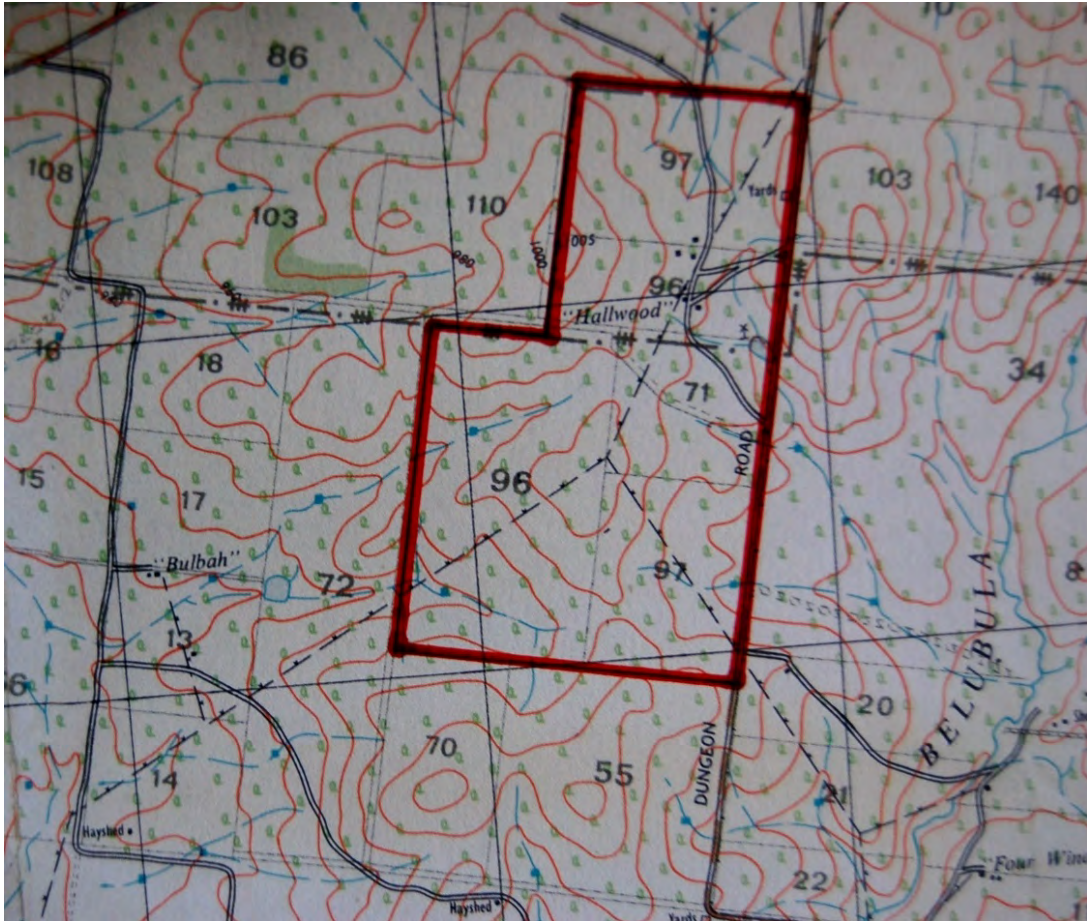
**MARRIAGE TRANSCRIPTION from  
NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages**

Transcription requested by	SIMONE REEVES	04-Feb-10
Registration Number	02572	
Date Married	31 AUG 1863	
Place Married	KINGS PLAINS, ORANGE	
Religion	WESLEYAN	
<b>Groom</b>		
Name	WILLIAM JENNER	
Conjugal Status	BACHELOR	
Birthplace	CAMDEN, NSW	
Occupation	SETTLER	
Age	21	
Usual Residence	KINGS PLAINS	
Father	JAMES JENNER	
Mother	PHILADELPHIA HARVEY	
Occupation - Father	SETTLER	
<b>Bride</b>		
Name	BRIDGET HIGGINS	
Conjugal Status	SPINSTER	
Birthplace	PARRAMATTA, NSW	
Occupation	NOT LISTED	
Age	17	
Usual Residence	GREEN NETTLE FLAT	
Father	THOMAS HIGGINS	
Mother	ELLEN SULLIVAN	
Occupation - Father	SETTLER	
Witnesses	THOMAS GREEN, SOPHIA 'X' JENNER	
Minster	WILLIAM CLARKE	
Comments	BRIDE AND GROOM BOTH SIGNED WITH THEIR MARK. ELLEN HIGGINS, MOTHER OF THE BRIDE, GAVE CONSENT TO THE MARRIAGE.	

Document 1: Marriage of William Jenner to Bridget Higgins 1863

## William Jenner and Hallwood, Vittoria

Between 1868 William Jenner gained legal title to five adjoining portions in the parishes of Vittoria and Torrens in County Bathurst (*Figure 1*).



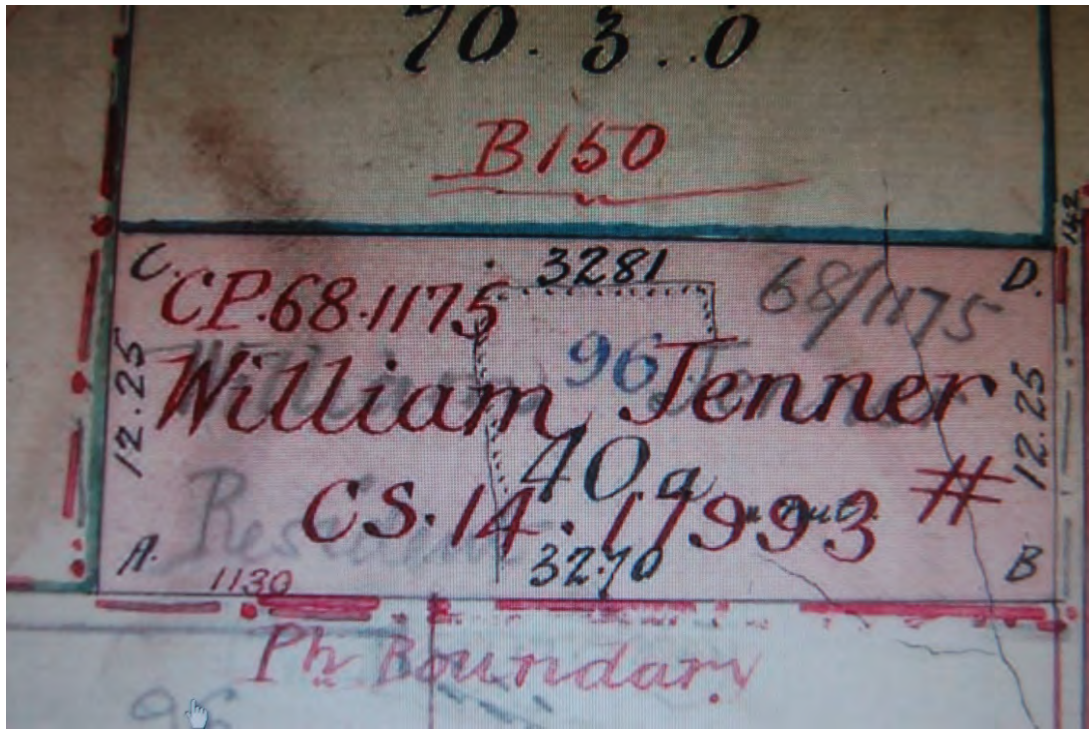
**Figure 1.** Portions 96 and 97 in the parish of Vittoria and 71, 96 and 97 in the parish of Torrens, county Bathurst, all held by William Jenner.

**Source.** Central Mapping Authority, 1:25000 map, Vittoria, 8731-II-S, 1972.

Jenner had already by 1868 constructed a hut on the site of the present Hallwood in portion 96, Vittoria parish. He had also enclosed part of the paddock to the north-west of the hut (*Figure 2*). These features are shown on the surveyor's plan compiled in 1868 to accompany his application for a formal grant.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Crown Plan, B 149.2009.





**Figure 2.** The hut on the site of Hallwood and the adjacent enclosure on portion 96, Vittoria parish, in 1868.

**Source.** Crown Plan, B 149.2009.

Jenner also applied in 1868 for title to 70 acres 3 rods which became portion 71 in Torrens parish, immediately south of portion 96 in Vittoria parish.<sup>2</sup>

By 1873, when Jenner was selling Michael Hogan two of his portions (96 and 97, Torrens parish), there was another hut on portion 97 and sapling fences which enclosed land on portions 96 and 97 (Figure 3).<sup>3</sup> The 1:25000 map of the 1970s shows no current habitation on either portion 96 or 97 in Torrens parish (Figure 1). The likelihood is that the hut there in 1873 was for a shepherd or other stockman employed on the consolidated 329 acres, whereas the hut on portion 96 in Vittoria parish became the core of Hallwood homestead.

<sup>2</sup> Crown Plan, B 150.2009.

<sup>3</sup> Crown Plan, B 811.2009.



**Figure 3.** Survey of Jenner's three portions in Torrens parish in May 1873, showing a hut on portion 97 and fencing on both portion 96 and 97.

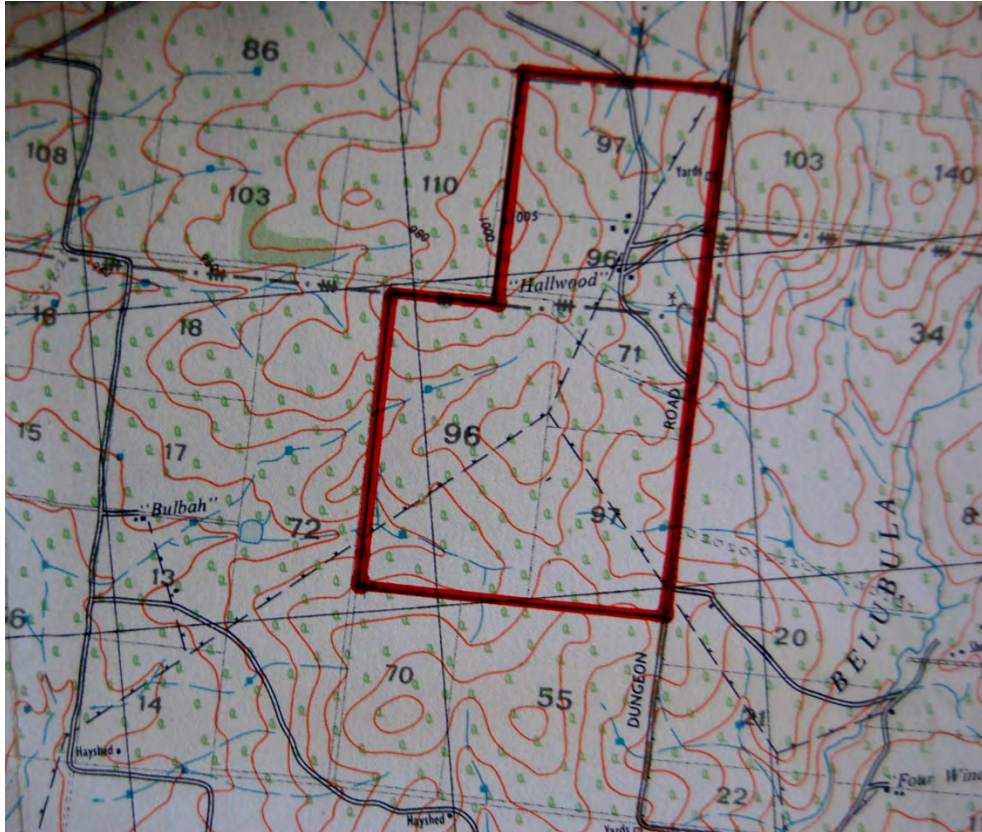
**Source.** Crown Plan, B 811.2009.

Document 2: State Archive research, Ian Jack, March 2019

## William Jenner and Hallwood, Vittoria

*Ian Jack, March 2019*

Between 1868 William Jenner gained legal title to five adjoining portions in the parishes of Vittoria and Torrens in County Bathurst (*Figure 1*).



**Figure 1.** Portions 96 and 97 in the parish of Vittoria and 71, 96 and 97 in the parish of Torrens, county Bathurst, all held by William Jenner.

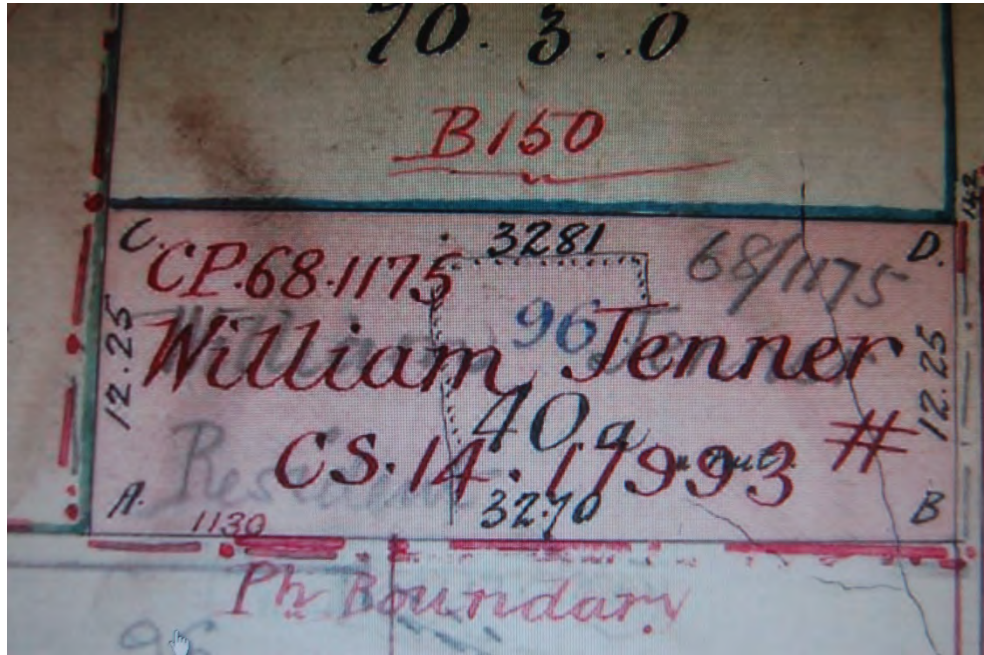
**Source.** Central Mapping Authority, 1:25000 map, Vittoria, 8731-II-S, 1972.

Jenner had already by 1868 constructed a hut on the site of the present Hallwood in portion 96, Vittoria parish. He had also enclosed part of the paddock to the north-west of the hut (*Figure 2*). These features are shown on the surveyor's plan compiled in 1868 to accompany his application for a formal grant.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Crown Plan, B 149.2009.





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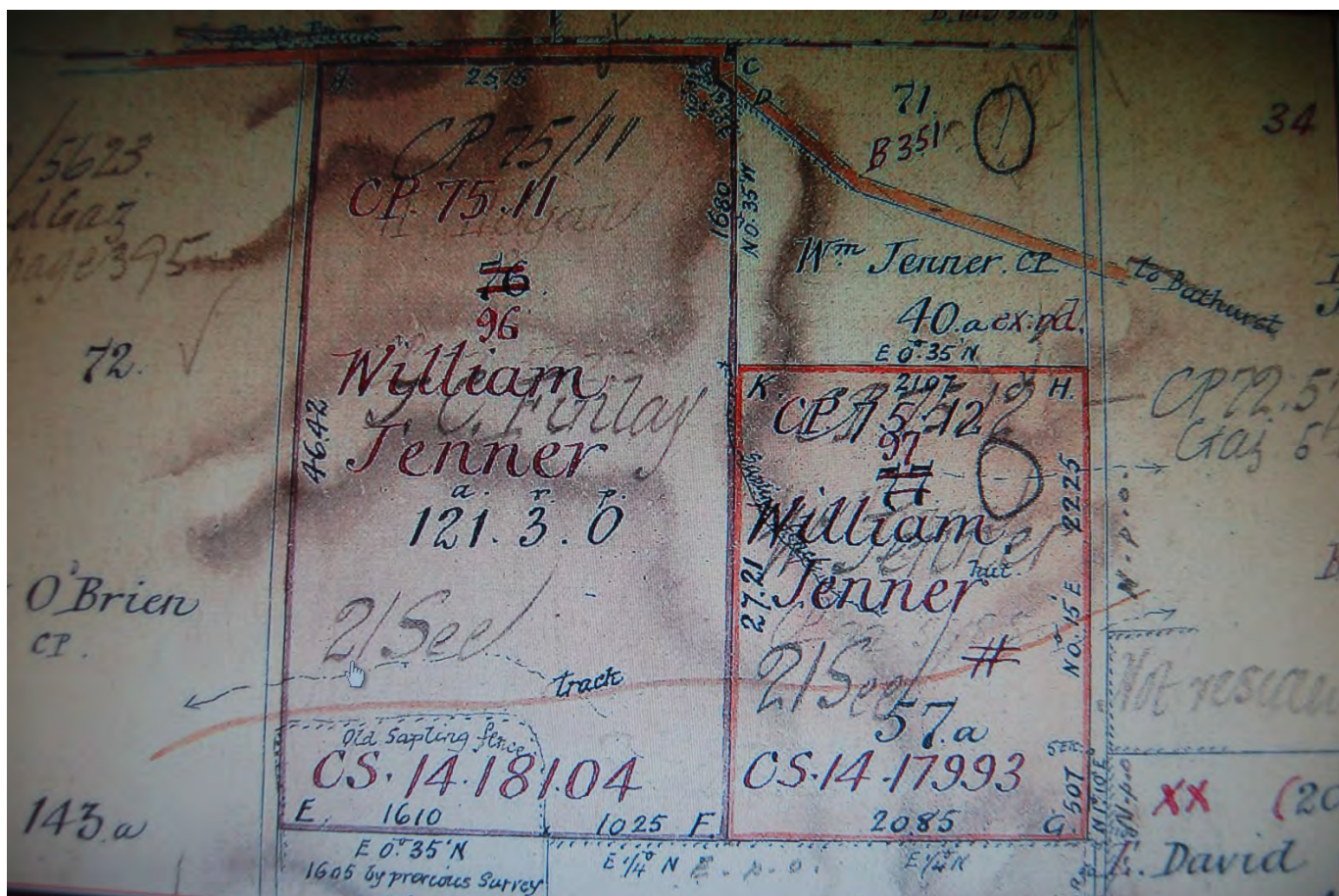
**Source.** Crown Plan, B 149.2009.

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**Figure 3.** Survey of Jenner's three portions in Torrens parish in May 1873, showing a hut on portion 97 and fencing on both portion 96 and 97.

**Source.** Crown Plan, B 811.2009.

## JENNER

William Jenner: Born 8/10/1842 baptised 13/11/1842 Narrellan (father's occupation Labourer) - Died 14/12/1902 Buried Blayney Cemetery

\*\*Landholders: N.S.W. 1885- Jenner William - Holding Place: Hallwood - Post town Vittoria - Acreage 470 - Horses 10 - Cattle 20 - Pigs 2.

\*\*\*N.S.W. State Records - Deceased estate- Jenner W. -Vittoria - 14/12/1902- date duty paid 31/2/1903 reel 3028

\*\*\*Hallwood is still a property - 194 Dungeon Road, Vittoria.

married 31/8/1863

Bridgett Higgins

The Leader - 8/8/1902 -District News - Vittoria:

I am sorry to have to relate the death of Mrs W. Jenner who died on Sunday last after a very long illness. She was buried on Tuesday in the Blayney Catholic cemetery. The funeral being largely attended by friends from all parts. The deceased leaves a family of nine daughters and four sons to mourn the loss of a good mother.

Children:

Mary Anne Mullins: Born 1865 - married Michael Joseph Mullins 24/2/1897 St Brigids Roman Catholic Church, Vittoria - died 24/8/1916

\*\*\*Electoral Roll - 1913 Mullins Mary Ann - March St., Orange - Home Duties

\*\*\*The Leader - 28/8/1916 - The Late Mrs Mullins

Mrs M. Mullins whose funeral took place in Orange on Saturday, was in the 90's, one of the best known equestriennes west of Sydney. She was then Miss Jenner and a more fearless or capable equestrienne never sat a saddle. Old western ringsiders will never forget the magnificent exhibitions she gave in the show rings from Sydney to Bourke, on Whittaker's bay mare, Stella. It was on this mare that she met and defeated the up till then invincible Mrs Ambrose on her champion white mare, Innisfail. The Ambroses, husband and wife, splendid riders both, with their horses Gratis and Innisfail, took the country by storm and show committees made special efforts to enlarge the hunting contest prize money in order to induce them to visit their shows. Miss Jenner, however, could ride and the writer recollects hearing a hard-headed horse breaker, at Warren, enthuse over Miss Jenner's handling of Stella and exclaiming, so that all the grandstandites could hear him "Ands, why she's got bett 'ands on 'orse that Tommy Hales". That was the year of the Ladies Hurdle Race at Warren, which drew eight starters. The race was run over a mile and was won by Mrs Ambrose on Innisfail, who beat Dr Newland's Snowflake, ridden by Mrs G.P.O. L Flynn of Orange (then (Miss O'Brien) by a head. Miss Jenner was third and Mrs Crow of Nyngan fourth. Miss Jenner on marrying retired from the show ring of the state and settled down in Orange. A husband and three children are left to mourn the loss of a loving mother and devoted wife. Deceased's sisters and brother are: Messrs W.H.T. AND J. Jenner of Mayfield and Hallwood, Blayney, Nurse Maude Jenner (Newlington) Nurse May Jenner (Gladesville) Mrs Rosser (Tomingley) Mrs R. Buggy (Auburn) Mrs H. Carman (Cudal), and Mrs E. Carman (Cudal).



Devera Clarie Patterson (nee Mullins): Born 1898 married James Joseph Patterson 1924 - died 7/1/1983 buried Roman Catholic Lawn Kemps Creek

William J. Mullins: Born 1901 - died 24/2/1909 buried Roman Catholic section Orange Cemetery.

\*\*\*The Leader - 27/2/1909 Saturday - Death of William Mullins - The death occurred on Wednesday night last of William Joseph Mullins age 8 years son of Mr & Mrs M.J. Mullins of Sampson St and formerly of Cudal. Acute pneumonin was the cause of death. The funeral took place yesterday, the boby being interred in the R.C. Cemetery, Father O"Keeffe officiating at the graveside. Mr F. Ford had charge of the funeral arrangements.

Albert Augustine Mullins: Born 1903 married Edna May Foss 1928 - died 28/4/1969 late of Hurstville buried Woronora Cemetery.

\*\*\*Sydney Morning Herald: 29/4/1969 - Albert Augustine - 28/4/1969 at his residence 10 Wellington road, Hurstville. Husband of Edna May Mullins. Father of Margaret; Raymond & Helen. Father-in-law of William; Ann & Ken. Brother of Vera.

\*\*\*Sydney Morning Herald: 8/1/2000 - Mullins Edna May - 6/1/2000 alte of Roselands formerly of Hurstville. Wife of Albert (deceased). Mother and mother-in-law of Margaret (deceased); Ray and Laurie; Helen and Kenneth. The family and friends of Edna are kindly invited toa ttend her funeral service to be held in the West Chapel at Woronora Cemetery 10/1/2000 Monday.

Lillian May Coghlan (nee Mullins): Born 1906 - married Frederick Victor Coghlan 1930 - died 11/6/1944 Prince Henry Hospital.

Elizabeth Jane Carman (nee Jenner): Born 1867 married 1894 Henry Carman - died 2/12/1942 Cudal.

Canowindra Star- 18/12/1942 Obituary - Cudal. The death occurred on Wednesday 2nd December, of Mrs Elizabeth Jane Carman, widow of the late Henry Carman of Cudal. The deceased lady who was 76 years of age had lived in Cudal all her married life and was the third daughter of the late Mr & Mrs W. Jenner of Blayney. The late Mrs Carman was a popular and well-loved citizen and also a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church. Her health has been gradually failing for some time, the cause of death being an internal trouble. Left to mourn the loss of a loving mother are one son Hanley, one daughter, Rita (Mrs H. Snook) and also foster children, Mr W. Nicholls and Mesdames P. Fisher and J. Stuckey. One son James predeceased her a few years ago. Three sisters, Mesdames E. Carman and J. Rosser and Miss M. Jenner and four brothers William, John, Thomas and Hilary survive her. Rev. Father Barrow officiated at the graveside when her remains were laid to rest beside those of her late husband.

Rita Glayds Snook (nee Carman): Born 1896 married Henry John Snook 1921 - died 26/3/1968 Cudal Cemetery.

Hanley Bernard Carman: Born 1922 married Elenora Agnes Fisher 1922 - died 29/7/1982 Cudal Cemetery.

Clarence James Carman: Born 1900 married Coral Irene Myrl Thornberry 1931 -died 1/4/1937 Cudal.

Nola May Jenner (adopted): married James Henry Bede Stuckey 1942 - died 18/11/2002 Canwoidnra formerly Cudal  
Molong Express - 7/8/1942 Wedding - Stuckey/Jenner.

C.W.D. 21/11/2002 - Death Notice.

Walter (Wally) Nicholls (adopted) -

\*\*\*Molong Express 12/2/1916 page 17 - Mr Harry Carman's (Cudal) adopted son Pte Walter Nicholls.

\*\*Book - Servicemen and women from Cudal and District by Marion Gosper - page 60 - Walter Nicholls

Lilian Grace Guinan (Adopted) -Born 1904 (Father John Guinan mother Ellen Teresa Jenner) married 1927 Patrick Thomas Fisher - died 14/6/1988 83 years buried Canowindra Cemetery. Headstone.

\*\*Molong Express 26/3/1927 page 6 - Wedding.

Ellen Therese Guinan: Born 1870 (no birth record found) - died 9/7/1904 - married John Guinan 1896 - died 9/7/1904 - Blayney Cemetery.

\*\*\*The Blayney Advocate - 16/7/1904 - Saturday - Obituary - Mrs J.M. Guinan. It is with regret that we record the death of Mrs J.Guinan, which took place at Vittoria on Saturday last, after a brief illness. The cause of death was "puerperal septicemia". The deceased lady was 34 years of age and leaves four little children, the youngest being a fortnight old. Her remains were interred at Blayney on Sunday last and notwithstanding the wet weather, the funeral was largely attended. The Rev. Father Flack contacted the burial service, Mrs Guinan was a daughter of the late Mr William Jenner.

Children:

Ada A. Guinan: Born 1897

Mary Aileen Guinan married Ernest Robert Ryan (Mudgee Guardian 19/5/1921 page 17 - Wedding) - died 22/8/1982.buried Cudal Cemetery. (Aileen Mary Ryan - headstone).

Ella H. Guinan: Born 1900 married Patrick George E. - 1926 reg Bathurst - (Ryerson Index - Patrick Ella May - 2/10/1986 - 86 years - late of Lane Cove formerly of Blayney - Sydney Morning Herald - 4/10/1986

Electoral Roll - 1936/1937 - Patrick Ella Mary Blayney -Patrick George Edward - Blayney - Butcher.

Thomas Charles Guinan: Born 1902 - died 16/2/1980 Bathurst -Marantha 1 -row C.

Western Advocate Bathurst - Guinan - The relatives and friends of the late Thomas Charles Guinan of the Macquarie Homes Bathurst are kindly invited to attend his funeral to leave SS Michael and John's Cathedral Bathurst on Thursday for interment in the Bathurst Cemetery.

Lilian Grace Guinan: Born 1904 (Adopted by Henry Carman & Elizabeth Jane Jenner).

William Jenner: Born 1872 (B.D.M. 15180/1872 Jenner) -married 1924 Theresa Hart - died 23/8/1944 Blayney Cemetery.

\*\*\*The Catholic Weekly 12/10/1944 page 15 - Obituary Mr W. Jenner.

Catherine Clara Carman (nee Jenner):Born 1875 - married Edwin Carman 1896 - died 24/4/1955 Cudal Cemetery.

The Canowindra Star - Thursday 28/4/1955 - Obituary -Catherine Clara Carman. The death occurred on Sunday of Mrs Catherine Clara Carman, wife of Edwin Carman at the age of 80 years after a short illness. The late Mrs Carman was a daughter of the late Mr & Mrs W. Jenner, a well known family of the Allwood and Blayney districts. She was a

member of the Roman Catholic Church and will be missed from church circles. Sympathy is extended to her husband son Mr R. Carman (Cudal), Daughters Alma (Mrs P. Byrnes, Harris Park), Ida (Mrs W.F. Nash Cudal) and Ella (Mrs Berney Townsend Eugowra) also to her grand children and great-grandchildren. Her remains were laid to rest in the Catholic portion of the Cudal cemetery after a service at St. Columbanas' Catholic Church, Father Barrow officiating. There were many floral tributes. Roy Ayrton had charge of the funeral arrangements.

Raymond Roy Carman: Born 1896 - married Mary Veronica Jordan 1942 - died 20/6/1987 - 90 years.

C.W.D. 22/6/1987 page 22 - Death Notice.

Alma Kathleen Byrnes (nee Carman): Born 1900 married Francis Leonard Byrnes 1922 - died 13/2/1989 buried Catholic section Kemps Creek.

Ida Mary Nash (nee Carman): Born 1904 married Walter Frederick Nash 1926 - died 9/10/1963 Catholic Section Cudal.

C.W.D. 18/10/1963 page 14 - Obituary.

Ella Beatrice Townsend (nee Carman): Born 1911 married Bernard Joseph Townsend 1938 - died 4/8/2001 buried Eugowra Cemetery. Headstone.

Susan Jenner: Born 1877 - died 7/6/1916 buried Blayney Cemetery.

Lillian Frances Rosser (nee Jenner): Born 1879 married Edward Charles Rosser 1908 died 19/8/1966 Peak Hill.

Book: Peak Hill: Rosser Family page 273.

Gregory Neville Rosser: Born 30/9/1910 Orange married Sylvia Merle Barber 1937 - died 13/5/2000 buried Peak Hill Headstone.

Myra Mary Wilkinson (nee Rosser): Born 1914 Orange married Eric Frazer Wilkinson 1948 - died 28/1/1961 buried Peak Hill

Brian Wilkinson:

Norma Kathleen Ellis (Nee Rosser): married Ronald St Elmo Ellis 1938 -

Blanch May Jenner: died 27/3/1949 Royal Prince Alfred Hospital - 80 Amy St., Campsie and late of Blayney - buried Catholic section Rookwood Cemetery. (Note: Headstone has date died 25/3/1949)

Sydney Morning Herald 28/3/1949 - Death Notice.

Agnes Ada Buggy (nee Jenner): Born 1884 - married Reginald John Buggy 14/4/1909 Vittoria Roman Catholic - died 27/8/1935 buried Roman Catholic Rookwood.

\*\*\*Sydney Morning Herald: 28/8/1935 - Buggy - 26/8/1935 at her residence 2 Union Road Auburn, Ada Agnes Buggy loving wife of Reginal John Buggy and dear mother of Kenneth, Mavis, Iris, Gladys, Philomena, Reginald, Una & Raymond. Age 49 years R.I.P.

Kenneth John Buggy: Born 1909 married Winifred Hegarty 1936 - died 3/7/1971 61 at his residence 57 Harrow Road, Auburn. (Son Peter).

Sydney Morning Herald: 5/7/1971 - Death Notice: Denity Town Clerk of Sydney

Mavis Clare Buggy: Born 1912 - 22/3/1966 buried Rookwood Cemetery. Catholic section.

Iris May Tompsett (nee Buggy): Born 1914 - married John Gregory Tompsett 1941 - died 25/5/2002

Gladys Cecily Lynch (nee Buggy): Born 1917 married Eric William Lynch



1937 - died 16/3/1979 late of Concord West.

Philomena May (Mena) Dagg (nee Buggy): married Capsie Joseph Dagg

1949 - died 24/6/1996

Reginald Buggy:

Una Mary Buggy: married James Francis Bowerman 1948 - died 3/9/2013

Raymond Buggy.

Hilary Patrick Jenner: Born 1887 died 8/3/1961 Blayney Cemetery. Roman Catholic.

John Bernard Jenner: Born 1889 - married Mary Isobel Sherlock 1924 Bathurst - died 30/4/1975 Blayney Cemetery Roman Catholic.

\*\*\* C.W.D. 16/5/1975 - Obituary - Mr J.B. Jenner - The death occurred after a short illness on Wednesday, April 30 at a hospital in Sydney of John Bernard (Jack) Jenner, of 22 Michael Avenue, Belfield and formerly of Oglive Street, Blayney. Mr Jenner spent the early part of his life at Vittoria before moving to Blayney. He was the last surviving member of a large family of Susan and William Jenner of Vittoria. His wife, the late Mary Jenner predeceased him by 17 years. He is survived by three sons and two daughters, Bernie and Gordon of Belfield, Harold of Revesby; Phil of Belfield; and Kathleen (Mrs Allan Dean of Condell Park). There are 12 grandchildren. His funeral took place at Blayney after a requiem Mass at St. James Catholic Church. (Note: ??Has last surviving member of a large family of Susan and William Jenner, of Vittoria. B.D.M. Jenner John Bernard - Father William Mother Catherine).

Stillborn Jenner: 1940 Blayney.

Gordon Vincent Jenner: died 7/11/1994 58 years buried Blayney Cemetery.

Philomena Theresa Jenner: Died 22/6/1995 62 years buried Blayney Cemetery.

Sydney Morning Herald: 30/6/1995 - Jenner Philomena Theresa - 22/6/1995 Seattle U.S.A. late of Belfield. Sister of Bernie, Harold, Kathleen and Gordon (Deceased). Fond aunty of their children. Aged 62 years.

Sydney Morning Herald: 1/7/1995 - Jenner - The relatives and friends of the late Philomena Theresa Jenner of Belfield are respectfully invited to attend her funeral to leave St James Catholic Church, Blayney on 4/7/1995 - interment in the Blayney Catholic Cemetery.

Bernard Jenner:

???Daily Telegraph:23/9/2011 - Jenner Bernard John 6/8/1928 - 20/9/2011 late of Oatley. Husband of Freda. Father and father-in-law of Diane, John, Martin and Nicole, Cathie, Sharon and Peter. Pa to Jack, Beth, Josh and Luke. Aged 83 years. 26/9/2011 Rookwood Catholic Lawn Cemetery for interment.

Harold Jenner: died 18/4/2004 73 years late of Revesby buried Rookwood Cemetery Roman Catholic

Kathleen Mary Dean (nee Jenner): married Allan Reginald Dean 1950- died 27/4/2000 68 years late of Condell Park.

Daily Telegraph: 27/4/2000 - Kathleen Mary Dean late of Condell Park. Wife of Allan mother to Tony and Murray. Mother-in-law to Ucki and grandmother to Charlie. Aged 68 years. The relative and friends of the late Kathleen Dean are kindly invited to attend her

funeral service to be held at St Brendans Catholic Church Bankstown. Rookwood Catholic Cemetery. No flowers but donations to the breast Cancer research would be appreciated.

Thomas James Jenner: Born 1893 - died 7/1/1975 buried 9/1/1975 Roman Catholic Rookwood Cemetery.

1st marriage: 1919 Blayney Charlotte Jenner (nee Hoynes): died 9/5/1920 buried Roman Catholic Blayney

\*\*\*Leader Orange: 17/5/1920 - Personal.

Nola May Jenner : married James Henry Bede Stuckey 1942 - died 18/11/2002 Canwoidnra formerly Cudal (adopted by Harry & Elizabeth Carman).

Molong Express - 7/8/1942 Wedding - Stuckey/Jenner.

C.W.D. 21/11/2002 - Death Notice.

2nd marriage: 1923 Orange - Dorothy Gabriel Jenner (nee Flood): died 5/6/1968 buried Roman Catholic Rookwood cemetery.

\*\*\*Central Western Daily: Death Notice: Jenner Thomas James - died 7/1/1975 at hospital Sydney late of 191 Northam Ave, Bankstown formerly Blayney. Husband of Dorothy (dec). Father of Nola (Mrs Stuckey, Cudal); Marie (Mrs Grigg); Gwen (Mrs Stalder); Neta (Mrs Cox); Betty (Mrs Jensen); William and Thomas (all of Sydney). Aged 82 years.

Marie Agnes Grigg (nee Jenner): married Thomas Edward Grigg 1945 - Dorothy Gwen Stalder (nee Jenner): 1st marriage William Crawford 1948 -2nd marriage Darrell Worne - died 8/11/1978 late of Campsie.

Nita Mary Cox (nee Jenner): married Frederick George Cox 1950

Elizabeth Ellen Jensen (nee Jenner): married Walter Frederick Jensen 1952 -

Blayney Cemtery:

Susan Jenner - 7/6/1916 - 38 years

William Jenner - 23/8/1944 - 72 years

Hilary Jenner - 8/3/1961 - 73 years

John Bernard Jenner - 18/5/1975 - 87 years

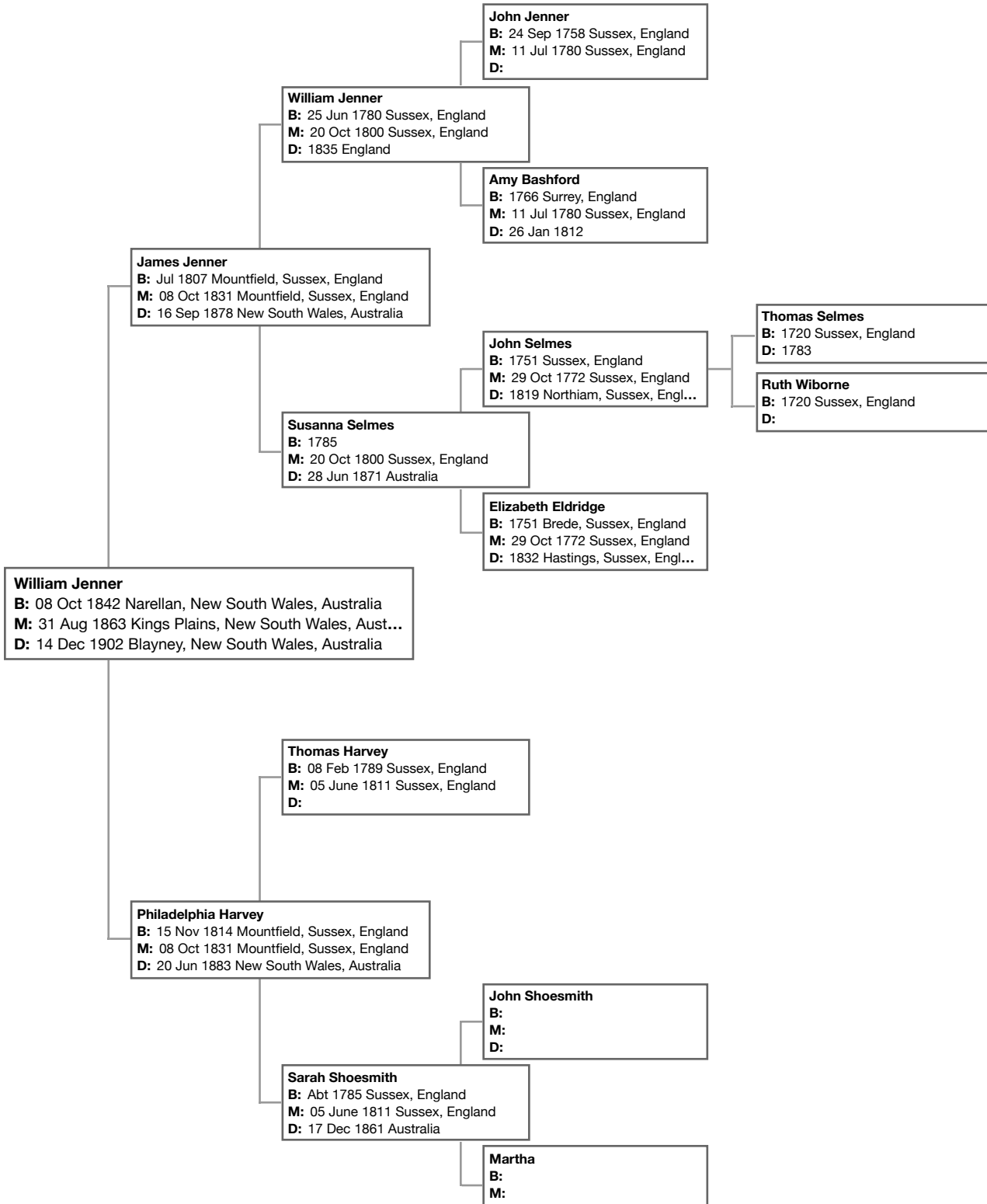
Mary Isobel Jenner - 18/5/1958 - 60 years - Wife of John Bernard Jenner)

Ellen Guinan - Died 9/7/1904 - 34 years. (Daughter)

Blayney and Carcoar Herald, Saturday 16/7/1904 - Obituary

Mrs J. M. Guinan

It is with regret that we record the death of Mrs J. Guinan, which took place at Vittoria on Saturday last after a brief illness. The cause of death was "puerpuual septicemia". The deceased lady was 34 years of age and leaves four little children, the youngest being a fortnight old. Her remains were interred at Blayney on Sunday last, and notwithstanding the wet weather the funeral was largely attended. The Rev. Father Black conducted the burial service. Mrs Guinan was a daughter of the late Mr William Jenner.



Western Advocate: 29/6/2018

I AM researching the Jenner family history and I am hoping one of your readers may be able to assist me in my quest. The particular line of the family I am focused on is that of William Jenner and his wife Bridget Higgins, who resided at Hallwood, Dungeon Creek Road in Vittoria. William and Bridget died reasonably young from cancer within three months of each other in 1902. Their son William Jenner inherited the property and married late in life, as he assisted in raising his many young brothers and sisters. As such, he left his run for children of his own a little late when he married Theresa Hart in 1924. He passed away in 1944. I understand that Theresa and William's brother Hilary continued to live there before moving to Ophir Street in Bathurst. Family story has it that Hallwood was left to Theresa's niece/nephew-in-law with the surname of McNamara. However, I have no confirmed record of this. I am hoping that one of your readers out there may be connected to this family and, even more so, that someone has a photo of William and Theresa that they would be willing to share with me. Anything your readers can do to assist me in my search for this family would be more than appreciated.

Simone Reeves, Bilambil Heights

Catholic Freeman's Journal - 11/7/1940 page 24 - Wedding - St Bridget's Church Vittoria near Bathurst 24/6/1940 Miss Addie Kathleen McMillan niece of Mr & Mrs W. Jenner - Hallwood Vittoria. Charles Patrick McNamara.

Electoral Roll: 1949- Addie Kathleen McNamara & Charles Patrick McNamara - Quarries Vittoria.

Charles Patrick McNamara - died 19/4/1965 53 years

Addie Kathleen McNamara - died 14/10/2000 84 years at Macquarie Care Centre late of Bathurst -Western Advocate Bathurst - 16/10/2000

National Advocate Bathurst - 25/8/1944 page 2 - William Jenner.

Trove Newspapers - Government Gazettes - Search "Hallwood" Vittoria  
21/3/1952 - Jenner Hilary Patrick and Theresa Hallwood Vittoria via Blayney  
18/3/1968 page 1099 - Hallwood Farms Pty. Ltd "Hallwood" Vittoria via Blayney.

Trove Newspaper:

Bathurst National Advocate: 20/12/1954 page 1 - H.P. & T. Jenner - Hallwood.

Electoral Roll: 1949 & 1954:

Hilary Patrick Jenner - Vittoria

Theresa Jenner - Vittoria.

N.S.W. State Records - Probate index - 4-440813 - Theresa Jenner - died 20/10/1955 - Granted on 17/1/1956.

Probate Index: 4-53003 - Hilary Patrick Jenner - died 8/3/1961 Granted 28/9/1961.



Landholders - NSW 1855- Jenner William - Holding/Place - Hallwood - Post Town  
Vittoria - Acreage 470 - Horses 10 - Cattle 20 - pigs 2.

\*\*\*N.S.W. State Records - Deceased estate- Jenner W. -Vittoria - 14/12/1902- date duty  
paid 31/2/1903 reel 3028

# William Jenner Baptism


PAGE 11							
Baptisms solemnized in the Parish of St. Peter, Cambridge, in the County of Cumberland, in the Year 1842							
When Baptized.	When Born.	Children's Christian Name.	Parents' Names.		Abode.	Quality or Profession.	By whom the ceremony was performed.
			Christian.	Surname.			
November 13 <sup>th</sup> 1842 No. 161	October 8 <sup>th</sup> 1842	William	James and Jennice	Philadelphia	Canellan	Labouer	Robert Torrey
November 20 <sup>th</sup> 1842 No. 162	September 22 <sup>nd</sup> 1842	David	Robert and Anne	Bootle	Hedwood	Backman	Robert Torrey
November 27 <sup>th</sup> 1842 No. 163	October 9 <sup>th</sup> 1842	Louisa	Thomas and Elizabeth	Willinden	Camden	Carpenter	Robert Torrey
November 27 <sup>th</sup> 1842 No. 164	August 14 <sup>th</sup> 1842	Jane	Richard and young	Kotaria	Cambridge	Labouer	Robert Torrey
December 4 <sup>th</sup> 1842 No. 165	June 4 <sup>th</sup> 1842	John and Francis	John and Francis	Sturminster	Murumbidgee	River	Robert Torrey

Baptisms 8  
Cumberland


When Baptized.	When Born.
12 <sup>th</sup> 1842	Jan 10
13 <sup>th</sup> 1842	Jan 16
24 <sup>th</sup> 1842	Apr 10
4 <sup>th</sup> 1843	July 4
10 <sup>th</sup> 1843	Aug 10

# Death Notice of William Jenner

Only four months ago we recorded the death of the wife of Mr. William Jenner, of Victoria, and now it becomes our painful duty to publish the death of the highly-respected husband who passed away at his resident on Sunday last. The cause of death was cancer, the same dread disease from which Mrs. Jenner suffered, though in the former's case the end was almost painless.

 **Date:** 25 Dec 1902


 **Place:** Parkes, New South Wales, Australia


 **Description:** Western Champion (Parkes, NSW - 1898 - 1934), Thursday 25 December 1902, page 6




# Bridget, William & Susan Jenner



 **Date:** 09 Sep 2010

 **Place:** Blayney Church of England Cemetery

 **Cemetery Name:** Blayney Church of England Cemetery



### **Attachment 3 Land Title Records**

## Set 1



12035  
1868

Sale at Orange on 26<sup>th</sup> July 1869  
Country lots Q, R, S

PLAN

of 4 portions of land; Pt of Vittoria  
L.D. ORANGE  
County of Bathurst

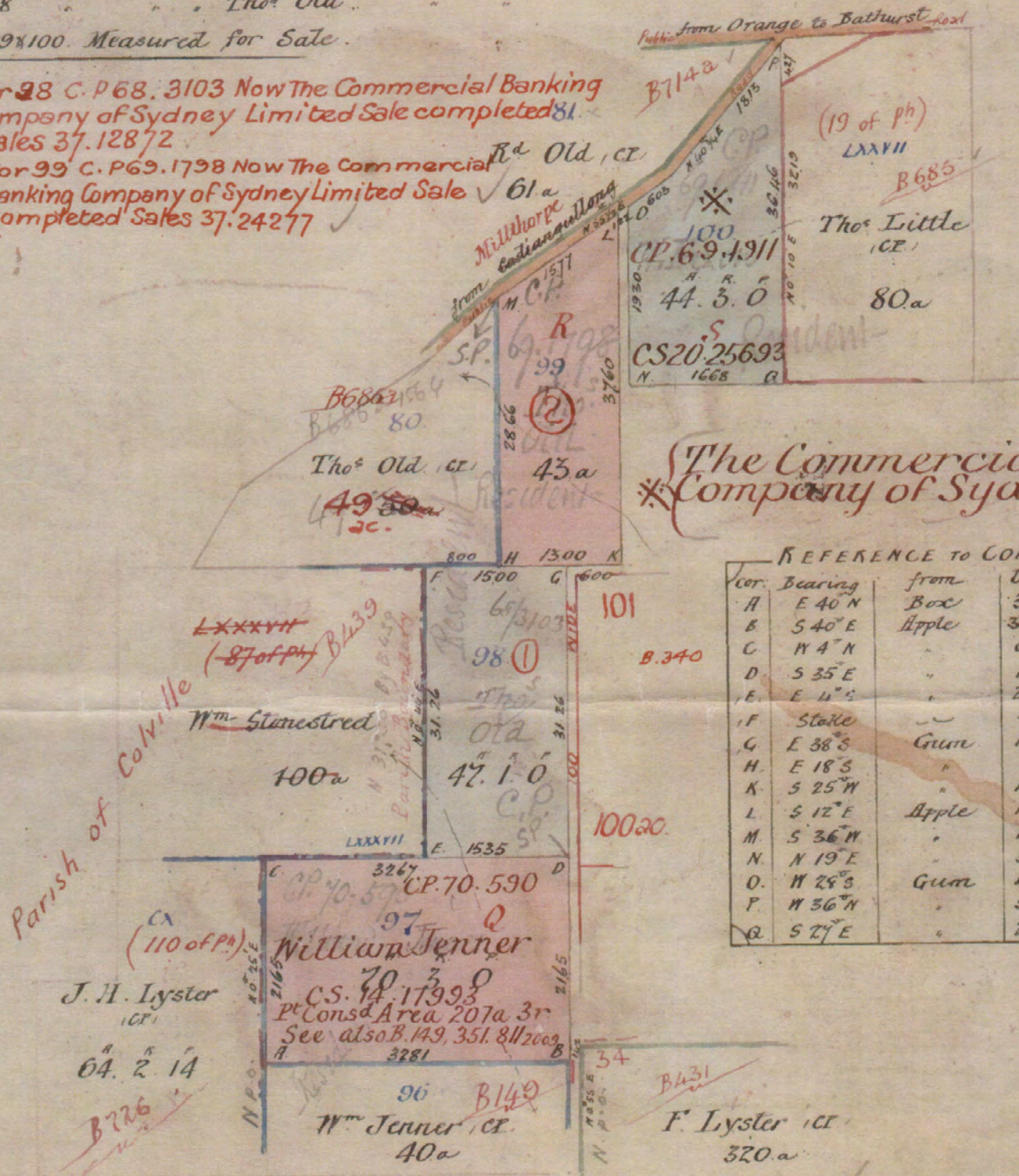
1868

PLAN MICROFILMED

N<sup>o</sup> 97 Applied for by W<sup>m</sup> Jenner. 23<sup>rd</sup> clause NO ADDITIONS OR AMENDMENTS TO BE MADE  
N<sup>o</sup> 98 Tho<sup>s</sup> Old  
N<sup>o</sup> 99 & 100 Measured for Sale.

- ① For 28 C. P 68. 3103 Now The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited Sale completed Sales 37.12872
- ② For 99 C. P 69. 1798 Now The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited Sale completed Sales 37.24277

Scale of 20 chains to one Inch.



The Commercial Banking  
Company of Sydney Limited

REFERENCE TO CORNERS				
Cor.	Bearing	from	to	on tree
A	E 40° N	Box	37	96 97
B	S 40° E	Apple	33	
C	N 4° N		61	CA
D	S 35° E		11	97 98
E	E 4° S		23	LXXXVII
F	Stake		-	
G	E 38° S	Gum	18	98
H	E 18° S		9	80 99
K	S 25° W		15	99
L	S 12° E	Apple	16	
M	S 36° W		40	80 99
N	N 19° E		30	100
O	N 25° S	Gum	40	
P	N 36° N		50	
Q	S 27° E		29	100 LXXVII

No	Exmd. for Deed
97	Ch 26 10 14

Note. Surveyed with circumferator.

*Handwritten notes and signatures:*  
Transd. Charles  
6/4/69  
J.H.L.  
8 April 69

Transmitted to the Surveyor General with my letter of the 9<sup>th</sup> December N<sup>o</sup> 68/212

150.2009

*Handwritten signature:* Alfred Steady

B 150 2009

6/4



NEW SOUTH WALES

For Grants see Schedule  
Prior Titles Volume 3806 Folios 111 and 112

**CERTIFICATE OF TITLE**  
PROPERTY ACT, 1900, as amended.



EH

Edition issued 19-9-1966

K376682



Vol. 10400 Fol. 40

I certify that the person described in the First Schedule is the registered proprietor of the undermentioned estate in the land within described subject nevertheless to such exceptions encumbrances and interests as are shown in the Second-Schedule.

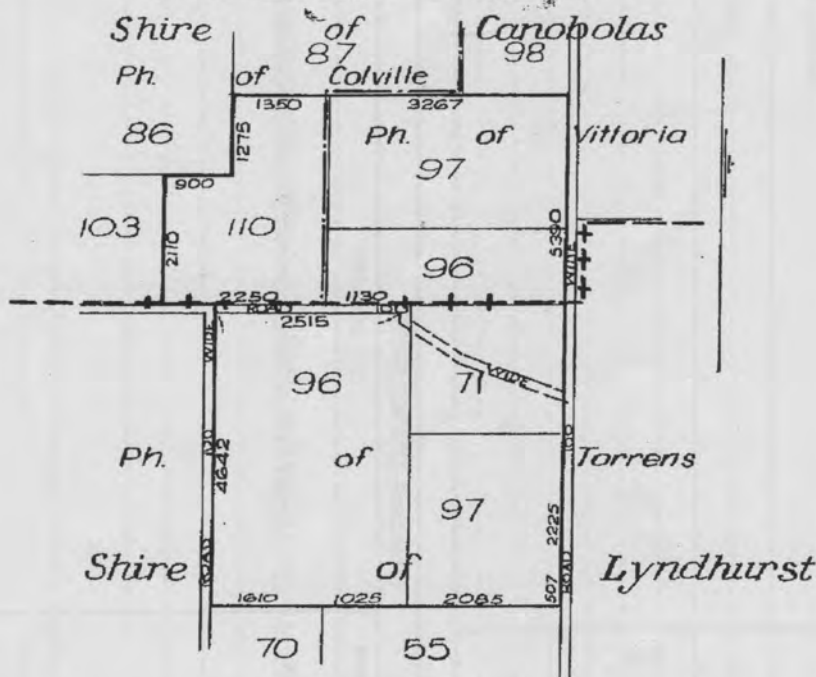
Witness *S Vandine*

**CANCELLED**

*Jawatson*  
Registrar General.



**PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF LAND**



ALL LENGTHS SHOWN HEREON ARE  
IN LINKS

Area: 394 ac. Ord. 14 per.  
This area does not include the area  
of the road shown in the plan hereon.

K376682 R.G.  
ARE

Scale: 20 chains to one inch

**ESTATE AND LAND REFERRED TO**

Estate in Fee Simple in the land set out in the Schedule of Grants hereunder partly in the Shire of Canobolas and partly in the Shire of Lyndhurst Parishes of Colville, Torrens and Vittoria and County of Bathurst. Excepting thereout the road shown in the plan hereon and the minerals reserved by the Crown Grants.

**SCHEDULE OF GRANTS**

Parish	Portion	Area			Date of Grant	Grant Reference	
		Acres	Roods	Perches		Volume	Folio
Colville	110	64	2	14	10-10-1916	2706	86
Torrens	96	121	3	-	22-12-1914	2545	35
Torrens	71 & 97	207	3	-	22-12-1914	2545	36
Vittoria	96 & 97				22-12-1914	2545	36

FIRST SCHEDULE (continued overleaf)

MACPHERSON BROS. (BLAYNEY) PTY. LIMITED.

*Jawatson*  
Registrar General.

SECOND SCHEDULE (continued overleaf)

1. Reservations and conditions, if any, contained in the Crown Grants above referred to.

*Jawatson*  
Registrar General.

NOTE: ENTRIES RULED THROUGH AND AUTHENTICATED BY THE SEAL OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL ARE CANCELLED



**FIRST SCHEDULE (continued)**

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR

INSTRUMENT		
NATURE	NUMBER	DATE

ENTERED

Signature of  
Registrar-General

Vol. 12058 Fol. 28  
VIDE O 1107531

2000

**SECOND SCHEDULE (continued)**[illegible]

**NOTE: ENTRIES RULED THROUGH AND AUTHENTICATED BY THE SEAL OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL ARE CANCELED**

**STATE OF TITLE**  
PROPERTY ACT, 1900



12058219

NEW SOUTH WALES

Crown Grants Vol.2545 Fol.36  
Vol.2706 Fol.86

Prior Title Vol.10400 Fol.40

Vol. **12058** Fol. **219**

Edition issued 28-2-1973

N107531



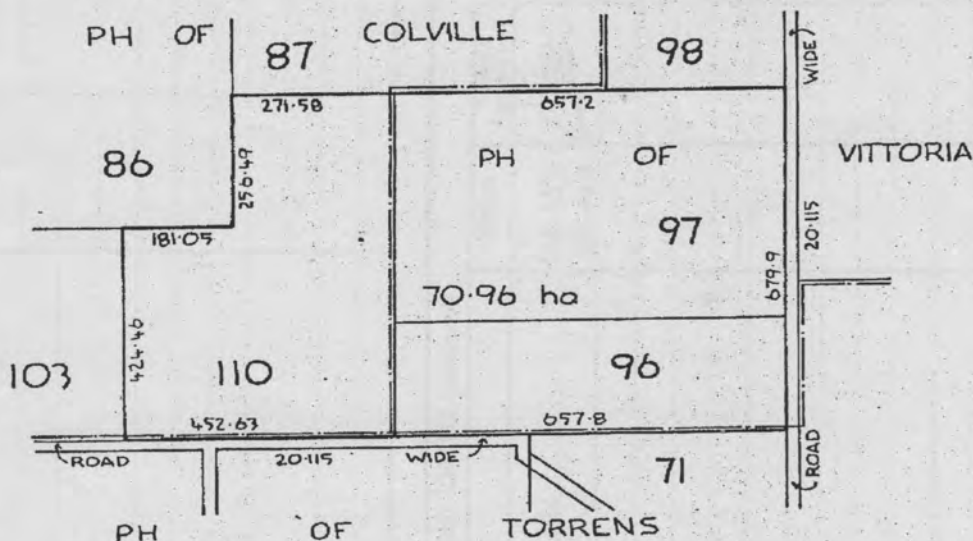
I certify that the person described in the First Schedule is the registered proprietor of the undermentioned estate in the land within described subject nevertheless to such exceptions encumbrances and interests as are shown in the Second Schedule.

*Jawatson*  
Registrar General.



**PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF LAND**

LENGTHS ARE IN METRES



**CANCELLED**

SEE ALSO FOLIO

N107531 *BBH*

**REDUCTION RATIO 1:100000**

**ESTATE AND LAND REFERRED TO**

Estate in Fee Simple in those pieces of land in the Shire of Canobolas Parishes of Colville and Vittoria and County of Bathurst being Portion 110 (Parish of Colville) and Portions 96 and 97 (Parish of Vittoria) shown in the plan hereon. EXCEPTING THEREOUT the minerals reserved by the Crown Grants.

**FIRST SCHEDULE**

~~MACPHERSON BROG. (STAYNEY) PTY. LIMITED.~~

**SECOND SCHEDULE**

1. Reservations and conditions, if any, contained in the Crown Grants above referred to.

*Jawatson*  
Registrar General

NOTE: ENTRIES RULED THROUGH AND AUTHENTICATED BY THE SEAL OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL ARE CANCELLED

WARNING THIS DOCUMENT MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM THE LAND TITLES OFFICE

PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST ALTERING OR ADDING TO THIS CERTIFICATE OR ANY NOTIFICATION HEREON

12058 219

(Page 1) Vol.

V. C. N. BUCHT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER

FIRST SCHEDULE (continued)

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR

NATURE	INSTRUMENT NUMBER	DATE	ENTERED	Signature of Registrar-General
Transfer	NS8323	3.11.1973	5.1.1973	<i>[Signature]</i>
CANCELLED				
SEE AUTO FOLIO				

12058 Fol 219

SECOND SCHEDULE (continued)

NATURE	INSTRUMENT NUMBER	DATE	PARTICULARS	ENTERED	Signature of Registrar-General	CANCELLATION
Mortgage	NS8321 P	3.11.1973	to Rural Bank of New South Wales	5.1.1973	<i>[Signature]</i>	
Mortgage	Q728521 P	-----	to Rural Bank of New South Wales.	15-6-1978	<i>[Signature]</i>	

MS MS

(Page 2 of 2 pages)

NOTE: ENTRIES RULED THROUGH AND AUTHENTICATED BY THE SEAL OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL ARE CANCELLED





# STATE OF TITLE

PROPERTY ACT, 1900



12058218

NEW SOUTH WALES

Crown Grants Vol.2545 Fols.35 & 36  
Prior Title Vol.10400 Fol.40

Vol. **12058** Fol. **218**

Edition issued 28-2-1973

N107531



I certify that the person described in the First Schedule is the registered proprietor of the undermentioned estate in the land within described subject nevertheless to such exceptions encumbrances and interests as are shown in the Second Schedule.

*Jawatson*  
Registrar General.

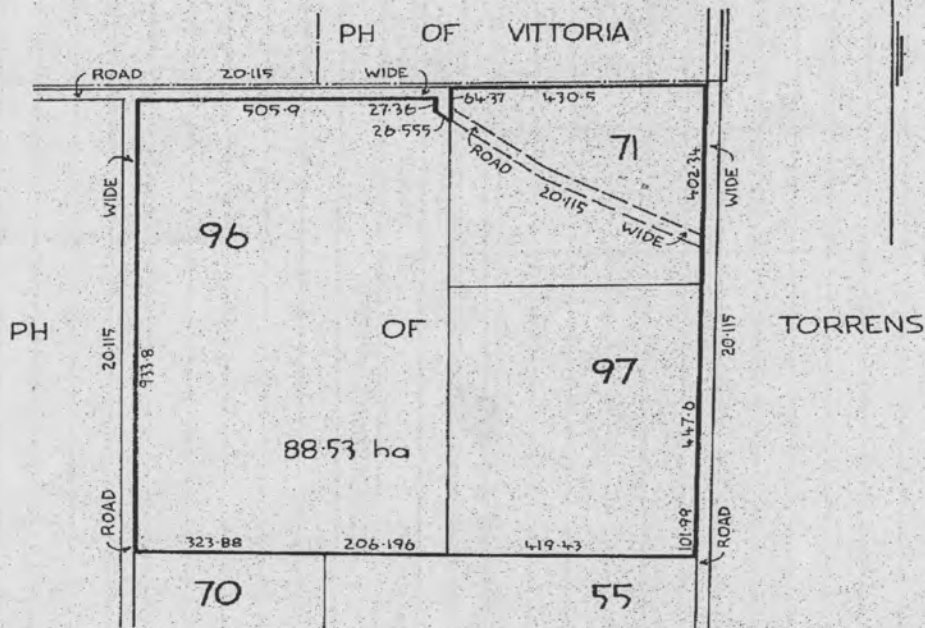


**CANCELLED**

SEE AUTO FOLIO

## PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF LAND

LENGTHS ARE IN METRES



N107531 *CH RE*

REDUCTION RATIO 1:10000

### ESTATE AND LAND REFERRED TO

Estate in Fee Simple in Portions 71, 96 and 97 in the Shire of Lyndhurst Parish of Torrens and County of Bathurst. EXCEPTING THEREOUT the road shown in the plan hereon and the minerals reserved by the Crown Grants.

### FIRST SCHEDULE

~~MACPHERSON BROS. (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LIMITED.~~

### SECOND SCHEDULE

1. Reservations and conditions, if any, contained in the Crown Grants above referred to.

*Jawatson*  
Registrar General

NOTE: ENTRIES RULED THROUGH AND AUTHENTICATED BY THE SEAL OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL ARE CANCELLED.









RECORDED and ENROLLED in the Registrar General's Office, at Sydney, in New South  
Wales, this 7<sup>th</sup> day of January 1915

*W. J. Oakes*  
Deputy Registrar General.

Appln by Transmission

Application by Transmission No. *222556* The within  
deed is cancelled and Certificate of Title issued. *Vol 3806*  
*111-112* In favor of *William Jenner and*  
*Patrick Hilary Jenner or their*  
*heirs*  
In pursuance of the power of appointment.

*W. J. Oakes*

REGISTRAR GENERAL



To  
William Jenner  
e. Patrick Hilary Jenner  
as Tenants in common

RE POR 29 PARISH TORRENS

PLAN T.345 QR — ORDERED FROM ARCHIVES (KINGSWOOD)  
To Follow

COPY OF GRANT of Land attached. POR 29.

to be called \_\_\_\_\_ with all the appurtenances whatsoever; TO HOLD unto the said *Sir James*  
*Stirling* his Heirs and Assigns for ever, yielding and paying  
thereout, yearly, unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the Quit-Rent or Sum of \_\_\_\_\_

*Twenty one pounds six shillings and eight pence* Sterling  
for ever, from the \_\_\_\_\_ day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and *thirty seven*  
unless the same shall be redeemed by the said Grantee, his Heirs or Assigns, within Twenty Years from that Date at the rate of Twenty Years  
Purchase: PROVIDED ALWAYS, that if the said Quit-Rent be at any time unpaid for the space of Twenty Days after the same shall become  
due and payable (although no formal demand shall have been made thereof), it shall and may be lawful for Us, Our Heirs, or our Successors, or  
any Person duly authorised in that behalf, to re-enter into the said Land or any part thereof, and thence to remove the said Grantee, his Heirs  
and Assigns, and to hold the same, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof to have, receive, and take, to and for the use of Us, and Our Successors,  
until We, or Our said Successors shall therewith and thereby be fully paid and satisfied the said Quit-Rent or Annual Sum of \_\_\_\_\_

*Twenty one pounds six shillings and eight pence*  
and every part thereof and all arrears of the same, due at the time of Our said entry, or which shall accrue due during the time of Our possession by  
virtue thereof, together with all Costs and Charges attending the non-payment of said Quit-Rent, and Our said entry thereupon, these Presents  
notwithstanding; AND ALSO SAVING AND RESERVING unto Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, all such parts and so much of the said land  
as may hereafter be required for a Public Way or Public Ways, in, over, and through the same, to be set out by the Governor for the time being of  
Our said Territory, or some Person lawfully authorised in that respect, together with all Lands within One Hundred Feet of High Water Mark on  
the Sea Coast, and on every Creek, Harbour, and Inlet; AND ALSO all Mines of Gold, of Silver, and of Coals, with full and free liberty and power  
to search for, dig, and take away the same; AND ALSO SAVING AND RESERVING unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the right of  
taking and removing all Stone and Gravel, all Indigenous Timber, and all other Materials, the produce of the same Land, which may be required at  
any time for the construction and repair of Ways and Bridges, for Naval Purposes, and for Public Works, together with right of ingress, egress, and  
regress, on the Land, for all the purposes aforesaid.

Signed and Sealed in the Presence of

(Signed) *J. H. Helder*

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused this Our Grant to be Sealed with the Seal of

Our said Territory of New South Wales, GIVEN under the Hand of *Major*  
*General Sir Richard Bourke* Knight Commander  
of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath

Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our said Territory and its Dependencies,  
at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

Day of *February*, in the \_\_\_\_\_

Year of Our Reign; and in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty *seven*

L.S.

(Signed)

*Richard Bourke*

in Register of Grants of Land of 23<sup>rd</sup> Page 3  
Entered on Record by me, this *Twenty fifth* Day of *February* One thousand eight hundred and thirty *seven*  
The following alterations having been previously made the words "of the Colony"  
intended after "Governor" in the fifth line from the heading and the word "thirty"  
intended after "twenty" in the seventh line from the heading



RPA 5493 JT

## GRANT OF LAND, B.

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Extorting: KNOW YE that in order to promote the due Settlement of our Territory of New South Wales, and in fulfilment of a promise made on or before the Twentieth

Day of May One thousand eight hundred and Twenty Seven by His Excellency

Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Darling as Governor thereof, We of our special grace have Granted and in consideration

of the Quit-Rent hereinafter Reserved, and of the price of the Redemption of the same, DO HEREBY GRANT unto James Shirling Knight Captain in the Royal Navy, and now Lieutenant Governor of the Colony of New South Wales his Heirs and Assigns, SUBJECT to the Reservations and Conditions hereinafter mentioned, all that Piece or Parcel of Land, containing by

admeasurement Two thousand five hundred and fifty Acres of Land, be the same more or less, situate, lying, and being in the County of Walshurst and Parish of Storrans

in our said Territory of New South Wales, bounded on the West by the Village Reserve in the Parish of Graham south Eighty Chains; On the South by a line East Three hundred and twenty chains On the East by a line North Eighty Chains; And on the North by a line West three hundred and twenty chains to the North East corner of the Village Reserve. Being the Land provided to the said James Shirling on or before the date above mentioned and of which he was authorised to take possession on the 19<sup>th</sup> April 1828 as a Reserve. Being also the Land entered as 44 in the Government Volume of 15<sup>th</sup> August 1831

to be called Shirling with all the appurtenances whatsoever; TO HOLD unto the said James Shirling

his Heirs and Assigns for ever, yielding and paying thereout, yearly, unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the Quit-Rent or Sum of

Twenty one pounds six shillings and eight pence Sterling

for ever, from the First day of January One thousand eight hundred and Twenty Seven unless the same shall be redeemed by the said Grantee, his Heirs or Assigns, within Twenty Years from that Date at the rate of Twenty Years Purchase: PROVIDED ALWAYS, that if the said Quit-Rent be at any time unpaid for the space of Twenty Days after the same shall become due and payable (although no formal demand shall have been made thereof), it shall and may be lawful for Us, Our Heirs, or our Successors, or any Person duly authorised in that behalf, to re-enter into the said Land or any part thereof, and thence to remove the said Grantee, his Heirs and Assigns, and to hold the same, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof to have, receive, and take, to and for the use of Us, and Our Successors, until We, or Our said Successors shall therewith and thereby be fully paid and satisfied the said Quit-Rent or Annual Sum of

Twenty one pounds six shillings and eight pence

and every part thereof and all arrears of the same, due at the time of Our said entry, or which shall accrue due during the time of Our possession by virtue thereof, together with all Costs and Charges attending the non-payment of said Quit-Rent, and Our said entry thereupon, these Presents notwithstanding; AND ALSO SAVING AND RESERVING unto Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, all such parts and so much of the said land as may hereafter be required for a Public Way or Public Ways, in, over, and through the same, to be set out by the Governor for the time being of Our said Territory, or some Person lawfully authorised in that respect, together with all Lands within One Hundred Feet of High Water Mark on the Sea Coast, and on every Creek, Harbour, and Inlet; AND ALSO all Mines of Gold, of Silver, and of Coals, with full and free liberty and power to search for, dig, and take away the same; AND ALSO SAVING AND RESERVING unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the right of taking and removing all Stone and Gravel, all Indigenous Timber, and all other Materials, the produce of the same Land, which may be required at any time for the construction and repair of Ways and Bridges, for Naval Purposes, and for Public Works, together with right of ingress, egress, and regress, on the Land, for all the purposes aforesaid.

Signed and Sealed in the Presence of

(Signed) J. H. Alden

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused this Our Grant to be Sealed with the Seal of

Our said Territory of New South Wales. GIVEN under the Hand of Major General Sir Richard Bourke Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath

Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our said Territory and its Dependencies,

at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, the Sixth

Day of February in the seventh

Year of Our Reign: and in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty seven

L.S.

(Signed)

Richard Bourke

in Register of Grants of Land of 3<sup>rd</sup> Page 3  
Entered on Record by me, this Twenty fifth Day of February One thousand eight hundred and thirty seven  
The following alterations having been previously made the words "of the Colony" interlined after "Governor" in the fifth line from the heading and the word "chains" interlined after "twenty" in the eleventh line from the heading

New South Wales.



[CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.]

January 11, 1900  
 Philadelphia, Pa. A 273608

### Fastenplan

Vol. 3806, Fol. 111

✓

[illegible]

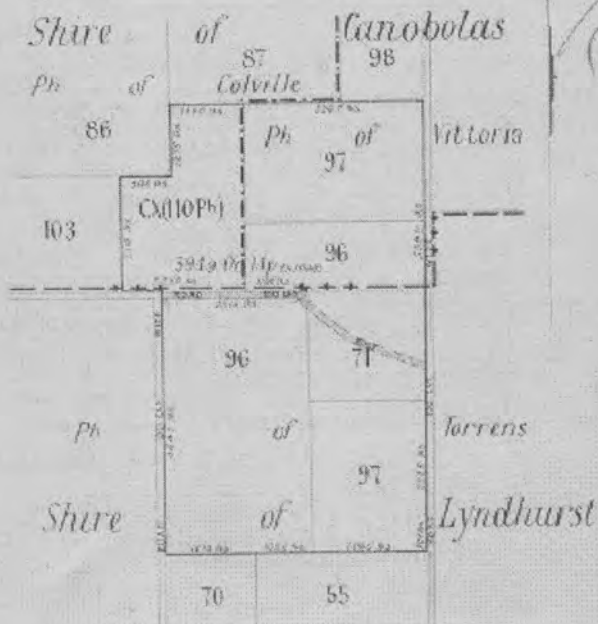
Abundant and used to

Date	Locality	No. of Colonies	Form of Colonies	Name of Locality	Date of Locality	Original Collection		
						No.	Value	
1901	Colony	52 (100 of 100)	Large, open, round, no neck, slender pedicel	Milton, Texas	1st Colony	1901	2700	06
	Colony	56	Long, slender, and, towards one end, three necks		2nd Colony	1901	2500	05
	Colony	90 & 97	Long, slender, and, towards one end, three necks		3rd Colony	1901	2500	06
	Colony	90 & 97						

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my Seal, this second day of January 1925

Signed in the presence of

Registrar General



Scale 20 Chains to one inch.

Confronted the observations and conclusions contained in this report  
with the relevant provisions of Minnesota law.

No. 1945 APPLICATION BY TRANSFEROR  
~~Theresa Jenner of North Carolina~~  
Theresa Jenner (widow) His county  
 Precinct of the land within described in reference of the above  
 Application Produced 1945 134 and  
 entered 1945  
 at 12 o'clock in the noon.  
J. Wells  
 REGISTRAR GENERAL

The undersigned, John James Goyea and Charles  
James, do hereby certify that of the above  
 named James is the  
 now the registered proprietor of the land within described.  
 See Section 44 Application No. 1042  
 Entered 17th March 1957  
J. H. P. [Signature]  
 REGISTRAR GENERAL

No. 64850 CAVEAT by the Registrar General  
Entered 27<sup>th</sup> June 1957  
1957  
REGISTRAR GENERAL



*See 34*

*Charles Patrick Mc Namara*  
 the surviving joint tenant, is  
 now registered sole proprietor of the land within described.  
 See Notice of Death (Form 10) No. *J 4997*  
 Entered *30<sup>th</sup> March 1962*  
*Janetson*  
 REGISTRAR GENERAL

*W. 11*

The within Deed No. *668507* is hereby withdrawn.  
 Dated *11 November 1962*  
*Janetson*  
 REGISTRAR GENERAL

*11/3/62*

*Addie Kathleen Mc Namara of Bathurst wife of*  
*Charles Patrick Mc Namara is*  
 now the registered proprietor of the land within described.  
 See TRANSFER No. *J 57231* dated *19<sup>th</sup> December 1961*  
 Entered *11 November 1962*  
*Janetson*  
 REGISTRAR GENERAL

*11/3/62*

No. *J 57232* MORTGAGE dated *11 May 1962*  
*Rural Bank of New South Wales*  
 Entered *11 November 1962*  
*Janetson*  
 REGISTRAR GENERAL

MORTGAGE No. *J 57232* has been discharged  
 See *K 376681* Entered 7th July 1966

*Janetson*  
 REGISTRAR GENERAL

No. *K 376682* TRANSFER dated 7th December 1965  
 to *MACPHERSON BROS. (BLAYNEY) PTY. LIMITED* of the  
 land within described.  
 Entered 7th July 1966

As to land in this transfer  
 this deed is cancelled  
 and a new certificate issued  
 Vol. *10400* Fol. *40*

*Janetson*  
 REGISTRAR GENERAL

10400 - 40



[CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.]



REGISTER BOOK

Vol. 3806 Vol. 112

CA 19-9 检测

[illegible]

*Artichoke canonici*

	North	No. of Station	W. of Station	Name of Island	Date of Descent	Original Count	
						in	lbs
Laysan	1	101032	Early four years two weeks from the water	William Jones	1st October 1906	2706	46
		101033	was hatched and lived, however, but not		22nd December 1906	2043	23
		101034	hatched and lived, however, but not		27th December 1906	2000	46
		101035	hatched and lived, however, but not		27th December 1906	2000	46

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my Seal, this second day of December 1904

Signed in the presence of

Regolter General.

Shire of Canobolas

Shire of Colville

Shire of Vittoria

Shire of Torrens

Shire of Lyndhurst

86

103

Ph

CMHOPh

97

96

71

97

70

55

Scale 20 Chains to one inch.

There is a large number of small quantities of the same material in the  
same place, and the quantity of the same material is the same.

James Meloney of Eastport, Chemist  
and Anthony Melanson of  
National Burechet etc  
are the registered proprietor of the land within described.  
San Francisco 24 Application No. 118074.  
Dated 16th March 1905

No. 118675 CAVEAT by the Registrar General.  
 Entered North American 1960  
J. J. J. J. J.  
 REGISTRAR GENERAL

The within Capt No 213035 is hereby withdrawn  
 Dated 2<sup>nd</sup> November 1961  
J. Jackson  
 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

*Charles Patrick McNamee of Bathurst  
Farmer is*

*now the registered proprietor of the land within described.*

*See TRANSFER No. J57230 dated May 1962*

*Entered 2nd November 1962*

*James Wilson*

REGISTRAR GENERAL



*No. J57232 MORTGAGE dated 1st May 1962*

*in Rural Bank of New South Wales*

*Entered 2nd November 1962*

*James Wilson*

REGISTRAR GENERAL



*Charles Patrick McNamee of Bathurst, Farmer is*

*now the registered proprietor of the land within described.*

*See Section 94 Certificate No. K37680*

*Entered 7th July 1966*

*James Wilson*

REGISTRAR GENERAL



**MORTGAGE**  
See K 376681

**No. J57232**

**has been discharged**  
**Entered 7th July 1966**

*James Wilson*

REGISTRAR GENERAL



**No. K 376682 TRANSFER** dated 7th December 1965  
to **MACHERSON BROS. (BLAYNEY) PTY. LIMITED** of the  
land within described.  
Entered 7th July 1966

As to land in this transfer  
this deed is cancelled  
and a new certificate issued

Vol. 10400 Fol. 40

**10400 40**

*James Wilson*

REGISTRAR GENERAL





1675  
1870

PLAN MICROFILMED  
NO ADDITIONS OR AMENDMENTS TO BE MADE  
PLAN

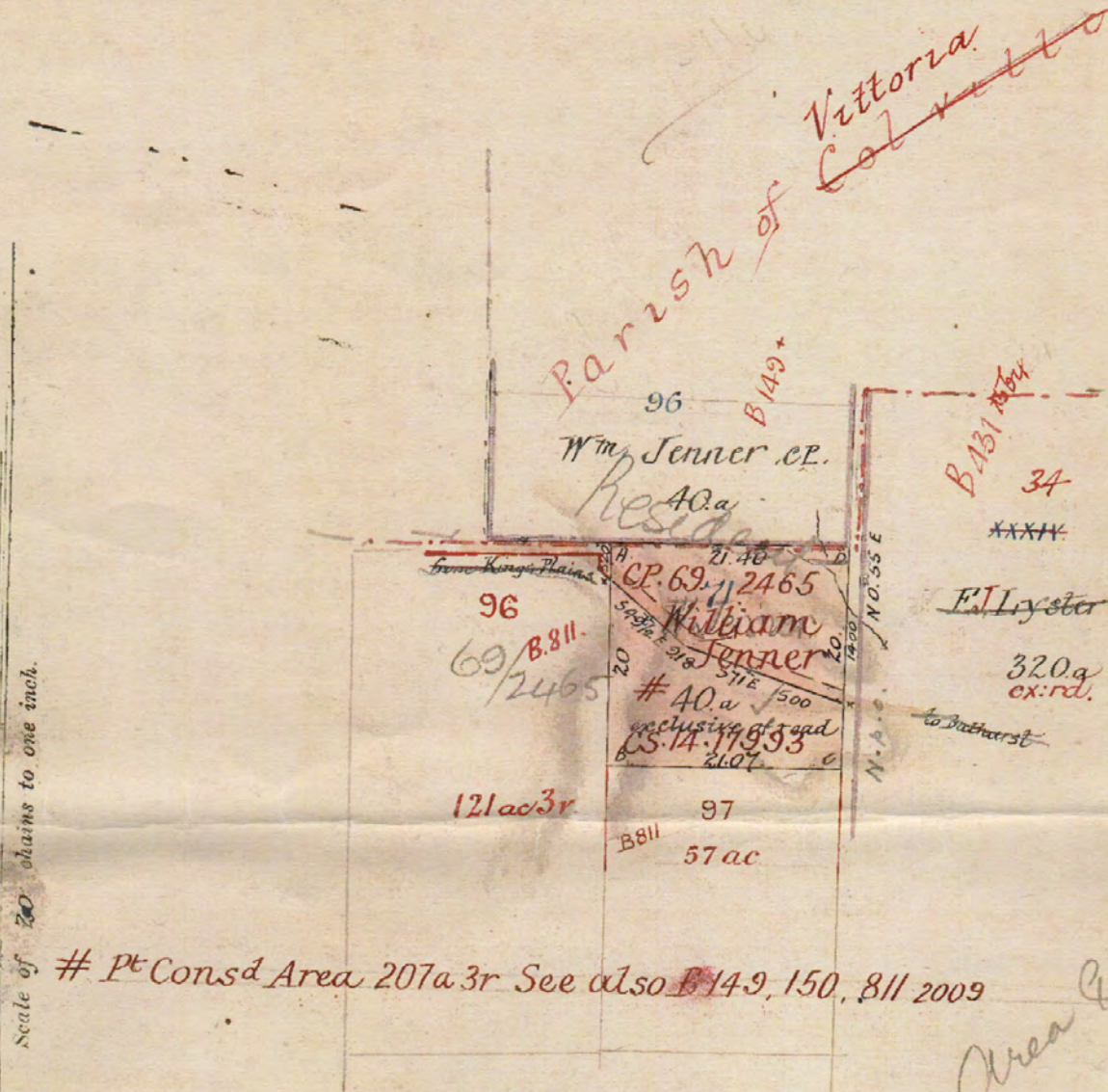
of 40 acres — of land: Parish of Torrens

County of Bathurst

1870

Applied for by William Jenner: 21<sup>st</sup> Clause

"Surveyed with Circumferentor."



2000  
1225  
2165  
5390

REFERENCE TO CORNERS.

Cor:	Bearing..	From	Links.	No. on tree.
A.	N 3° E	Curn	89.	71
B.	W 8° N	"	60.	"
C.	S 15° W	"	21.	"
D.	E 40° S	"	30.	96.

Exmd. for Deed 26. 10. 14

Transmitted to the Surveyor-General with my letter of the 5 February No 70/18.

B351  
2009

Wm Jenner

acquired 14. 11. 70  
15. 11. 70  
18  
70. 2

351-2009



Licensed Surveyor



12032  
18

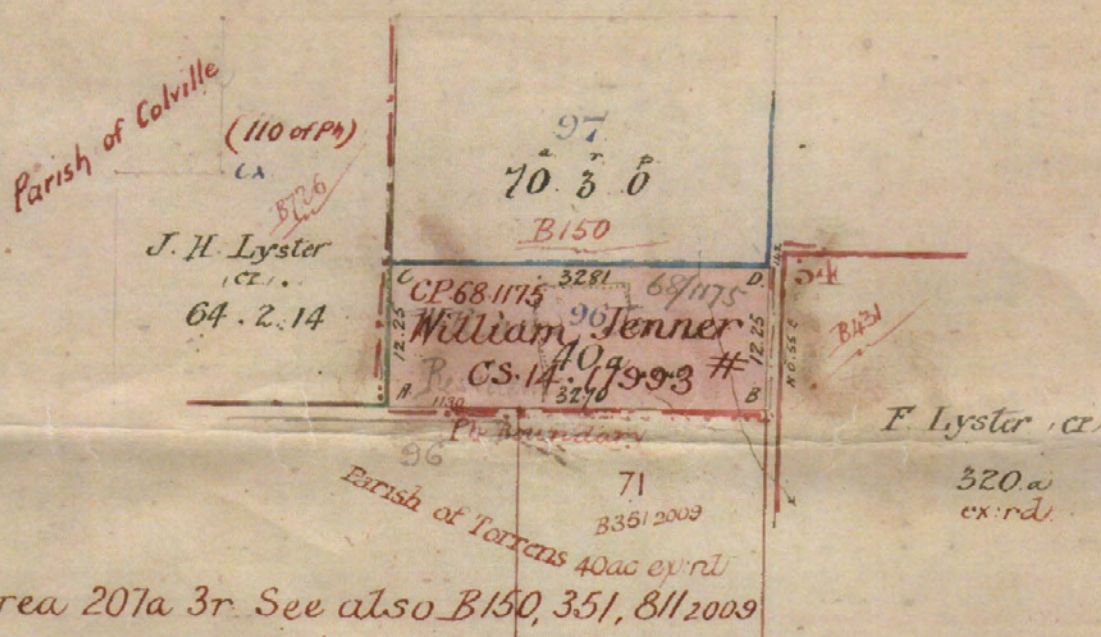
PLAN MICROGRAPHED  
NO ADDITIONS OR AMENDMENTS TO BE MADE

PLAN  
of 40 acres of land; P<sup>h</sup> of Vittoria  
County of Bathurst.

1868

Applied for by William Jenner 18<sup>th</sup> Clause

3225  
2165  
5390



# P<sup>t</sup> Cons<sup>d</sup> Area 207a 3r. See also B150, 351, 811/2009

REFERENCE TO CORNERS.

Cor.	Bearing.	From.	Links.	No. on tree.
A	S 16° E	Apple	27	96 cx
B	E 40° S	Gum	30	"
C	E 40° N	Box	37	" 97
D	S 40° E	Apple	33	"

Exam for D. 26.10.14  
2165  
339

NOTE.—Surveyed with Circumferentor.

B149 2009

Transmitted to the Surveyor-General with my letter of the 9<sup>th</sup> December — N<sup>o</sup> 68/216.

Alfred Steehey

149-2009

68152





LAND  
REGISTRY  
SERVICES

## Title Search



NEW SOUTH WALES LAND REGISTRY SERVICES - TITLE SEARCH

FOLIO: AUTO CONSOL 12058-219

SEARCH DATE	TIME	EDITION NO	DATE
22/3/2019	9:57 AM	5	9/9/2018

NO CERTIFICATE OF TITLE HAS ISSUED FOR THE CURRENT EDITION OF THIS FOLIO.  
CONTROL OF THE RIGHT TO DEAL IS HELD BY NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK LIMITED.

LAND

LAND DESCRIBED IN SCHEDULE OF PARCELS  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA CABONNE  
PARISH OF COLVILLE COUNTY OF BATHURST  
PARISH OF VITTORIA COUNTY OF BATHURST  
TITLE DIAGRAM SEE SCHEDULE OF PARCELS

FIRST SCHEDULE

LILLIAN HOLLAND GAGEN

(ND 7651350)

SECOND SCHEDULE (3 NOTIFICATIONS)

- 1 LAND EXCLUDES MINERALS AND IS SUBJECT TO RESERVATIONS AND  
CONDITIONS IN FAVOUR OF THE CROWN - SEE CROWN GRANT(S)
- 2 U362970 MORTGAGE TO NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK LIMITED
- 3 9782369 LEASE TO MICHAEL JAMES PARFETT EXPIRES: 31/3/2006.

NOTATIONS

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS: NIL

SCHEDULE OF PARCELS

LOT 110 IN DP750375  
LOT 96 IN DP750414  
LOT 97 IN DP750414

TITLE DIAGRAM

CROWN PLAN 726.1564  
CROWN PLAN 149.2009  
CROWN PLAN 150.2009.

\*\*\* END OF SEARCH \*\*\*



\* Any entries preceded by an asterisk do not appear on the current edition of the Certificate of Title. Warning: the information appearing under notations has not been formally recorded in the Register. InfoTrack an approved NSW Information Broker hereby certifies that the information contained in this document has been provided electronically by the Registrar General in accordance with Section 96B(2) of the Real Property Act 1900.

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Received: 22/03/2019 09:57:08

# Title Search

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT - TITLE SEARCH

SEARCHED BY: 12074-219

SEARCH DATE

TIME

SECTION NO.

DATE

22/3/2019

11:01 AM

3

22/3/2019

NO CERTIFICATE OF TITLE HAS ISSUED FOR THE CURRENT EDITION OF THIS VOLUME. CONTROL OF THE RIGHT TO READ IS HELD BY NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK LIMITED.

SEARCHED BY: 12074-219

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: COUNCIL

SECTION OF DISTRICT: COUNCIL OF BATHURST

SECTION OF DISTRICT: COUNCIL OF BATHURST

SECTION OF DISTRICT: COUNCIL OF BATHURST

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

## Set 2

Appn No. \_\_\_\_\_

New South Wales.

[CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.]

The Land particulars are  
Schedule A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ



*Tenancy in Common*  
Transmission No B 273808  
 REGISTER BOOK,  
 VOL. 3806 FOL. 112

CANCELLED

Patrick Hilary Jenner of Victoria Farmer, applicant in Transmission Application No 273808 is owner the proprietor of an estate in fee simple in and undivided moiety or half share subject nevertheless to the reservations and conditions of any contained in the Grants hereinafter referred to and also subject to such encumbrances, liens, and interests as are notified herein in These pieces of land situated partly in the Shire of Canobolas and partly in the Shire of Lyndhurst Parishes of Colville, Torrens and Victoria and County of Bathurst more full particulars of which are set forth in the following Schedule which said pieces of land are shown in the plan hereon and hereunder signed and were originally granted respectively by the Crown Grants mentioned in said Schedule which said Grants are deposited in the Public Office of the said Parish in the Department of Lands

Schedule referred to

County	Parish	No of Portion	Area of Portion	Name of Grant	Date of Grant	Original Measure	
						Vol.	Folio
Bathurst	Colville	CX (110 of 86)	Sixty four acres two rods fourteen perches	William Jenner	10th October 1916	2706	56
	Torrens	96	One hundred and twenty one acres three rods		22nd December 1914	2945	25
	Victoria	71 & 97	Two hundred and seven acres three rods		22nd December 1914	2545	36
	Victoria	96 & 97					

Exclusively of the roads colored brown in said plan hereon the areas of which are not included in the above mentioned statement of areas

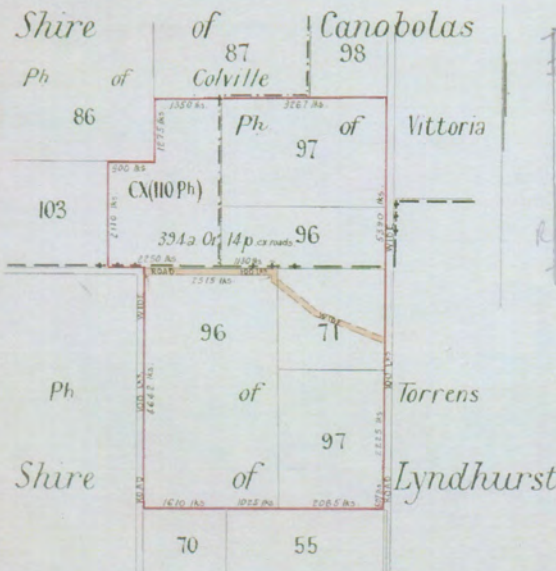
In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my Seal, this second day of December 1925

Signed in the presence of

H. Jenner

Registrar General

Registrar General.



Scale 20 Chains to one inch

Notification referred to

Amongst the reservations and conditions contained in the Grants above referred to are reservations of Minerals &c

Registrar General

James Meloney of Bathurst, Chemist  
and Anthony McFarland of Bathurst, Butcher are  
 now the registered proprietors of the land within described.  
 See Section 94 Application No. V12074  
 Entered 16th March 1962

No. V12075 CAVEAT by the Registrar General.  
 Entered 16th March 1962

The within Caveat No. V12075 is hereby withdrawn  
 Dated 2nd November 1962

Registrar General

2/11/62

2/11/62

(over)




*Charles Patrick Mc Namara of Bathurst  
Farmer is*

now the registered proprietor of the land within described.

See TRANSFER No *J57230* dated *1st May* 1962

Entered *2nd November* 1962

*Jaworski*  
REGISTRAR GENERAL




No *J57232* MORTGAGE dated *1st May* 1962

to *Rural Bank of New South Wales*

Entered *2nd November* 1962

*Jaworski*  
REGISTRAR GENERAL




*Charles Patrick Mc Namara of Bathurst, Farmer is*

now the registered proprietor of the land within described.

See Section 94 Application No *K376680*


Entered *7th July* 1966

*Jaworski*  
REGISTRAR GENERAL




*DM*  
MORTGAGE No. *J57232* has been discharged  
See K 376681 Entered 7th July 1966

*Jaworski*  
REGISTRAR GENERAL



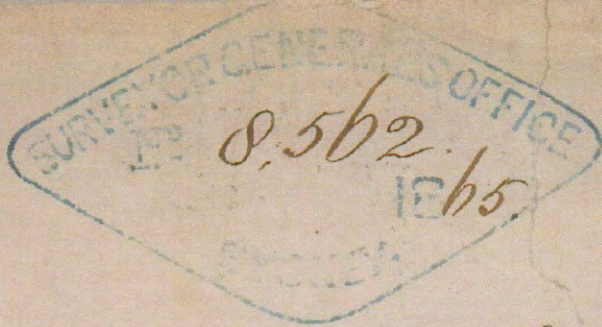
No. K 376682, TRANSFER dated 7th December 1965  
to MACPHERSON BROS. (BLAYNEY) PTY. LIMITED of the  
land within described,  
Entered 7th July 1965  
As to land in this transfer  
this deed is cancelled  
and a new certificate issued  
Vol. *10400* Fol. *40*

*Jaworski*  
REGISTRAR GENERAL



*K 376683 M (M/L)*

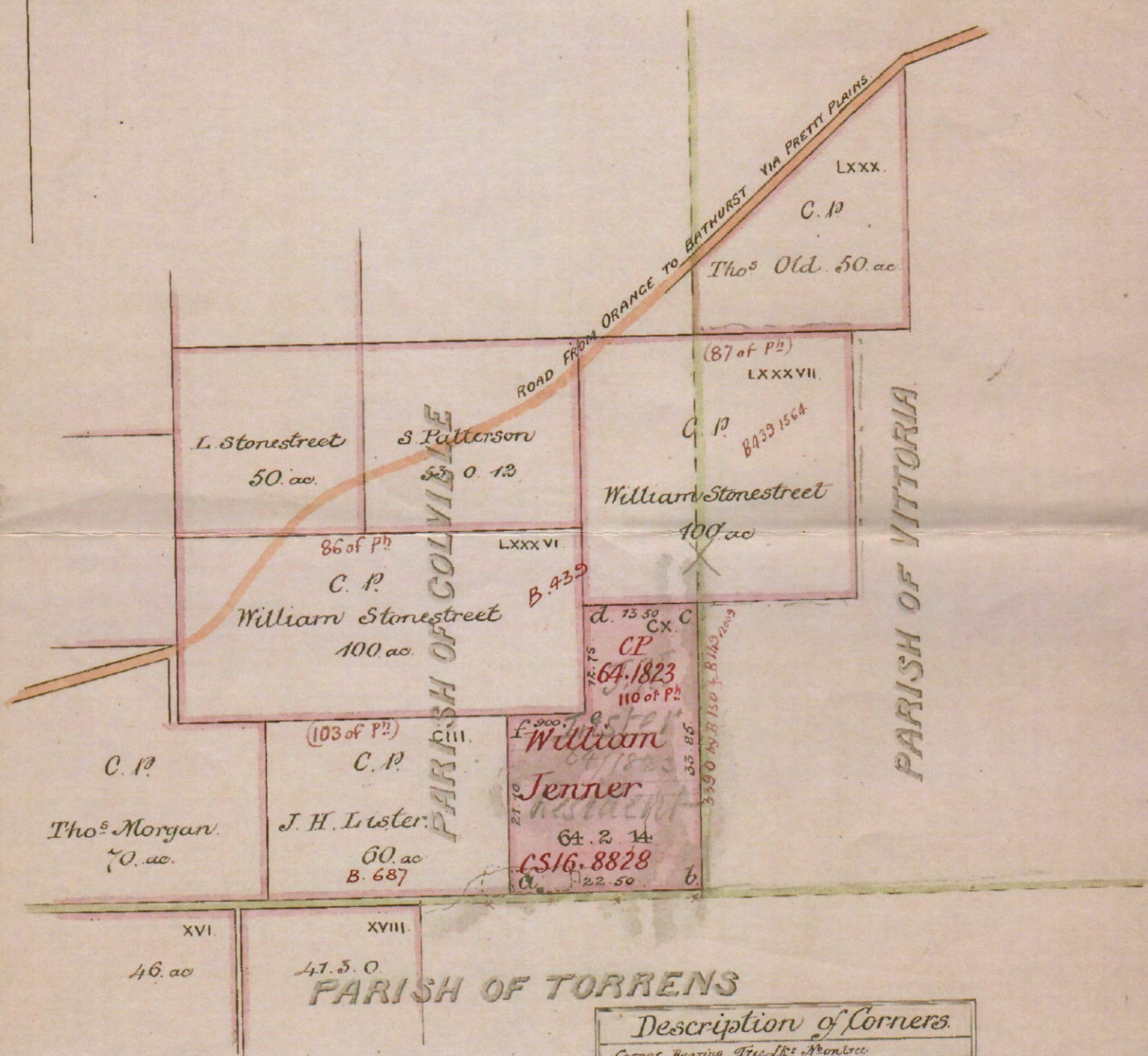




Orange

Plan of  
6 1/4 ac 2 r 1/4 p in the County of Bathurst  
Parish of Colville  
Additional Conditional Purchase by John Hardman Lister  
Scale of 20 chains to an inch  
Circumferential used And measured in accordance with regulations

allowed to change to the 13<sup>th</sup>  
by Mr J R Wilson 67/6221



Description of Corners.		
Corner bearing True N. to the Monument		
- a -	97 1/2°	Game Swamp 00. 22 CX. CIII.
- b -	343°	Apple 00. 30 CX. —
- c -	94°	Apple 00. 36 CX. —
- d -	138 1/2°	Garn 00. 21 CX. LXXXVII.
- e -	265°	Apple 00. 52 CX. LXXXVII.
- f -	155°	Apple 00. 18 CX. CIII. —

PLAN MICROFILMED

NO ADDITIONS OR AMENDMENTS TO BE MADE

Charted & Indexed Catalogued & Indexed  
M.A. 5/14/66

B726  
726 - 1564 1564

Transmitted to the Surveyor General with  
Letter No 65/69. of the 31<sup>st</sup> May 1865.

M. Simpson  
Listed  
1865  
55/10/77







RECORDED and ENROLLED in the Registrar General's Office, at Sydney, in New South  
Wales, this 7th day of January 1915.

*Mr. Gales*  
Deputy Registrar General.

Application by Transmission No. *B273802* The within  
deed is cancelled and a Certificate of Title issued. Vol. *3806*  
Fol. *111 & 112* in favor of *William Jenner and*  
*Patrick Henry Jenner as Tenants in*  
*Common*  
In pursuance of the above application.  
*Per Jenner*  
REGISTRAR GENERAL

*B273802*



C.P. 1861 Act.

No. 1916/2538

State of New South Wales.

[LAND GRANT.]



REGISTER BOOK,  
VOL. 2706 FOL. 86

CANCELLED

C.P. 1861 1823  
Orange

## GRANT OF LAND PURCHASED BY CONDITIONAL SALE WITHOUT COMPETITION.



GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.  
TO ALL to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:—

Whereas William Jenner of Victoria

in Our State of New South Wales claims to be entitled in respect of a purchase by Conditional Sale without competition under the 18<sup>th</sup> Section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 to the Parcel of Land hereinafter described and the declaration— as by law required has been made and the Minister for the time being charged with the administration of the public lands is satisfied that all things required by law to be done to entitle the said William Jenner

to a grant of the fee simple of the said Lands subject to the Reservations hereinafter contained have been done and performed And Whereas the sum of Sixty four pounds eleven shillings and nine pence

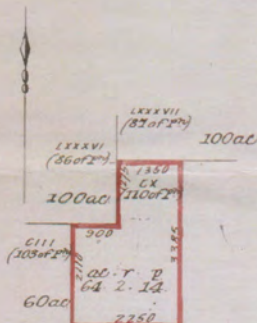
sterling being the purchase money payable for the said land has been duly paid into the Office of the Treasurer of Our said State Now Know Ye That for and in consideration of the said Sum for and on Our behalf well and truly paid into the Treasury of Our said State before these presents are issued and of all and singular the premises We for Us Our Heirs and Successors DO HEREBY GRANT unto the said William Jenner

subject to the several and respective Reservations hereinafter mentioned ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Land in Our said State containing by Admeasurement Sixty four acres two roods fourteen perches situated in the County of Bathurst

and Parish of Belville

Portion CX (110 of Parish)

Commencing at the South Eastern corner of portion CIII (103 of Parish) of Sixty acres and bounded thence on the West by the Eastern boundary of that portion bearing North twenty one chains ten links on the North by part of the Southern boundary of portion LXXXVI (86 of Parish) of one hundred acres bearing East nine chains to the South Eastern corner of portion LXXXVI (86 of Parish) again on the West by part of the Eastern boundary of portion LXXXVI (86 of Parish) bearing South twelve chains twenty five links to the South Western corner of portion LXXXVII (87 of Parish) of one hundred acres again on the North by part of the Southern boundary of portion LXXXVII (87 of Parish) bearing East thirteen chains fifty links on the East by a line bearing South thirty three chains eighty five links and on the South by a line bearing West twenty two chains fifty links to the point of commencement



Scale 20 chains to an inch

As per plan in the margin hereof With all the Rights and Appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging To Hold unto the said William Jenner his Heirs and Assigns for ever Subject nevertheless to the several and respective Reservations hereinafter contained that is to say Prohibited Nevertheless And We do HEREBY RESERVE unto Us Our Heirs and Successors all Minerals which the said Land contains with full power and authority for Us Our Heirs and Successors and such person or persons as may from time to time be authorised by Us Our Heirs and Successors or by the Governor for the time being of Our said State to enter upon the said Land and to search for mine dig and remove the said Minerals with full right of ingress egress and regress for the purposes aforesaid Prohibited also AND WE DO HEREBY FURTHER EXCEPT AND RESERVE unto Us Our Heirs and Successors all such parts and so much of the said Land as may hereafter be required for a Public Way or Public Ways Canals or Railroads in over and through the same to be set out by Our Governor for the time-being of Our said State or some person by him authorised in that respect And also all sand clay stone gravel and indigenous timber and all other Materials the natural produce of the said Land which may be required at any time or times hereafter by the Government of Our said State for the construction and repair of any Public Ways Bridges or Canals or for Naval Purposes or Railroads or any Fences Embankments Dams Sewers or Drains necessary for the same together with the right of taking and removing all such materials AND ALSO the right of full and free ingress egress and regress into out of and upon the said Land for the several purposes aforesaid or any of them In Testimony Whereof We have caused this Our Grant to be Sealed with the Seal of Our said State

WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-beloved SIR GERALD STRICKLAND, COUNT DELLA CATENA, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor of Our State of New South Wales and its Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia, at Sydney, in Our said State, this 16<sup>th</sup> day of October in the seventh year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

Governor.



RECORDED and ENROLLED in the Registrar General's Office, at Sydney, in New South

Wales, this


20th day of October

1916.

*Chas. Dwy*  
Deputy Registrar General.

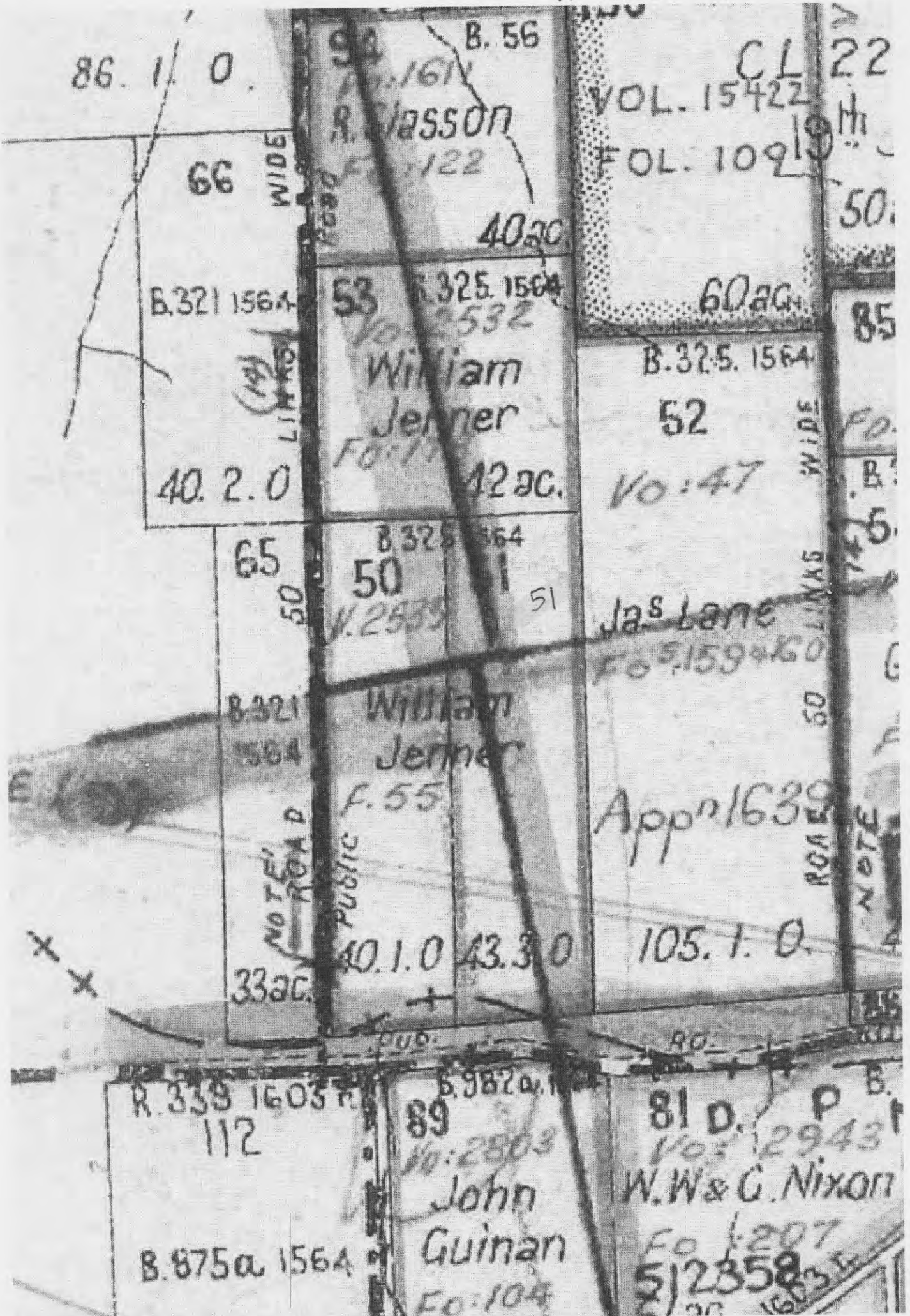
Application by Transmission No. *B273568* The within  
and is cancelled and a Certificate of Title issued. Vol. *3806*  
In favor of *William James and*  
*Fabius Hilary James as Tenants in Common*  
In pursuance of the above application.

*W. H. Williams*  
REGISTRAR GENERAL



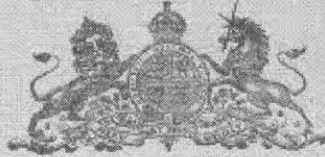
*B273568*





App. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Reference to Grants  
 Vol. 93 Fol. 3  
 " 2326 " 166

## New South Wales.



(CERTIFICATE OF TITLE)

TENANCY IN COMMON  
 RATHERS BROS.

Vol. 3790 Fol. 206

**WILLIAM JENNER**

WILLIAM JENNER of Victoria, former, transferee under instrument of Transfer from William Jenner Esq.  
 B 173745, is now the proprietor of an Estate in Fee Simple in an undivided moiety or half share

subject nevertheless to the reservations and conditions, if any, contained in the Grants hereinafter referred to, and also subject to such encumbrances,  
 liens and interests, as are notified hereon, in firstly: <sup>that</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>piece of land situated</sup>

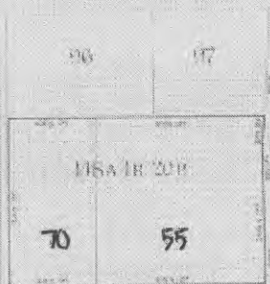
in the Shire of Lyndhurst Parish of Torrens and County of Bathurst

containing Fifty eight acres one rood twenty perches or thereabouts, being part of Portion 55, originally granted to John Charles Finlay by Crown Grant dated the twenty second day of October One thousand eight hundred and sixty nine registered in the Land Titles Office Sydney Volume 93 Folio 3.  
 Secondly that piece of land situated as aforesaid containing fifty acres or thereabouts, being Portion 70 originally granted to John Robert Finlay by Crown Grant dated the seventeenth day of December One thousand nine hundred and twelve registered in the said Titles Office Sydney Volume 2326 Folio 166.  
 Which said pieces of land are shown in the plan hereon and therein edged red. And which said Grants are delineated in the Public Map of the said Parish in the Department of Lands.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my Seal, this 24th day of October 1920

Signed in the presence of

Registrar General



Scale 30 Feet to one inch

## NOTIFICATION REFERRED TO

Amongst the reservations and conditions contained in the Grants above referred to are reservations of minerals etc.

Registrar General.

APPLICATION BY TRANSMISSION

the registered Proprietor of the land within described in pursuance of the above Application Produces the above and ordered as above 1920

at 6 o'clock in the evening

L. H. Pells  
 REGISTRAR GENERAL

John Robert Finlay former proprietor of the land within described  
being the registered proprietor of the land within described  
See Section 25 Application No. 5521/19  
Entered 24th October 1920

REGISTRAR GENERAL

No. 5521/19 CAVEAT by the Registrar General  
Entered 24th October 1920

REGISTRAR GENERAL

John Robert Finlay the surviving joint tenant, is  
 now registered sole proprietor of the land within described.  
See Notice of Death (Section 101) No. 74977  
Entered 24th March 1920

REGISTRAR GENERAL

The within Caveat No. 64832 being entered  
dated 24th March 1920

James Wright  
 REGISTRAR GENERAL



Address: Kathleen M. Mansa of Bathurst wife  
of John Patrick Mansa as

157232 11th December 1965

and 11th December 1965

157232 11th December 1965

157232 11th December 1965

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157232 11th December 1965

157232 11th December 1965

MORTGAGE No. J57232 has been discharged  
Sec K 376681 Entered 7th July 1966

157232 11th December 1965  
REGISTRAR GENERAL

No. K 376682 TRANSFER dated 7th December 1965  
to MACPHERSON-BROS. (BLAYNEY) PTY. LIMITED of the  
land within described,  
Entered 7th July 1966

As to land in this transfer  
this deed is cancelled  
and a new certificate issued

Vol. 10400 Fol. 101

157232 11th December 1965  
REGISTRAR GENERAL



Appa. No. \_\_\_\_\_

New South Wales.

[CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.]

For Special particulars see  
 Schedule hereunder



Tenancy in Common  
 Transmission No. B 273508

REGISTER BOOK,

Vol. 3805. Fol. 111

CANCELLED ✓

*William Jenner* of Victoria, Applicant in Transmission Application No. B 273508 is now the proprietor of an estate in fee simple in an undivided moiety or half share subject nevertheless to the reservations and conditions of any continued or subsistent hereinafter referred to and also subject to such encumbrances, liens and interests as are notified hereon in Force of land situated partly in the Shire of Canobolas and partly in the Shire of Lyndhurst Districts of Colville Torrens and Vittoria and County of Bathurst more full particulars of which are set forth in the following Schedule which said pieces of land are shown in the plan hereon and thereunto edged red and were originally granted respectively by the Crown Grants mentioned in such Schedule which said Grants are delineated in the Public Maps of the said Districts in the Department of Lands

Schedule referred to

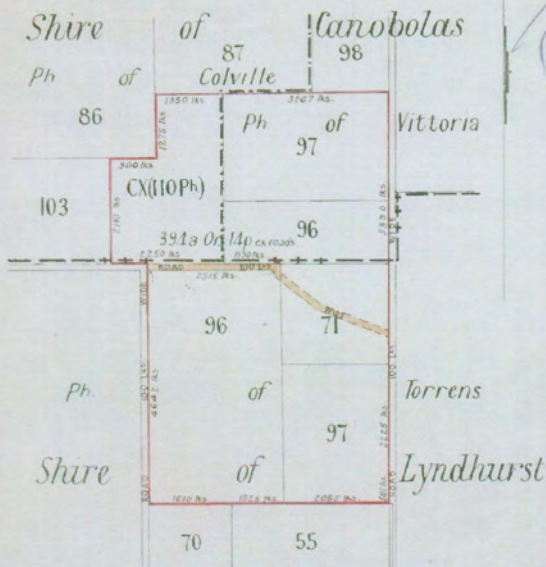
County	Dist.	No. of Section	Area of Section	Name of Tenant	Date of Grant	Original Reference	
						Vol.	Page
Bathurst	Vittoria	86 (10 of 98)	Lot 4 four acres two rods fourteen perches	William Jenner	10 <sup>th</sup> October 1916	2706	86
		96	One hundred and twenty one acres three rods		2 <sup>nd</sup> December 1914	2545	55
		71 & 97	Two hundred and seven acres three rods		2 <sup>nd</sup> December 1914	2545	56
		96 & 97					

Exclusively of the roads coloured brown in and plan hereon the areas of which are not included in the above mentioned Statement of areas

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my Seal, this second day of December 1926

Signed in the presence of

Registrar General





*Dec 1st 1962*  
Charles Patrick Mc Namara  
the surviving joint tenant, is  
now registered sole proprietor of the land within described.  
See Notice of Death (Section 10) No. J 4997  
Entered 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1962  
*Jawatsone*  
REGISTRAR GENERAL

*W/ 1st 1962*  
The within Caveat No. G 645309 is hereby withdrawn.  
Dated 2<sup>nd</sup> November 1962  
*Jawatsone*  
REGISTRAR GENERAL

*1st 1962*  
Addie Kathleen Mc Namara of Bathurst, wife of  
Charles Patrick Mc Namara is  
now the registered proprietor of the land within described.  
See TRANSFER No. J 57231 dated 19<sup>th</sup> December 1961  
Entered 2<sup>nd</sup> November 1962  
*Jawatsone*  
REGISTRAR GENERAL

*M 1st 1962*  
No. J 57232 MORTGAGE dated 2<sup>nd</sup> May 1962  
to Rural Bank of New South Wales  
Entered 2<sup>nd</sup> November 1962  
*Jawatsone*  
REGISTRAR GENERAL

MORTGAGE No. J 57232 has been discharged  
Sec. K 376681 Entered 7th July 1966

*Jawatsone*  
REGISTRAR GENERAL

No. K 376682 TRANSFER dated 7th December 1965  
to MACPHERSON BROS. (BLAYNEY) PTY. LIMITED of the  
land within described,  
Entered 7th July 1965

As to land in this transfer  
this deed is cancelled  
and a new certificate issued

Vol. 10400 Fol. 40

*Jawatsone*  
REGISTRAR GENERAL

*217231/40  
2/19/62*

*K 376682 (4/1)  
6/10/22/67*

## Set 3



-278-

SI 2248

No. 320.

Book 2.

MEMORIAL.

Date of Instrument: October thirteenth - In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty two -

Nature of Instrument: Conveyance -

Names of the Parties: James Stirling Knight and Emily his Wife to Robert Smith Esq. ----

Names of the Witnesses: Gilbert Wright of Bathurst Attorney and William Curtis Clerk to the above named Gilbert Wright --

Description of the Lands or Property conveyed: All that piece or parcel of land situate in the County of Bathurst and Parish of Torrens in the Territory aforesaid bounded on the west by the Village Reserve in the Parish of Graham South eighty chains on the South by a line East three hundred and twenty chains on the East by a line North eighty chains and on the North by a line West three hundred and twenty chains to the North east corner of the Village Reserve being the land promised to the said James Stirling on or before the date above mentioned and of which he was authorized to take possession on the 18th April 1828 as a Reserve - Being also the land inserted as Number Forty Nine in the Government Notice of the fifteenth August 1836 -----

Consideration and how paid : One thousand and thirty pounds fifteen shillings of Lawful Money of Great Britain --

Any other particulars the case may require : Absolute Conveyance - To the only proper use and behoof of the said Robert Smith his heirs and assigns for ever --

James Stirling -  
by his Attorney  
John Street  
Robert Smith --

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales Gilbert Wright of Bathurst Gentleman maketh Oath and saith that the above Memorial contains a just and true Account of the several particulars therein set forth --

Sworn at Bathurst this nineteenth day of October)  
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty two ---- )

J.T. Morrisett

Gilbert Wright -

10/- ackt fee pd. on)  
24th Octr. 1844 -----)

Commissioner

Stirling & Wife to Smith : Memorial : Received this twenty fourth day of October 1842 at Ten mins. past One o'clock in the afternoon from Joseph Yeomans -----

Wm. Macpherson  
Regr. Sup. Court --

5/1/19  
5/1/19  
5/1/19  
5/1/19  
5/1/19

No 584 Book 1185

Gonzalez  
26/10/19 paid duty  
13/8/19

10/7/18  
14 MAY 1923

THIS INDENTURE made the Eight day of May in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty BETWEEN JOHN McPHILLAMY of Bathurst in the State of New South Wales Solicitor (hereinafter called "the Vendor") of the one part and JAMES DEATH of Blayney in the said State Grazier (hereinafter called "the Purchaser") of the other part WHEREAS <sup>Under the second day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty one</sup> Robert Smith was at the date of his last Will seized in fee simple of the parcel of land and hereditaments hereinafter particularly described and intended to be hereby conveyed AND WHEREAS the said Robert Smith by his said Will after various specific devises not affecting the said parcel of land gave and devised (inter alia) the said parcel of land to John McPhillamy (since deceased) his heirs and assigns for ever AND WHEREAS the said Robert Smith died on or about the fifteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and fifty one without having revoked or altered his said Will And Probate thereof was on the twelfth day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifty two granted to the Executors therein named by the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction AND WHEREAS the said John McPhillamy (since deceased) by his Will dated the thirtieth day of August one thousand eight hundred and eighty two after various specific devises not affecting the said parcel of land gave and devised the same (inter alia) to the Vendor and the said Testator charged all his real Estate thereinbefore devised with the payment of annuity to his wife Maria Sophia McPhillamy AND WHEREAS the said John McPhillamy (since deceased) died on or about the eighteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven without having revoked or altered his said Will save by three several Codicils which did not affect the said devise of the said parcel of land and Probate of the said Will and Codicils was granted to John McPhillamy and Charles Robert McPhillamy two of the Executors therein named by the said Supreme Court on the twelfth day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven Charles Edward Pilcher the other Executor and Maria Sophia McPhillamy the Executrix having duly renounced Probate and the Trusts thereof AND WHEREAS the said Maria Sophia McPhillamy departed this life on the twenty third day of May one thousand nine hundred and three AND WHEREAS the Vendor hath agreed with the Purchaser for the absolute sale to him of the said parcel of land and hereditaments for the sum of Fifteen thousand three hundred pounds NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the sum of Fifteen thousand three hundred pounds upon or before the execution of these presents to the Vendor paid by the Purchaser (the receipt whereof the Vendor doth hereby acknowledge) HE the Vendor DOTH hereby grant bargain sell release and confirm unto the Purchaser his heirs and assigns ALL THAT the parcel of land described in the Schedule hereto TOGETHER WITH all buildings erections fixtures ways rights of way rights easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises or any of them or any part thereof belonging or appertaining AND ALL the estate right title interest property possession claim and demand whatsoever both at law and in equity of the Vendor in to or upon the said premises or any part thereof TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said land and hereditaments and all and singular other the premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby assured with the appurtenances UNTO AND TO THE USE of the Purchaser his heirs and assigns for ever AND the Vendor doth hereby for himself his heirs executors and administrators covenant with the Purchaser his heirs and assigns that notwithstanding anything by him the Vendor or the said John McPhillamy deceased done omitted or knowingly suffered HE the Vendor now hath full power to grant and release all and singular the hereditaments and premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby assured unto and to the use of the Purchaser his heirs and assigns ALL THAT the said premises

John McPhillamy

hereinbefore expressed to be hereby assured and every of them and every part thereof shall at all times remain and be unto and to the use of the Purchaser his heirs and assigns and be quietly entered into and upon and held and enjoyed and the rents and profits thereof received by the Purchaser his heirs and assigns accordingly without any interruption claim or demand whatsoever by the Vendor or his heirs or by any person or persons claiming or to claim through under or in trust for him AND THAT free and discharged from or otherwise by the Vendor his heirs executors or <sup>Administrators</sup> ~~assigns~~ sufficiently indemnified against all estates encumbrances claims and demands whatsoever created made or suffered by him the Vendor or the said John McPhillamy deceased or any person or persons claiming or to claim through under or in trust for him AND FURTHER that he the Vendor and his heirs and every person having or claiming any estate right or interest in or to the said hereditaments and premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby assured or any of them or any part thereof through under or in trust for him will at all times at the cost of the Purchaser his heirs or assigns execute and do all such assurances and acts whatsoever for the further or more effectually assuring the said hereditaments and premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby assured or any of them or any part thereof unto and to the use of the Purchaser his heirs and assigns as by the Purchaser his heirs or assigns shall be reasonably required IN WITNESS whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first hereinbefore written.

THE SCHEDULE hereinbefore referred to.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement Two thousand five hundred and sixty acres of Land be the same more or less situate lying and being in the County of Bathurst and Parish of Torrens in <sup>the State</sup> ~~the State of New South Wales~~ bounded on the West by the Village Reserve in the Parish of Graham South Eighty chains On the South by a line East Three hundred and twenty chains On the east by a line North eighty chains and on the North by a line West three hundred and twenty chains to the North East corner of the Village Reserve Being the land promised to Sir James Stirling on or before the seventeenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven and of which he was authorised to take possession on the nineteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight as a Reserve Being also the Land inserted as No. 49 in the Government Notice of fifteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and thirty six <sup>the</sup> ~~and~~ boundaries of which said parcel of land as are now fenced and occupied by the Purchaser

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by the said  
JOHN MCPHILLAMY in the presence of

*John McPhillamy*

*(Seal)*

RECEIVED from the within named PURCHASER the sum of FIFTEEN THOUSAND THREE

HUNDRED POUNDS being the consideration money within expressed to have been paid by him to me. £15300. 0. 0

WITNESS.

*J. Palmer*

*John McPhillamy*

NEW SOUTH WALES

TO WIT.

On the fourth day of May in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty four JAMES BATHURST PALMER of Bathurst in the said State Solicitor being duly sworn makes oath and says the foregoing is a true copy of the original Conveyance S.W.O.R.N. by the Deponent on the day first hereinbefore written at Bathurst aforesaid before me.

*J. Palmer*  
A Justice of the Peace in and for the  
State of New South Wales.

RECEIVED into the Office for the Registration of Deeds &c at Sydney this fourteenth day of May A. D. 1920 at fourteen minutes to four O'Clock in the after noon from Alfred Marquis of Sydney Clerk with Fuller & Co., of the same place Law Stationers.

*Alfred Marquis*



SEE DEPOSITED DEEDS PACKET NO 30262

NUMBER

986

BOOK 1342

CONVEYANCE

*Stamp Duty on selling subject matter*  
28/6/20

THIS DEED made the *Eight* day of *April* one thousand nine hundred and twenty four Between JAMES DEATH of Blayney in the State of New South Wales Grazier of the first part JOHN McPHILLAMY of Bathurst in the said State Solicitor of the second part and PRITCHARD ERNEST DEATH of Blayney aforesaid Grazier of the third part WHEREAS the said James Death is seised in fee simple of Two thousand five hundred and sixty acres of land situate in the County of Bathurst Parish of Torrens comprised in Crown Grant dated the sixth day of February one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven to Sir James Stirling AND WHEREAS the said James Death by Indenture dated the tenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and twenty Registered Number 585 Book 1185 assured the said land to the said John McPhillamy by way of Mortgage to secure the loan therein mentioned AND WHEREAS the said James Death hath agreed with the said Pritchard Ernest Death for the sale to him of the parcel of land hereinafter described being part of the said Grant for the sum of Two thousand Six hundred and sixty five pounds AND hath requested the said John McPhillamy to join herein for the purpose of releasing the parcel of land intended to be hereby conveyed from the said Mortgage which he hath agreed to do NOW THIS DEED WITNESSETH that in consideration of Two thousand six hundred and sixty five pounds paid to the said James Death by the said Pritchard Ernest Death (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged) the said John McPhillamy as Mortgagee at the request of the said James Death doth hereby convey and the said James Death as beneficial owner doth hereby convey and confirm unto the said Pritchard Ernest Death in fee simple freed and discharged from the said recited Mortgage ALL THAT piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty three acres and twenty three perches more or less being part of portion twenty nine in the Parish of Torrens County of Bathurst and State of New South Wales Commencing at the south east corner of portion twelve Parish of Torrens County of Bathurst and bounded thence on the north by the south boundaries of portions twelve and nineteen bearing two hundred and seventy degrees twenty four minutes two thousand four hundred and thirty nine links to the south west corner of portion nineteen aforesaid again on the north by part of the south boundary of portion thirty six bearing two hundred and sixty eight degrees fifty seven minutes one thousand nine hundred and forty four links on the west by a line bearing one hundred and eighty degrees eight thousand and twenty links on the south by a wire netting fence bearing eighty eight degrees twenty two minutes three thousand nine hundred and sixty eight links to the west side of a road fifty links wide on the east by the west side of that road bearing three degrees seven thousand nine hundred and twenty nine links to the point of commencement AND the said John McPhillamy only while the deeds in the Schedule are in his possession And the said James Death hereby covenant with the said Pritchard Ernest Death to produce the deeds in the Schedule hereto IN WITNESS whereof the within named James Death and John McPhillamy have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals.

*James Death*

## THE SCHEDULE referred to

6. 2. 1837. Crown Grant 2560 acres to Sir James Stirling Number 99 Folio 29
13. 10. 1842. Release and Conveyance between said Sir James Stirling and Emily his wife of the one part and Robert Smith of the other part Number 320 Book 2
13. 4. 1841. Power of Attorney of Sir James Stirling appointing John Street to sell his lands Parish Torrens District Bathurst.
6. 5. 1920. Conveyance John McPhillamy of the one part James Death of the other part Number 584 Book 1185.
10. 5. 1920. Mortgage James Death to John McPhillamy Number 585 Book 1185

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by the  
within named JAMES DEATH in the pres  
ence of

*J.B. Palmer*  
*Dor*  
*Bathurst*

*James Death*

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by the  
within named JOHN McPHILLAMY in the  
presence of

*J.B. Palmer*

*John McPhillamy*

JAMES BATHURST PALMER of Bathurst in the State of New South Wales Solicitor being duly sworn makes oath and says :-

The writing contained above and on the one preceding page has been compared by me with the original Conveyance and is a true copy thereof.

SWORN at Bathurst this *Eight*  
day of *April* one thousand nine  
hundred and twenty four before me

*J.B. Palmer*

*John McPhillamy*  
RECEIVED into the Registration of Deeds Office at Sydney the *Thirtieth* day of  
*April* one thousand nine hundred and twenty four at *Twelve* minutes  
past *Two* o'clock in the *fore* noon from *James Death*  
of Sydney Clerk to Fuller & Co of the same place Law Stationers.

*James Death*  
DEPUTY REGISTRAR.



No. 1916/1468

State of New South Wales.

[LAND GRANT.]



REGISTER BOOK.  
VOL. 2695 Fol. 12  
CANCELLED

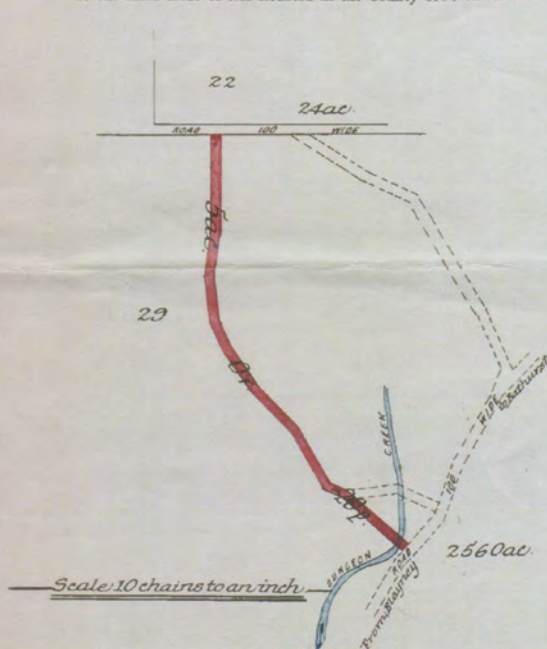
## GRANT OF LAND AS COMPENSATION FOR LAND RESUMED FOR A PUBLIC ROAD.

(UNDER THE PUBLIC ROADS ACT 1902.)

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.  
TO ALL to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:—

Whereas by a Notification of Resumption published in the Gazette on the Twenty seventh day of September 1912 certain Land therein mentioned was resumed under the powers conferred by the Public Roads Act 1902 from John McPhillamy of Bathurst who held the same in fee simple And Whereas it has been agreed that the Land hereinafter described shall be granted in accordance with the provisions of the said Act in fee simple to the said John McPhillamy.

as compensation for the Land so resumed as aforesaid Now Know Ye That in consideration of the premises We for Us Our Heirs and Successors Do HEREBY GRANT unto the said John McPhillamy his Heirs and Assigns subject to the Reservations and Exceptions hereinafter contained] ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Land in Our said State containing by Admeasurement Five acres twenty perches be the same more or less situated in the County of Bathurst Parish of Terrind



Part thereof Being part of a road one chain wide formerly passing through portion twenty nine of five thousand five hundred and sixty acres in a Southwesterly and thence in a South Easterly direction land for which road was resumed from that portion by notice in the Government Gazette of the 19th day of March 1902 and which part extends from the Northern boundary of that portion to the North Western extremity of a road formerly passing through that portion land for which last mentioned road was resumed from that portion by notice in the Government Gazette of the 14th day of September 1904. And Also Other Part thereof Being a road one chain wide formerly passing through portion twenty nine aforesaid in a South Easterly direction land for which road was resumed from that portion by notice in the Government Gazette of the 14th day of September 1904 and extending from the Southern boundary of the before described land to the North Western side of the road one chain wide from Blayney to Bathurst passing through that portion in a North Easterly direction and which area of five acres twenty perches is shown by red color on plan in the margin hereof.

to the said John McPhillamy With all the Rights and Appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging To Hold the same unto

his Heirs and Assigns for ever Provided Nevertheless AND WE DO HEREBY RESERVE AND EXCEPT unto Us Our Heirs and Successors all minerals which the said Land contains with full power and authority for Us Our Heirs and Successors and such person or persons as shall from time to time be authorised by Us or them to enter upon the said Land and to search for mine dig and remove the said minerals And also all such parts and so much of the said Land as may hereafter be required for public ways viaducts canals railways tramways dams sewers or drains in over and through the same to be set out by Our Governor for the time-being of Our said State or some person by him authorised in that respect And also all sand clay stone gravel and indigenous timber and all other materials the natural produce of the said Land which may be required at any time hereafter for the construction and repair of any public ways bridges or canals or for naval purposes or railways and tramways or any fences embankments viaducts dams sewers or drains necessary for the same together with the right of taking and removing all such materials by such person or persons as may be authorised in that behalf by the Governor aforesaid Provided Lastly AND WE DO HEREBY RESERVE for Us Our Heirs and Successors and for Our Governor as aforesaid by such person or persons as shall be by Us them or him authorised in that behalf full power to make and conduct through in under upon or over the said Land or any portion thereof all public ways viaducts railways tramways canals and all common or public drains and sewers which may be deemed expedient And the right of full and free ingress egress and regress into out of and upon the said land for the several purposes aforesaid or any of them In Testimony Whereof We have caused this Our Grant to be Sealed with the Seal of Our said State

WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-beloved SIR GERALD STRICKLAND, COUNT DELLA CATENA, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor of Our State of New South Wales and its Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia, at Sydney, in Our said State, this twentieth day of August in the seventh year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

*G. Strickland*

Governor.



RECORDED and ENROLLED in the Registrar General's Office, at Sydney, in New South  
Wales, this 6th day of September 1916.

*Chas. Dwy*  
Deputy Registrar General.

No. A571272 TRANSFER dated 15 May 1920  
from the said *John H. Williams & James  
Deak of Kings Plains* of *1/2* acre  
of the land within described.  
Produced and entered 14 May 1920  
at 11/2 PM 11 o'clock in the forenoon.  
*W. H. Williams*  
REGISTRAR GENERAL

No. A571273 MORTGAGE dated 10 May 1920  
from *John H. Williams & James Deak* to *John  
H. Williams of Kings Plains*  
Produced and entered 14 May 1920  
at 11/2 PM 11 o'clock in the forenoon.  
*W. H. Williams*  
REGISTRAR GENERAL

No. B 520330 DISCHARGE of within Mortgage  
A 571273 dated 31st March 1927.  
Produced 14 June 1927 and entered  
at 11/2 PM 11 o'clock in the forenoon.  
*W. H. Williams*  
REGISTRAR GENERAL

No. A535121 APPLICATION BY TRANSMISSION  
*George Carrington death of Greenfield Farm*  
Proprietors of the Land within described is now registered  
Application Produced 14 July 1927 and  
entered 14 October 1927  
at 2 o'clock in the after noon.  
*W. H. Williams*  
REGISTRAR GENERAL

No. B535122 TRANSFER dated 14 July 1927  
from the said *George Carrington death* to  
*Betha Emily death of Port*  
of the land within described  
Produced and entered 14 October 1927  
at 2 o'clock in the after noon.  
*W. H. Williams*  
REGISTRAR GENERAL

No. B535123 TRANSFER dated 14 July 1927  
from the said *George Carrington death* to  
*William Marshall (junior) of the Board*  
of the land within described  
Produced and entered 14 October 1927  
at 2 o'clock in the after noon.  
*W. H. Williams*  
REGISTRAR GENERAL

03371  
1200  
11/17/16

## **Attachment 4 *'Hallwood'*, The Buildings**

## ***'Hallwood', Dungeon Creek Road, Vittoria*** **Stage 1 Report - Initial Assessment**

### **Attachment 4 – *'Hallwood', The Farm***

#### **General Site Description**

The following description relates to the remaining buildings and elements on Portions 96 (40 acre) and 97 (xx acre) DP750414. The property is accessed from Dungeon Road, an unsealed road running south from Guyong Road, with the property entrance gate and property sign 'Hallwood' located on the northern corner of William Jenner's original Portion 96. A largely unformed road approximately 300m crosses the open paddock leading to the small house and group of farm buildings. The fenced house yard is also defined by a few well-established trees and a high perimeter hedge on the southern and western sides of the house yard. The property has been owned by the Gagan family for many years. Chris Gagan purchased the property in the 1960s(?) and his son Neal now leases the approximately 800acre consolidated property for pastoral use by others. The house is currently tenanted. There is only one homestead with a group of buildings on the property. The following elements were apparent:

##### **Homestead Group**

- *'Hallwood'* homestead, early vernacular building, slab timber, lathe & plaster and weatherboard, galvanised iron
- Shed, simple timber-framed shed, galvanised iron
- Pit toilet, simple timber-framed structure, galvanised iron
- Site of former shed, timber-framed structure, slab timber, galvanised iron (demolished early 2000s?)
- Brick u/g beehive well and mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> C water tank
- Chook shed and runs (demolished early 2000s?)

##### **Shearing Shed Group**

- Shearing shed, typical timber-framed building, galvanised iron
- Hayshed 1, steel-framed open structure, galvanised iron
- Hayshed 2, steel-framed open structure, galvanised iron
- Concrete water tank
- Sheep yards

##### **Other Elements**

- Cattle yards, rustic timber post and rail (north of property entrance on Dungeon Road)
- 3 small dams (2 south of property entrance on Dungeon Road on por97 and adjacent DP1192983, 1nos north of property entrance on por 97)
- Various rural fencing types
- Disused Australian 'postie bike' race track
- A few scattered trees in south-eastern section of portion 96
- A number of disused vehicles / farm equipment close to the shearing shed group

The attached photographs and site sketches of the buildings are included at Attachment x.

#### **The Building Groups**

##### **Homestead Group**

###### ***Hallwood***

The homestead appears carefully sited on the sheltered eastern slope of the small hill that peaks within Portion 96 and positioned adjacent to the headwaters of Dungeon Creek that eventually flows into the Belubula River.

The house is orientated eastwards towards the creek with two small surface water dams lower down the hill. The building is a small, hipped-roofed building approximately 14m by 8.5m with a verandah along the front



of the cottage, a smaller side verandah on the southern end and two traditional 19<sup>th</sup> C brick chimneys on the northern elevation. The building is currently approached from the rear through a farm gate in the north-western corner of the house yard. The house yard is fenced with traditional, rural round hardwood posts with wire and mesh infill and rural tubular metal vehicle gates on the north-western and north-eastern corners and a smaller pedestrian gate on the southern boundary fence. All are in generally poor condition. The southern and western boundaries of the house yard are also defined by an old privet hedge which is 3-4m high in places. The garden has been long neglected but shows some evidence of earlier feature plantings and has 2-3 established trees, one of which, possibly an old elm(?), is located on the north-eastern corner of the garden providing good shade.

Outwardly the building appears as a typical mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> C modest vernacular cottage with an interesting collection of traditional elements, materials and finishes. While the attached chimneys are rendered brickwork the building structure is a rustic, hand-cut hardwood timber-frame with a number of traditional infill materials and finishes, which include vertical slab timber, vertical round timber pole, timber weatherboard, galvanised iron sheeting, lath & plaster and cement render. The open verandah on the eastern façade appears to have wrapped around the southern side of the building and later partially infilled on the corner with a weatherboard bathroom and laundry. The original raised timber verandah itself appears to have been replaced with a mass concrete floor, however, there are considered vents in the face wall of the raised verandah to ensure that the important issue of subfloor ventilation of the verandah and cottage is maintained. Windows are a mix of mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> C timber framed 12-light vertical sashes with later 4-light Victorian sashes as well as more recent recycled windows to some rooms. External doors are an eclectic mix of mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> C traditional vertical timber-sheeted, later Victorian four-panel and some more recent recycled solid panel doors. Externally the building appears sound but general maintenance has been neglected with deterioration of painted finishes and exposed timberwork. Roof sheeting also appears intact although showing areas of surface rust and some loose or damaged sheets, however, the building appears to be weathertight. There are a number of types of galvanised iron sheets apparent from manufacturer's stamps remaining on the underside of some sheets. Gutters and downpipes are in poor and do not appear to be effectively discharging water away from the house. Water appears to be drawn from the brick beehive well to the north-west of the cottage.

Externally, it is clear that the cottage has had a number of alterations and additions over many years. In the initial stages of these additions it appears that the additions followed the original construction methods and materials. The original construction comprises a split hardwood timber frame with principle posts on each corner and intermediate hardwood posts at doorway and window openings. The frame is visible where later surface finishes have deteriorated, cracked or have been removed. It is an early hand-cut hardwood frame (approx 200mm square, 8"-9") with evidence of adze cuts in forming and shaping the posts. The earliest sections of the hardwood framing appears to be constructed without use of nails as there is also evidence of hand-morticed and tenoned joints. The timbers are very dense and likely to be stringybark or ironbark and appear very sound where visible although there are signs of some termite damage. It is interesting that the selection of some timbers have used cross-sections that retain the original outward rough form of the logs and some floor bearers also appear to retain the bark of the original tree. This appears more common in the core section of the cottage being the two rooms towards the northern end of the building. This is unusual and could suggest a number of things; the original structure was only meant to be a simple hut to provide basic shelter; the lack of large trees in the area forced use of all available quality timber; or perhaps the lack of appropriate tools on the part of the builder timber reduced the effective time working the timber. There may be further evidence available of timber dowels and other early methods of fixing with a more comprehensive wall and bearer inspection.

Access was not available into the subfloor space, however, limited access was available into the roof space. The roof structure was formed from relatively small cross section round poles. The rafter poles towards the northern end of the cottage appear to be a slightly larger cross-section and retain their original bark whereas the rafter poles towards the southern end of the roof space had their bark removed and appeared to be approx 75mm (3") Cypress. This generally aligns with the core of the original cottage being the northern two rooms. Access was limited but there was no indication of shingles or earlier battens. This is unusual and perhaps suggests that the cottage retained its original mid 19<sup>th</sup> C bark roof sheeting until eventually being reclad with galvanised iron sheeting in the early 20<sup>th</sup> C. There may be further evidence available with a more comprehensive roof and subfloor inspection.

The external wall finishes of the core sections of the cottage are unusual as they were originally vertical slab timber construction (approximately 200-300mm ie 8"-12") and subsequently a lath and plaster finish applied to the exterior. The laths where visible appear to be traditional late 19<sup>th</sup> C, horizontal split hardwood laths, nailed with wrought iron, rose headed lathing nails to the slab timber and then rendered with 25mm ie 1") lime plaster and limewashed in the traditional manner. However, some of the laths at Hallwood, particularly at the southern end of the cottage appear to be later sawn timber sections suggesting that the external finishes occurred in a number of separate stages.

Internally, the cottage retains extensive evidence of its early date of construction. The cottage comprises 6 rooms with the original entrance door from the front verandah on the eastern elevation into the living room. There does not appear to have been a hallway. The principle 3 rooms on the eastern half of the cottage have coved ceilings formed with traditional 150mm (6") timber (pine?) t&g lining boards with small quirk. These machined lining boards were commonly used in the late Victorian and early 20<sup>th</sup> C periods. The ceiling in the dining room and bedroom appear to retain their original lacquered finish while the ceiling in the living room has been painted. The lacquered finish in the dining rooms appears older than that in the bedroom which also reinforces the likely construction stages of the cottage. Internal walls in the principle 3 rooms are all plastered and painted as are the exposed faces of the hardwood timber frames of the structure. The bases of most walls have simple skirting boards and the main fireplace in the living room a timber mantle. Raised timber floors appear to have been retained through the 3 principle rooms as well as the rear hallway, kitchen and bedroom. Some rooms are carpeted and inspection of floor boards not possible. The floor boards vary through the cottage with some early 160mm (6") boards while others have been replaced with 70mm more recently. The floors appear sound generally with only the flooring in the rear hallway presenting in poor condition.

The rear 3 rooms below the skillion, which include the kitchen at the northern end of the cottage, a middle bedroom and a spare room access from externally all retain their timber lining boarded ceilings and plaster walls with some areas later sheeted to possibly damaged areas. There is minor cracking and signs of previous repairs to most wall surfaces. The original slab timber walls on the northern elevation appear to show the greatest damage with evidence of later infill repairs. The wall dividing the living and dining room has been partially dismantled with an intermediate retained. The intermediate posts for the windows and door opening in the 2 principle rooms, living and dining, are relatively rustic in their cross-section as appears typical of the main corner posts. The kitchen, in the north-western corner retains its brick chimney and later Metters stove.

### **Possible Staging**

The following is a tentative outline of the likely stages of construction and use of *Hallwood*. Further investigation and research with the descendants of the Jenner family and the later Gagan family may clarify some aspects.

Stage 1 – c1830-1850. A shepherd's hut

A rustic, rudimentary, two-roomed hut with a hipped, bark roof, slab timber walls and simple door and window openings.

Stage 2 – c1850-1870. An initial residence for William Jenner

Adapted into a modest cottage as Jenner set out on his pastoral life. Mid 19<sup>th</sup> C rooms, living and dining room, front verandah, possibly with rear skillion or part skillion and part rear verandah. Interiors are likely to have been exposed slab timbers with possible hessian lined ceilings. The kitchen is originally likely to have been a separate outbuilding located close to the rear of the cottage. There is no evidence of an adjacent outbuilding at the rear other than the unexplained covered area extending 4-5m westwards from the existing rear entrance. It is possible that this unusual structure is a remnant portion of a breezeway that linked the cottage to a rear outbuilding now demolished. There may be further evidence available with a more comprehensive ground inspection.

Stage 3 - c1870-1890. An improved residence for William Jenner.

Improvements to the interior finishes as the Jenner family became increasingly successful in their pastoral pursuits. Particularly the coved timber ceilings and the lath & plaster internal and external walls. It is possible that the roof structure was improved at this time with the replacement galvanised sheeting. The kitchen may have been relocated into the north-western corner of the rear skillion at this

time with the construction of the second chimney and rendering and scoring of the chimney finishes.

Stage 4 – c1890-1910. An extended residence for the Jenner family.

Further improvements and additional rooms required for the large family. The extension of the cottage to the south with the additional bedroom with matching internal finishes and side verandah added. It is also likely that the rear skillion spaces were improved at this time for family use.

Stage 5 – c1910-1940. An improved residence for the Jenner family.

The building fabric changes to the front and side verandah with the concrete floor and possible addition of the attached bathroom in the south-eastern corner of the verandahs.

Stage 6 – c1940 – 1980s. Sale of the property from the Jenner family.

Uncertain works of a relatively minor nature. Requires further research and discussion with the Gagan family. The focus appears to have been on making a success of the pastoral business.

Stage 7 – c1980s - present. Leases and tenancies

Miscellaneous repairs and maintenance, including introduction of some recycled windows and doors as part of the ongoing minor works. A period of decline in use and occupation.

Shed c1950s(?)

A simple timber framed, flat-roofed shed and storage area. Clad externally with galvanised iron. Ceiling and rear wall clad with timber lining boards with no room divisions or floor.

Pit Toilet c1950s(?)

A simple timber framed, flat-roofed toilet. Clad in galvanised iron with simple timber floor and wc.

Site of Former Shed c1950(?)

A simple timber-framed shed and remnant sandstock brick floor. Only a few photographs have been sourced of this shed which survived until the early 2000s. The little evidence currently available suggests that it may have recycled earlier materials on site. The simple gabled roof shed appears to have been hardwood posts in-ground, round timber base plates and sections of vertical slab timber and galvanised iron sheeting. It is possible that recycled materials were used from an outbuilding adjacent to the cottage and the shed used as a small lock-up garage for some years. There may be further evidence available with further investigation and discussion with the Gagan family.

Beehive Well c1880s(?)

The beehive well is located slightly uphill of the homestead approximately 50m to the north. It is a typical 19<sup>th</sup> C circular, in-ground well with domed brick top at ground level. Beehive wells were built as early as the 1830s in Sydney but it is likely that this well may not have been constructed until the late 1800s. A square brick upstand with small side-wall vents sits on the dome to access the well. Adjacent circular galvanised water tank on rustic timber stand. It is likely that water was originally drawn up from the creek, perhaps with a small windmill or pump. Rainwater was also collected from the shearing shed through vitreous in-ground pipes.

## Shearing Shed Group

Shearing Shed c1950s

The shearing shed appears to be a typical early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> C shearing shed retaining many of its original elements. The building is a traditional, simple gabled form with side skillion wings sheep yards at either end. The building is clad externally with unpainted galvanised iron sheeting generally laid horizontally but some sections laid vertically. The structure is a typical early 20<sup>th</sup> C hardwood post method of construction with extensive timber. The roof and wall structure is typically smaller round timber sections with a mid-span hardwood battens where necessary. Internally the shed appears relatively intact with most elements and 3-stand shearing stalls still in place. Other elements such as the wool press, wool batching stalls and table also



remain. The sheep runs, stalls and timber floors all appear in relatively good condition. The galvanised sheeting also retains its manufacturers stamps in places which suggest 1953 as a date of construction or at least manufacture of the Lysaght galvanised sheeting.

#### Hayshed 1 c1970s

A large, steel and timber framed hay storage she. The building is fully enclosed and clad with galvanised steel sheeting to roof, gables and lower walls.

#### Hayshed 2 c1980s

A simple steel-framed open hay storage area partially clad with galvanised iron.

### Other Elements

#### Cattle yards c1950s(?)

A rustic hardwood post and rail set of yards including loading ramp for cattle.

### Discussion

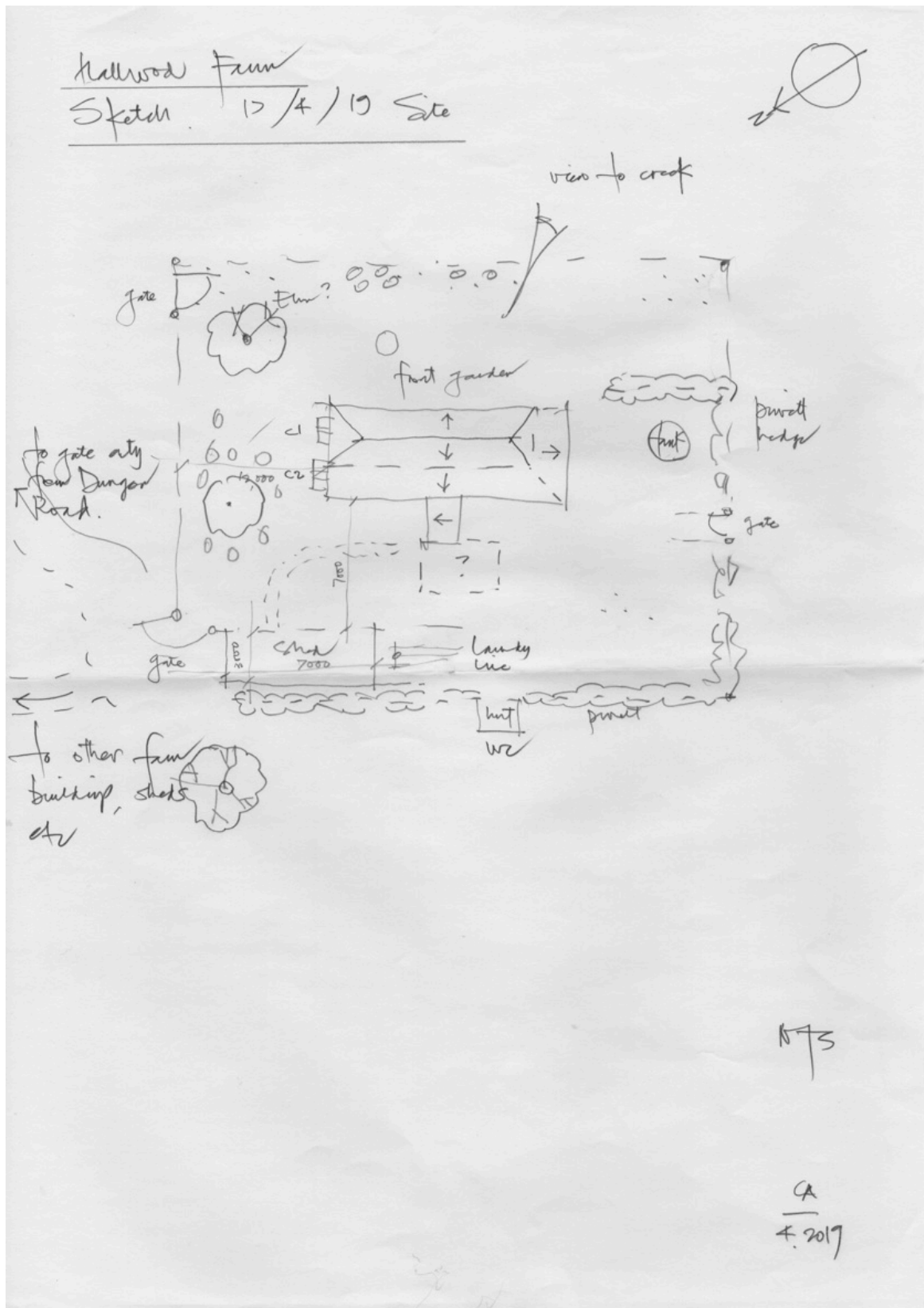
*Hallwood* is an intact, small, functioning farm which, from available evidence in the remaining fabric, appears to date from the early 1800s. The small cottage appears to have evolved from a rudimentary two-roomed hut constructed using a hand-cut, adzed timber frame with split hardwood slab timber walls. The roof and floor structure reinforces its rustic vernacular character with round hardwood rafters, bearers and beams many of which not only retain their original bark but also the outline and form of the original timber logs. Pit sawn timberwork is not evident in the first stage of construction but there is extensive evidence of adze marks on the cut faces of the hardwood posts and slab timbers. The general construction technique is based on typical early Australian slab timber construction of which there is much information available, however, *Hallwood* appears relatively unique as the rustic materials and methods used in its first stage of construction were gradually improved and refined as the building evolved. The main timber framework appears to have been built without use of nails but using morticed and tenons joints with probable use of timber dowels concealed within the structure. The rustic timbers used were formed and shaped in the most simplest of ways possibly due to the lack of materials, lack of tools and lack of resources in the relatively isolated country that was Vittoria in the early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> C. Access to enclosed areas of the building will clarify the original construction details further.

The building also includes an interesting range of later 19<sup>th</sup> C materials, finishes and techniques with use of lath & plaster, machined lining boards and other finishes. It is of interest to note that the first substantial habitation built in the district was Stoke Cottage built by Thomas Icely for his first overseer possibly in the early 1830s. It was built of hardwood slabs, lined with lath and plaster, with a shingled roof. The additions to the building were sensitively executed in matching materials and form possibly in an effort to maintain a consistent appearance and character to this modest rural home. As such, it provides the ability to illustrate the gradual evolution of a modest, functional building type, a shepherd's hut, into a modest rural home for an increasingly successful pastoral farming family in central NSW from the 1850s to the 1950s.

The property is an intact small farm group with original homestead, later iterations of that homestead, outbuildings including a shearing shed and water sources including spring head and beehive well. It can well-illustrate small pastoral holdings and activities from the 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> C in NSW.

## Site Inspection 17<sup>th</sup> April 2019 Sketch Plans

### Site Plan (NTS)







**Site Inspection – 17<sup>th</sup> April 2019**  
**Selected Photographs** (ref image contact sheets attached)

**Setting**



Aerial view showing *Hallwood* and outbuildings  
(orientated west to the top of image)



Hallwood entry gates on Dungeon Road



View of the property looking west towards the buildings generally



View of the property looking south towards the *Hallwood* cottage group

**Site Inspection – 17<sup>th</sup> April 2019**  
**Selected Photographs** (ref image contact sheets attached)

**Key Built Elements 1**



View of Hallwood looking south-east



View of front elevation of Hallwood looking west



The shearing shed looking north-east



Open hay shed looking south-west



Enclosed hay shed looking north-west



Garage shed in houseyard



**Site Inspection – 17<sup>th</sup> April 2019**  
**Selected Photographs** (ref image contact sheets attached)

**Key Built Elements 2**



Concrete water tank adjacent to shearing shed



Former race adjacent to shearing shed



Former shed demolished in early 2000s



Brick beehive well and water storage



Gates to house yard and garden



Side gate to house yard and garden



**Site Inspection – 17<sup>th</sup> April 2019**  
**Selected Photographs** (ref image contact sheets attached)

***‘Hallwood’* Slab Timber Hut - General Views Exterior**



North elevation of cottage and original hut



North eastern corner of the hut



Front elevation and central doorway to two-roomed hut



Later southern verandah addition



Later rustic additions at the rear



Possible remnant of an early covered link to a former outbuilding or kitchen located to the west of the hut

**Site Inspection – 17<sup>th</sup> April 2019**  
**Selected Photographs** (ref image contact sheets attached)

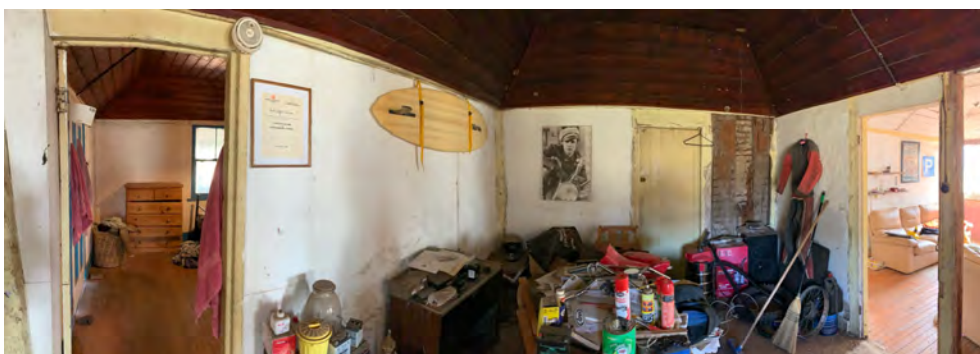
**‘Hallwood’ Slab Timber Hut - General Internal Views**



Main living area of two-roomed hut. Timber lined ceiling, coved. Front door to RHS image



Secondary living area adjacent living room. Timber lined ceiling retaining early shellac finishes



Secondary living area adjacent living room. Original rear slab timber wall visible in RHS image



**Site Inspection – 17<sup>th</sup> April 2019**  
**Selected Photographs** (ref image contact sheets attached)

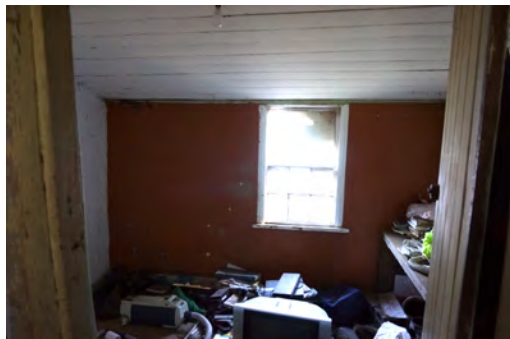
**‘Hallwood’ Slab Timber Hut - General Internal Views**



Southern end of the dwelling. Later slab and lathe & plaster addition.



Later kitchen in north western corner of dwelling.



Later rear bedroom addition.



Later infill of southern end of front verandah.





## Site Inspection – 17<sup>th</sup> April 2019

### Selected Photographs (ref image contact sheets attached)

#### ‘Hallwood’ Slab Timber Hut - Details 1



Slab with lath & plaster



Slab with hand morticed joint



Intermediate post and slab



Floor bearer retaining bark



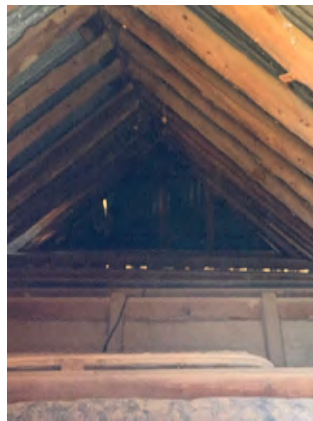
Typical multi-light window



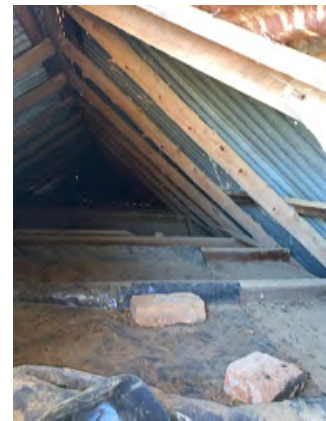
Typical four panel door



Roof inspection, covered ceiling



Rafters at northern end retain bark



Rafters at southern end stripped

**Site Inspection – 17<sup>th</sup> April 2019**  
**Selected Photographs (ref image contact sheets attached)**

*‘Hallwood’* Slab Timber Hut - Details 2



Late Victorian fireplace in main living room



Later lath & plaster on rear addition



Layering of early rustic finishes



Slab timber corner post and lath & plaster



Mortised, dowelled and adzed timber frame



Manufacturer's logo on GI sheeting



**Site Inspection – 17<sup>th</sup> April 2019**  
**Selected Photographs (ref image contact sheets attached)**

*'Hallwood'* Shearing Shed – General



Shearing shed and adjacent yards looking south-west



Intact early 20<sup>th</sup> C timberwork, sheep pens and races



Wool classing table and 4-hand shearing stalls



Sheep pens and races



Wool press, and selection of wool bale stencils



Detail of one of the various stencils



## **Attachment 5 Site Inspection Contact Sheets**

# Hallwood, Vittoria - Site Inspection 17th April 2019



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# Hallwood, Vittoria - Site Inspection 17th April 2019



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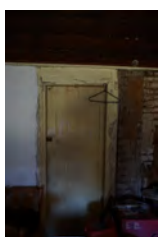
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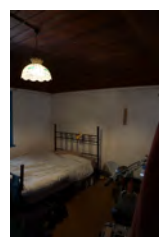
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# Hallwood, Vittoria - Site Inspection 17th April 2019



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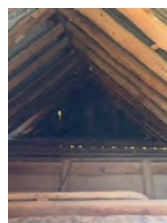
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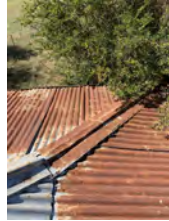
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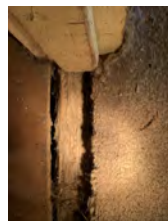
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# Hallwood, Vittoria - Site Inspection 17th April 2019



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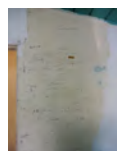
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# Hallwood, Vittoria - Site Inspection 17th April 2019



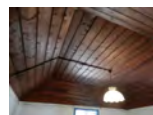
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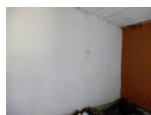
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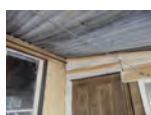
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# Hallwood, Vittoria - Site Inspection 17th April 2019



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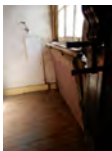
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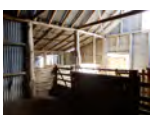
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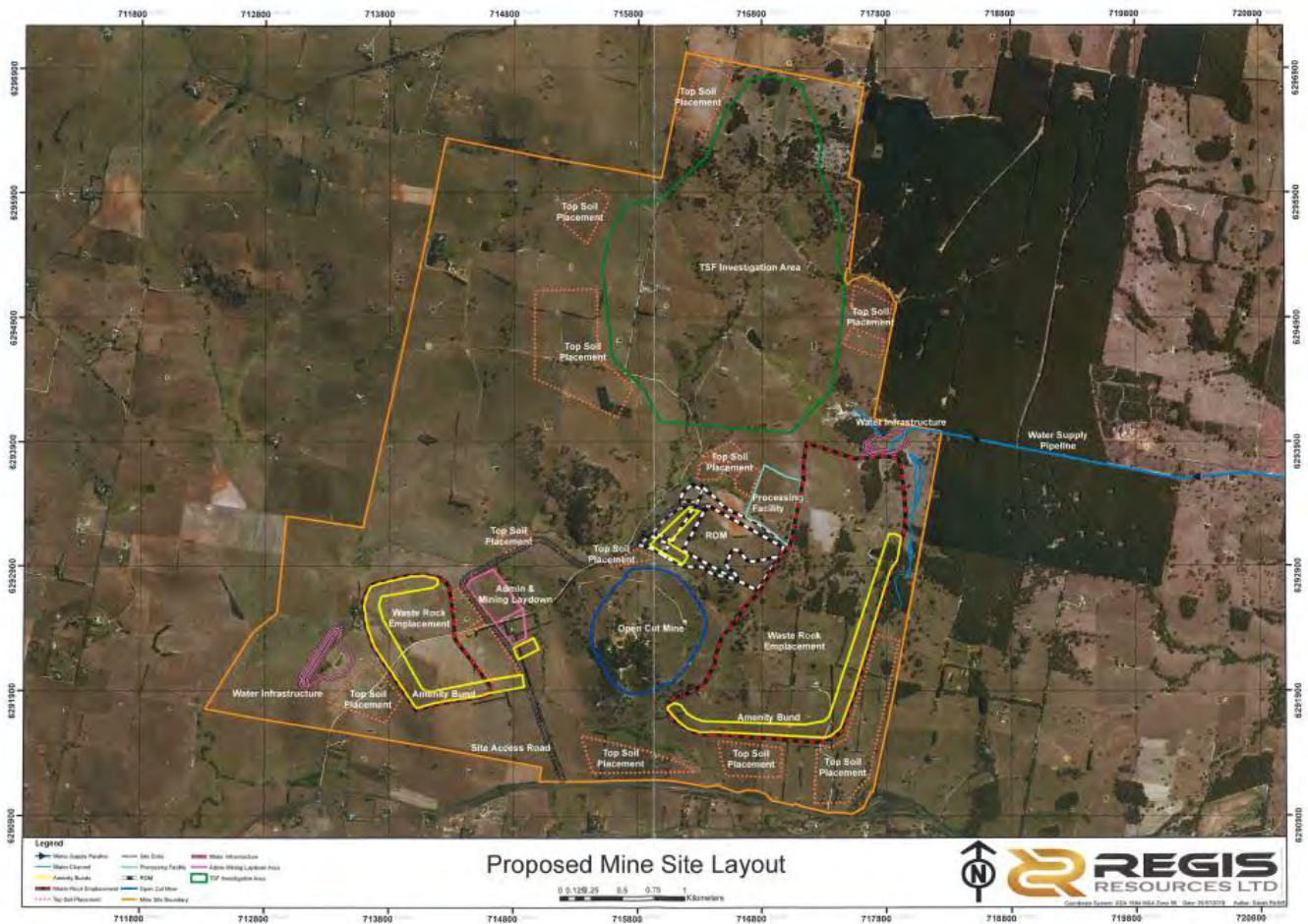
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## **Attachment 6 Miscellaneous Information**



# Regis set to begin process

[Mark Logan](#) August 2 2018 - 7:30AM



Proposed Mine Site Layout

The owner of the McPhillamy's gold mine north of Blayney, Regis Resources, have taken the first official step in the development of the mine.

Regis Resources general manager NSW Rod Smith said that Regis had submitted a Preliminary Environmental Assessment to the Department of Planning and Environment.

“The PEA will lead to the issuing of the DPE’s Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements which define the scope for the Environmental Impact Statement for the project, which we envisage will be completed later this year,” he said.

“The scope of the EIS will include community and environmental

considerations for the project, which are of significant importance to Regis Resources.”

One of the environmental considerations that has already raised concern with some members of the community is the location and operation of the Tailings dam.

Long-term resident and landholder Bec Price said that the tailings dam was located right at the beginning of the catchment for the Belubula River and that she was concerned about contamination.

“Our main concerns are two-fold, the first is that they’re going to disrupt the natural start of the river, at the head waters of the Belubula River, by digging out all the spring fed tributaries where the tailings dam is going to sit,” she said.

Mrs Price said that currently the Belubula river was flowing, despite the lack of rain in the region, and it was all coming from the springs located around the proposed mine site.

“Even though it may only be a trickle up there where it begins, by the time they run all the way down to the bridge just out of Blayney we’ve got a river,” she said.

“They’ll be cutting off most of the head water of the river which is underground, and there are not enough of them further down to contribute to the flow.”

Mr Smith said that every effort would be made to divert the water from the springs back into the Belubula.

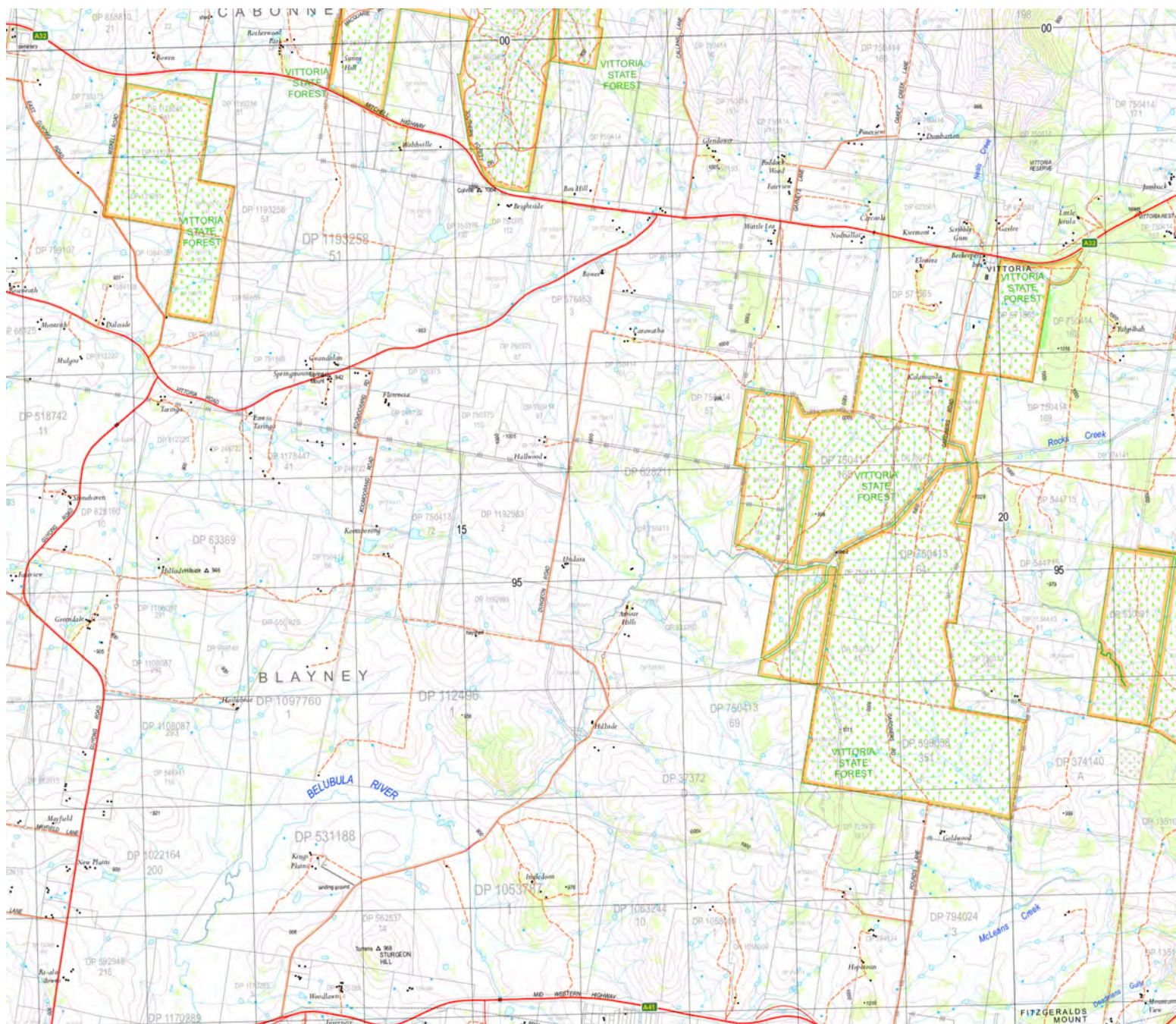
“Because we’re importing water from Springvale then we don’t have a need to harvest water on site,” he said.

“Our aim is that any water that doesn’t land on our infrastructure we don’t want to interfere with, and the same with the springs there, we just want them to go on their merry way.”

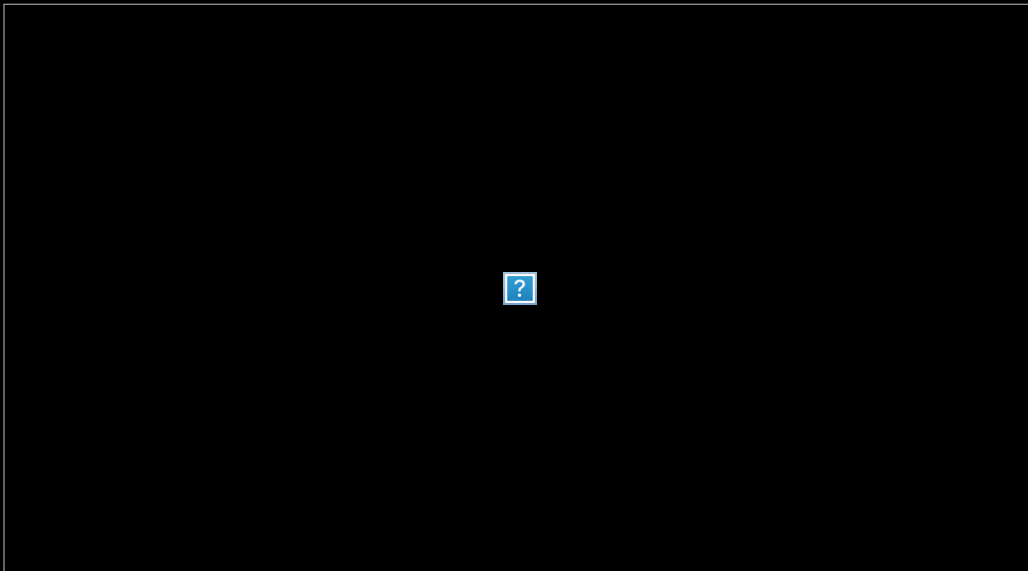
Mr Smith added that Regis had been undergoing further spring surveys around the mine's location.

“We want to divert those springs into the Belubula wherever it's possible,” he said.









## Hallwood in the Autumn

The Hallwood homestead is a grand old cottage. Believed to be over 100 years old, this old cottage was built and occupied by early farmers who cleared the land and raised sheep and cattle.

A small 2 bedroom cottage with lounge, dining, kitchen, shower/laundry and a spare room. The fireplaces are no longer used, rather there is a slow wood burning heater in the lounge and all the mod cons in the kitchen. Many a big party has been held here.

Also in the kitchen is the "Wall of Fame". The Wall of Fame contains the height and name of all those who came before. You can see our children growing up on this wall as well as remember parties and people from years gone by. Some of who you don't see anymore or infrequently.

If it weren't for Andy and a few of us the house would have lost it's roof years ago, the floor would be stuffed, it would have a few windows missing and some of the walls would be gone. Andy has done a great job restoring the old joint.



The bike shed.



The old chimney stacks outside the kitchen.



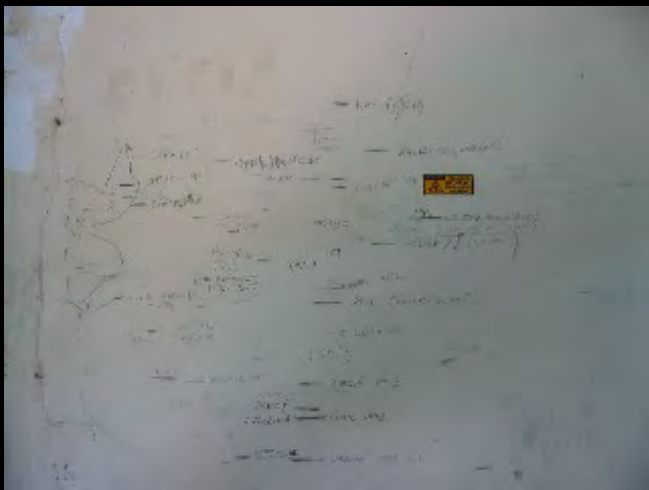
Big front porch.



Magnificent scenery from the seat in front yard.



Andy in the house.



The Wall of Fame "those who came before".



The modern kitchen complete with beer bottle wall.





