

## 4 Comparative Analysis

This Section analyses the Yanga Reserves in context with other pastoral properties in the Western Riverina area and greater NSW. The heritage values of the place are considered within the broader context of runs established in the mid nineteenth century. The analysis concentrates on built items. This is preceded by brief comparative analysis of natural systems, Aboriginal aspects and irrigation structures. Fuller comparison of these areas is a matter for further research.

Comparative analysis is undertaken to establish the level and nature of cultural significance, providing a means of assessing if a heritage item or site is a representative example, of which many other examples survive, or if the place is a rare example of a type of site or building. This assists in understanding how a place may meet criteria (f) and (g) of the NSW Significance Assessment criteria. Sometime items were once very common but now rarely survive, e.g. slab cottages constructed on selections before 1860. Many of the buildings discussed in the text below are illustrated in the tables in sections 4.4 – 4.10.

### 4.1 Natural Systems

The following section considers the comparative value of the natural systems based on previous agency assessments. This comparison is brief and the scientific studies underway on Yanga at present may provide detailed additional comparative information.

#### Habitat Conservation

The habitats represented on Yanga are poorly reserved in the Riverina Bioregion and are typically subject to management practices that contribute to their degradation. The addition of Yanga has doubled reservation in the bioregion, however the Riverina Bioregion remains among the most poorly reserved of all bioregions. Large expanses of arable lowland areas in south eastern Australia that have not been subjected to pasture improvement practices or cropping are rare. Wetlands, River Red Gum forests, woodlands and grasslands, all of which are found on Yanga, are among the most threatened ecosystems in Australia. All ecosystems present on Yanga are believed to have potential to recover viability with the removal of threats and, in some instances, active intervention and management.

#### Natural / Biodiversity Values

Yanga supports a diverse range of habitats. A number of different vegetation types are known to occur including River Red Gum riparian forest, Black Box floodplain woodland and Old Man Saltbush shrubland which is a vegetation type that has undergone a large reduction in distribution in NSW (over 1000 hectares near Yanga homestead.). The River Red Gum forests on Yanga are a distinct community from those occurring along the Murray River. There are three River Red Gum forest sub-communities identified on Yanga. Red gum and black box, both flood-dependant communities, comprise about half the area of Yanga. These communities have been subject to impacts from grazing, logging and water management. They are in varying condition across the property but both red gum and black box communities have the potential to recover if threats are removed. While the impacts of logging are present throughout the red gum on Yanga, it is unlikely that an area of red gum of equivalent size anywhere else in NSW has been impacted less from logging. Threatened flora species on Yanga include the Mossy Daisy and the Winged Peppergrass.

The diverse habitats support a diverse range of fauna, particularly the wetlands when water is present. The Lowbidgee has supported large water bird populations including some of the largest water bird breeding colonies in Australia of Straw-necked Ibis, Glossy Ibis, Royal Spoonbill, Great Egret, Intermediate Egret and Little Egret. It supports threatened fauna species including the 13 birds and other species, as well as birds listed under the JAMBA and CAMBA agreements. The Lowbidgee floodplain, including Yanga, supports the largest known population of the Southern Bell Frog in NSW as well as threatened quoll and bat species.

### 4.2 Aboriginal Cultural Values

The following section considers the comparative aspects of Aboriginal cultural heritage values on Yanga. This comparison is brief and this is not generally an appropriate way to consider such values.

Yanga lies within the traditional tribal areas of the Muthi Muthi, Nari Nari and Wathi Wathi people. The known Aboriginal heritage of Yanga consists of landform creation stories, prehistoric Aboriginal land use, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century “mission” associations, and 20<sup>th</sup> century pastoral activities. Explorers and surveyors recorded contact with Aboriginal people on Yanga. Aboriginal people were associated with the pastoral station and some continue to be associated with the Reserves. Besley Murray and his father before him worked on

Yanga. Bes was the station's Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Manager and many Aboriginal sites are marked to avoid any accidental disturbance by station activities.

Aboriginal historic sites and graves are known. Further graves can be expected in the lunettes within the active floodplains of the Murrumbidgee River. Mounds, or earth ovens of blackened ash, burnt clay, shell and artefactual materials are present along with trees, scarred from where bark was removed to make canoes and ring trees. The plains to the east of the floodplain contain evidence of mounds, burials and campsites.

The place does not have extensive art works as at Willandra, Mutawinji or Gundabooka nor is known to have ancient archaeological sites such as at Mungo nor does it have an Aboriginal community living a traditional nomadic lifestyle as say in the central desert. However it does have evidence across the landscape of Aboriginal occupation, has associated cultural stories and has continuing associations with Aboriginal peoples.

### **4.3 Water and Irrigation**

Detailed comparative analysis of irrigation structures has not been undertaken and is an area for further research. Some features on Yanga are believed to be typical examples but it is not known whether they are representative or rare. Little is known about the historic irrigation systems, their operation and construction and their survival in other places. Until more is known, these features should be retained and later, whatever the comparative value, samples should be retained to demonstrate the system and its purpose.

Water was one of the key factors dictating settlement patterns. In dry areas settlement was initially along rivers and this pattern was followed at Yanga and the whole of the Riverina with river front blocks taken up soon after areas had been traversed by explorers. The location of Willandra was chosen because there was permanent water in the billabong. The poorly watered back-blocks were settled much later and were less intensively grazed. They were typically not taken up until water was made available through tanks or bores which started to be drilled in the Riverina from the mid 1860s.

Different types of water infrastructure were developed in the dry and wet country. In dry country ground tanks were excavated in depressions with associated wing banks, intermittent creeks were dammed to create a water body after rain and bores were drilled and windmills and tanks installed. These are typical across the western division and there are examples in Yathong Nature Reserve (north east of Willandra) which is on Riverina back block land. On rivers, dams and weirs were built to retain water, and levees and diversion channels. Water was pumped from rivers and distributed through the landscape. Such diversions were always controversial as water was then no longer available downstream.

Larger water conservation schemes in the Riverina started with Samuel McCaughey in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century at Yanco. Controversy ensued and river defence leagues formed and Monash was employed to report on the river, proposing weirs on the lower Murrumbidgee. Monash is likely to have visited Yanga. The 20<sup>th</sup> century saw large state managed water control and the construction of the Burrinjuck Dam and later the Snowy Mountains Scheme diverting water to the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area where intensive agriculture ensued. These schemes took water from the Murrumbidgee reducing river flows to the Lowbidgee. Weirs on the Murrumbidgee such as Redbank weir, recommended by Monash, held water at a higher level enabling water to be diverted into the natural waterways and the levee systems on Yanga. People from Yanga were involved in debates and lobbying to maintain downstream flows from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Irrigation on Yanga was typical for NSW. Firstly, development was adjacent permanent water bodies. The area of the Yanga Reserves includes both river country and back country. In the dry back country typical irrigation infrastructure remains with ground tanks (there is one near the Willows Woolshed) and slabbed wells believed to date generally from the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Few of the associated windmills remain and these are important to demonstrate the system and as markers in the landscape.

In the wet country water control measures on Yanga were also to manage overflow water from the rivers. Dams are shown on waterways by 1881 simply retaining water and embankments to protect buildings. The wet country on Yanga has a series of waterways that fill up naturally when the river is high with this water flowing through the country creating wetlands and filling lakes. This water then runs back into the river as levels drop. Later systems of regulators and escapes controlled water flowing into and out of the landscape. The system of boards in these structures allow their level to be changed to retain water or allow water to escape. On Yanga water control measures generally allowed existing pastoral activity to be more secure, rather than allowing intensive agriculture as was the case further east. They were also to maintain the river

red gum wetlands. It is not known how rare such structures are but the whole system is likely to be unusual because the type of country is unusual and so the system tailored to it is likely to also be uncommon.

#### **4.4 Pastoral Values Generally**

The Black family owned Yanga since 1918 and encouraged stewardship of cultural heritage. Post-settlement heritage at Yanga includes evidence of early horse and coach transport, 19<sup>th</sup> century graves, early 20<sup>th</sup> century rail transport, the introduction of refrigeration into Australia, early 20<sup>th</sup> century irrigation and water management, soldier settlement blocks, and an extensive and exceptionally well preserved pastoral heritage of the Riverina, with well maintained buildings such as the drop log homestead built in two main stages in the 1860s, and a huge, well preserved, late 19<sup>th</sup> century woolshed on the banks of the Murrumbidgee.

A wide variety of moveable heritage is associated with these buildings and the majority was purchased with the property. Items associated with domestic activities such as furniture, kitchenware, cutlery, cane baskets and other furnishings. Associated with the station office are furniture and documentary records. Pastoral items such as drays, sulkies, saddlery, a forge, pumps and general equipment fill the sheds: many of these items date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This intact pastoral historical heritage is considered invaluable and unprecedented in public ownership. These heritage items can be used to research and interpret the story of pastoral history and land management.

This CMP does not undertake detailed comparative analysis of pastoral properties remaining in private ownership and still operating. In general an operating pastoral station would be more authentic than a former station in that stock and stock related activities remain. However continued operation also means continued change so historical features may be removed or altered as pastoral techniques develop. Such properties are also not generally open to the public, though home-stay and B&B arrangements at some stations allow small numbers of visitors to experience pastoral life and activities.

#### **4.5 From Squatters Huts to Homesteads**

Squatters homestead complexes followed a pattern of development that was different from the pattern of development in towns or cities. Initially a small hut was built, usually containing one or two rooms, which served as storeroom, kitchen and bedroom for the manager. Timber slabs were the commonly used form of construction, vertical slabs being employed for the most primitive huts and where timber has long enough. The roof was generally bark, weighed down with saplings lashed together. In the unlicensed selections, beyond the settled areas, slab buildings were typical. There was no incentive for the squatter to build a substantial residence on a property for which he had not been officially granted a title or lease. George Hobler commissioned John Verge to design Aberglasslyn House near Maitland in 1830 however he did not attempt such a grand scheme on his run on the Riverina a decade later as economic conditions had worsened.

Slab huts were only ever intended to be temporary, however the form continued to be used as it met the requirement for 'improvements' to the property introduced in NSW under the conditional purchase scheme. The slab hut form was widely used throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century and it is difficult to date surviving examples. It is also difficult to determine how many examples survive as many are still on working properties and are not included in heritage listings. They were sometimes incorporated into more substantial houses or added to with skillions and manufactured materials. Slab cottages were also used in Sydney initially, however in 1837 the use of timber slabs as a building material was forbidden in the metropolitan area.

The series of sketches of runs by Edward Stock dating from 1850 show that slab buildings were widely in use along the banks of the Murrumbidgee. The huts in his sketches were constructed of vertical slabs with a bark roof and would have been built using timbers obtained from the riverbank. Low timber bridges had also been constructed. Very little evidence of the buildings dating from this first phase of occupation survives at Yanga, or at the other stations now owned by the NPWS. At Bellavista, Baulkham Hills, Sydney, a slab hut remains that had been utilised as the core of a later outbuilding once a more substantial house had been re-erected. There are groups of slab huts in Kosciuszko National Park but generally from a much later date and isolated examples at sites such as Yananunbeyan National Park. The slab cottages were usually built by hand from materials available on site. The form is remarkably consistent throughout Australia, and the squatters simply copied other examples they had seen. Skilled tradesmen moved from station to station, adapting construction techniques from the Old World to suit the new. Not all of the techniques are English in derivation; there were also American, German and Scandinavian influences in rural Australia in the nineteenth century.

It was not until the longer leases were introduced that more substantial homesteads were built. These homesteads were almost always a single storey building constructed of materials obtained locally. The description of a visit to the stations on the Riverina published in the *Town and Country Journal* in 1872 describes substantial homesteads, including Yanga, built of brick, pisé or Murray pine. Of the properties listed in 1872 very few appear on heritage listings today and the majority of the buildings described have probably been demolished (or the name of the run altered). Today, the setting of the homestead at Yanga and the residence is largely as described in the article. (see later re vernacular construction).

## **4.6 The Derivation of the Typical Australian Homestead**

The homestead at Yanga is an archetypical Australian homestead, a long low building constructed of locally cut timbers with a wide wrap around verandah. The form, which proved to be an enduring one, was employed from the early years of the colony until the mid twentieth century and could be made of brick nog (brick clad with weatherboards), slabs, drop logs, pisé or timber framing. The predominant roofing materials were initially bark or shingles and later corrugated galvanised iron (actually steel). The long low single storey homestead is primarily a response to the climate and the limited range of available building materials, however the planning of the typical Australian homestead has its origins in a range of different colonial buildings: official residences, residences built by officers who had been stationed in colonies in the tropics and the houses of merchants who had likewise lived in other colonies.

### **4.6.1 Anglo-Indian Bungalow**

Many of the men stationed in Australia and a number of the free settlers had previously served in the British Army in India or the West Indies and were familiar with the standard barracks, hospitals, official residences and guardhouses designed by the Royal Engineers for use in the tropics. Widely believed to have their origins in Anglo-Indian bungalows, the design of a number of the early Australian country residences such as Dalwood and Horsley Park draw on the standard buildings developed by the Royal Engineers for the British colonies.

The name 'bungalow' is a derivation of a Bengali word. Dalwood, Major Newman's residence at Pontville in Victoria and the official residences (Government House and the Medical Superintendent's Residence) at Newcastle are all of this type. These houses are single storey residences with a portico, supported by columns or posts, with a room on either side. In the more elaborate examples neoclassical columns were used. These front rooms were generally separate and were used either for guards or for visitors that the occupier did not know (or trust). A similar plan layout can however be found in other colonies indicating that a standard plan form had probably been modified. The majority of Australian homesteads appear to have been based not on these homesteads with architectural pretensions, rather practical ideas and construction techniques were copied from buildings that the squatters had seen in their travels.

### **4.6.2 Official Residences**

Some of the earliest homesteads erected on the Cumberland Plain have many similarities with official residences erected in the early settlements at Newcastle, Bathurst and Port Macquarie. Examples of official residences, some with separate verandah rooms, probably built according to a standard plan, include the now demolished Government House at Windsor, built in the 1790s. The rooms to the end of the verandah in this case may have been an addition. Homesteads continued to be built with this arrangement during the nineteenth century, with rooms at the end of the verandah with no direct access to the house, Mt Wood homestead in the Sturt National Park has this type of arrangement. The early official residences would have been seen by those travelling through the settled country and beyond in search of suitable land to select. Yanga also has several rooms in both the Main House and Kitchen Wing of the Homestead that can only be entered from the verandah.

### **4.6.3 Colonial Homesteads and Farmsteads**

The floor plan of a cottage or two storey house built in the Georgian and Era Victorian eras was generally derived from an English Georgian house, with four rooms, two on either side of a hallway. A smaller version contained two rooms and the hall. This plan could be found in official residences such as the now demolished surgeons quarters at the Military Hospital on Observatory Hill, Sydney, and in the houses built by the wealthier colonists and convicts such as the house built by George Morris in Lower Fort Street in 1835 (now subdivided) and the cottage at No. 50 Argyle Place.

A well known, and prominently located example of a single storey house with a wrap around verandah was Robert Campbell's wharf house built in 1802 in Campbell's Cove just below Dawes Point. The verandah was not part of the original design; rather it was an early addition. The house overlooked Sydney Cove and

would have been seen by settlers arriving via Sydney. The majority of the Colonial Georgian and early Victorian single storey houses with verandahs, such as Spencer Lodge, Miller's Point built overlooking Sydney Harbour and the Wharf House have been demolished. A handful of early examples of single storey homesteads survive including Elizabeth Farm (1793), Cox's weatherboard cottage at Mulgoa (1810) and Experiment Farm (c.1834). The form rapidly spread inland, and was used on farms or stations such as Major Johnston's property at Annandale and the King family farm at Dunheved. The majority of the early farms surrounding Sydney have been subdivided and the houses rarely survive. Elizabeth Farm at Parramatta is a rare exception.

The colonists altered the Georgian house plan to suit the climate of Australia by the addition of a verandah. The typical planning of these houses, with a central hall, flanked by two or four main rooms, can be found throughout Australia and New Zealand. Australian homesteads were almost always symmetrically planned around a central hallway that led to the rear courtyard. Kitchens and other outbuildings were separate and at the rear or to the side, which lessened the risk of fire. The early roofs were shingled, until metal sheets and later corrugated iron became available in the mid nineteenth century.

Later, side wings were added, balancing the composition and forming a working courtyard to the rear (as can be seen at Old Government House, Parramatta). The M shaped roof form was widely used in Georgian buildings in England however it was impractical in heavy rain. In Australia such roofs often had a secondary roof added in the later nineteenth century. The M shaped roof form allowed the use of shorter rafters. Also to allow the use of shorter timbers and / or to avoid the need to construct an M or double roof, some homesteads had a taller single hipped roof over the main rooms that continued with a change in pitch over the verandah. This type of roof, known as a broken back roof, is one of the distinguishing features of the colonial homestead, however it is not an Australian invention and could be found in other colonies.

The broken back form continued to be used for homesteads in the country, where wide wrap around verandahs were needed. The influence of the English Regency style, with picturesque balconies and verandahs with sheet metal roofs, resulted in verandahs becoming a separate element with their own roof. Curved corrugated iron sheeting was popular, however timber shingles also continued to be used. The advantage of the separate verandah roof was that a wider variation of pitch could be used and it could be added afterwards. Sketches by Conrad Martens and others show that separate verandahs were common in the 1830s in architect-designed houses in the country such as Bedervale near Braidwood and in villas and cottages in Sydney such as Spencer Lodge on Millers Point. For practical reasons, the verandah had become a standard element of a house in NSW, shading the principal rooms. In the 1830s French doors were sometimes used, rather than the more common small paned sliding sash windows, particularly when the building was sited with a view.

#### **4.7 Head Stations**

A comprehensive study of head stations has not been undertaken but the following notes explore the concept of the Head Station. Note the status of station buildings often altered over time or when properties were amalgamated. If an owner already had an established head station he did not need another large complex.

In the nineteenth century owners of the runs were wealthy pastoralists who resided in Sydney, Melbourne or Adelaide, employing agents to select land and superintendents to manage their stations. The owners would visit on a regular basis and needed to be accommodated in a suitable standard of residence. In some instances the house was simply extended retaining the small timber house in the centre (e.g. Yanga, Cressbrook, Canning Downs). If the owner was in permanent residence, as occurred at less remote properties, a more substantial house such as Cooma Cottage, Duntroon and Throsby Park, was built. A limited number of stations in Australia retain not only their nineteenth century homestead, but also remain with the same family.

The runs were often comprised of a number of holdings, or were simply so large that additional residences, known as outstations, were built and occupied by managers responsible for that part of the property or when needed (i.e. during mustering). There was a considerable difference in the standard of accommodation between the head station, where the owner or superintendent was based, and the outstations. Typically the head station complex included a series of buildings, with each function separate. The 1870s descriptions of the Riverina liken some of the head stations to a small town. Part of this was to separate incompatible functions. Kitchens used wood stoves and were prone to burning down and the lack of refrigeration meant animals were killed regularly and meat hung in separate well-ventilated shady buildings. Accommodation was also needed for horses and other transport and station workers etc. At Willandra there is a main house

and separate maid's quarters, jackeroo's quarters and further away general labourers quarters and a considerable distance away the shearers' huts for itinerant workers.

As the property became established, and began to produce an income, more substantial buildings were constructed, ranging from horizontal slab cottages (as can be seen at Coolamine and Orroral), weatherboard farmhouses (as can be seen at Currango) and stone buildings (as can be seen in the Flinders Ranges). Materials also varied with the nature of the local materials available and access to imported materials. It was also not uncommon for the initial hut site to be abandoned in favour of a better site nearby. Throsby Park is one example where the earlier cottage (built in 1823) survives, as does the separate main house. At Yanga the head station was initially at Kietu, then it was moved to the junction of Yanga Creek and Yanga Lake and finally moved to the current location on a peninsula in the lake where there had previously been a hut.

Some publications existed to guide the colonist however the buildings illustrated were more sophisticated than most buildings constructed by squatters. In the mid nineteenth century slab construction was commonly used for the whole range of building types, however some variations in construction can often be found in the homestead and in buildings designed to keep food cool. Whole logs and thatch were sometimes employed instead of slabs. Associated with the house were also orchards, vegetable gardens (and sometimes vines), chicken coops, dog sheds, windmills and pumps or whims. Windbreaks were often planted.

### **Range of Head Station Buildings**

The range of buildings on head stations might include:

- Residence for the station owner and his guests (used sporadically)
- Manager's residence (permanently occupied)
- Overseers residences
- Kitchen block
- Station Office
- School House
- Barracks / huts for the workers
- Chapel
- Cheese house or dairy or milking yard
- Horse or other stockyards
- Meat house / Kill House
- Stables and coach house
- Barn / Woolshed
- Stores
- Blacksmiths
- Tannery / Boiling Down Works
- Whim (to draw water), windmill & water tanks, later pumps
- Machinery Sheds
- Garden sheds

Needs changed over time, as technology changed over time. Private tutors were no longer employed once children went to boarding school or were educated via radio and later computer. Coach houses and stables were replaced by garages (although the same building was often used). Shops for the station workers were no longer required once people could drive into town more easily. Facilities associated with transporting wool by river also largely vanished, replaced by rail and later road transport. Meat sheds were no longer required once refrigerators were installed in kitchens and separate kitchen blocks were no longer needed once cooking could be undertaken without setting fire to the buildings. The surviving vernacular examples of the variety of station buildings is now rare, the majority of the extant nineteenth century examples are the more substantially built farm complexes such as Woolmers and Brickendon in Tasmania or Tocal at Patterson in NSW. Near Sydney Camden Park House retains the timber farm buildings (known as Belgenny Farm) and timber outbuildings also survive at Bellavista in western Sydney.

Stone structures were built in south Australia where stone was plentiful and timber scarce. An unusual stone barn / woolshed is part of the University of Sydney owned property, Arthursleigh, located at Marulan near Goulburn. The property was bequeathed to the University in July 1979 from the estate of the late Eric Thomas Wallis Holt, AFC. The property is a very early pastoral property established by a member of the Macarthur family and is still operating as a research farm. Havilah near Mudgee is another early property that retains an entire complex of buildings and is still a working property. Tocal near Patterson is also now an educational facility however a number of early convict built masonry structures survive.

In some cases unwanted buildings from pastoral stations have been relocated to open air museums in order to provide a record of construction techniques (see discussion of open air museums below).

#### **From the Vernacular to Manufactured and Architect Designed**

The increased availability of building materials in the mid nineteenth century resulted in the use of items ordered from a joinery shop, such as windows and doors in combination with vernacular construction for the walls. The practice continued far longer in remote areas than in towns. Corrugated iron was the first material to replace vernacular building materials, as it could be used for walls, roofs and chimneys and was easily transported. The material had been used in Melbourne and Sydney in prefabricated housing in the early 1850s and soon made its way to more remote areas where it was initially used to sheet over leaking timber roofs.

As the pastoralists became wealthier they commissioned architects to design a new residence for their pastoral property. These more sophisticated buildings were constructed of masonry or weatherboard however the functions still largely remained in separate buildings. City-based architects were not usually familiar with the typical building methods used in the bush and similar details and buildings materials as were more common in Sydney, Adelaide and Melbourne came to be used. There is a clear hierarchy between the station owners, managers and the hired help that is reflected in the standard of building constructed. Tubbo Homestead retains two substantial timber residences, one for the owner and one for the site manager.

Yanga is unusual in retaining the suite of head station buildings at Yanga Lake. The buildings express the range of functions and the designs and layout reflect the hierarchy of the head station. The history of moving the head station and change of status is evident in the historical record and the former head station sites, now archaeological sites, are within the Reserves. The incorporation of earlier structures in the head station is evident in the kitchen wing. The existence of and retention of the dispersed outstations in the same ownership is also unusual.

### **4.8 Development of Homestead Type**

This chart shows the development of homesteads in NSW from the 1790s until the 1920s and shows that the single storey house form adopted in the early years of the colony survived in rural areas for many years. The wrap around verandah became popular again in the 1890s and was used in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century for buildings designed for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and for the series of Experiment Farms built by the NSW Government and specifically designed for climate.

A good idea of the location of the early homesteads can be gained from the work of the artist Conrad Martens who toured the country in the early 1840s trying to persuade property owners to commission a view of their estate. A number of these buildings survive today and have been included in the chart below, as have some of the important demolished examples.

The type of log construction found at Yanga is similar to other homesteads built in the 1850s to the 1870s, some of which were later replaced by a more substantial building, often constructed in masonry.

YANGA CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

DATE	NAME	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	IMAGE
1793	Elizabeth Farm	Parramatta NSW	Four room cottage built in 1793. Remodelled in the 1820s and columned verandah added. Broken back roof form and verandah rooms. Extant	Open to the public. Early views of the house held in the Mitchell Library.	
1790s	Old Government House	Windsor NSW	Residence built for the Commander of the Garrison. Still extant in the 1920s. The verandah rooms may be added. Now demolished.	Views of historic buildings in NSW held at the State Library of Victoria.	
By 1802	Robert Campbell's Wharf House	Campbell's Cove Sydney NSW	Verandah added to a typical Georgian house. Broken back roof form and encircling verandah. Demolished in the 1880s.	An influential design, as it would have been seen by all arrivals to Sydney.	
By 1810	Dunheved	St Marys NSW	Early homestead with wrap around verandah and broken back roof. Built by the King family at their Experiment Farm. Demolished WW II.	Sketched by Conrad Martens ML	
1810	The Cottage	Mulgoa NSW	Built for the Cox family. Clad in weatherboards. Broken back roof form, flat iron roof and encircling verandah. Extant.	Private residence open to the public occasionally	
By 1820	Government House	Newcastle NSW	Official residence with portico rather than a verandah and rooms at each end. Demolished.		
1827	Brickendon	Tas	William Archer's original house, Dutch barn, woolshed etc.. This house is similar to quarters designed by the Royal Engineers for Norfolk Island and the Tasman Peninsula (except for the verandah roof form). Extant.		
1834	Throsby Park	Mossvale NSW	Earlier cottage also extant. Roof line of the main house altered, covering the original M shaped roof. Note the double columns and separate verandah roof. Extant.	Painted by Conrad Martens  This view from the NLA	
1835	Spencer Lodge	Millers Point NSW	Built in 1835 for Mr Edwards. Brick with a shingle roof. Leased by John Lamb. Demolished		
1836	Emu Bottom (Holly Green)	Sunbury VIC	The oldest cottage in Victoria, built by George Evans. Extant.	1860s photograph	

YANGA CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

DATE	NAME	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	IMAGE
1836	Bedervale	Braidwood NSW	Designed by John Verge for John Coghill. M shaped roof altered in the 1890s by the addition of a second roof. Extant.	Private residence. Intact including interiors and furniture	
1840	An Australian Homestead	Location not specified	Painting of an unidentified Australian Homestead by Conrad Martens.	Typical homestead form	
1840s -	Cressbrook	Near Toogoolawah QLD	The Cressbrook complex comprises slab built elements, part of which date back to 1841, and variously dated additions, some 1850 and others 1870. A chapel designed by Robin Dods was added in 1902. The whole complex is of timber construction, with shingle and corrugated iron roofs, with the whole surrounded by fine gardens. The original homestead is still standing, and is still owned by the McConnel family.	Views from the State Library of Queensland	
1845-46	Nap Nap	NSW	Pise house built for George Hobler. Kitchen garden established. Demolished.	Described in Hobler's diary. Site not known.	No illustration located
	Nap Nap	NSW	"Nap Nap station... the residence of Mr. M'Farland. The residence, of brick, on the river bank is a very nice one, and the whole of the outbuilding, stores, cellars, and kitchen, are also well arranged and faithfully built. A promising garden is in the front and around the residence, and the whole is supplied with water from the river, by means of appliances drawn by a windmill."	Description from Town and Country Journal 1872 Sketch by Peter Freeman 2006 (published as gift card)	
1846	Canning Downs	QLD	Extant but altered, encircling verandah with separate roof.	Painted by Conrad Martens	
1847	Pontville	Victoria	Anglo Indian style bungalow built by Major Charles Newman who had served in India. Extant.		

YANGA CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

DATE	NAME	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	IMAGE
1847	Bundarbo	Via Jugiong NSW	RNE notes Bundarbo was taken up by the Lloyd family in 1832. Then in 1847 it was purchased by Henry Osborne... The homestead is constructed of stuccoed brick and pise and has a gabled, corrugated iron roof. The verandah, of broken back form, has elegantly shaped timber posts which are paired at main entrances; brackets are curved. Rafter ends in the verandah are exposed. Half timbering (some of which is curved) to the gables reflects the Federation era during which the homestead was greatly extended. Chimneys are tall and have cornices. The panelling installed when the house was extended around 1911 is redwood and is found mainly in the billiard and dining rooms. Bundarbo's stable block has a double gabled roof with scalloped bargeboards; the walls are pise and the gables are clad with boards.	Extant pise house, Chinese gardeners hut and later garden by Edna Walling.	No illustration located
1840s	Medical Superintendent's Residence.	Newcastle, NSW	Official residence designed by the Royal Engineers. Similar to the earlier Government House, Newcastle. Extant.	As photographed for the Register of the National Estate.	
By 1850	Compton	Mt Gambier SA	View of Compton, Mt Gambier circa 1850, with an Aboriginal shelter in the foreground.		
By 1850	Decameron	Elmhurst, VIC	Station established by James Allan Campbell in the 1840s. Homestead possibly brick nog. Outbuildings brick. Later this was owned by Charles Williamson who is believed to have built Yanga.	Homestead and a number of brick buildings extant. Homestead modernised, verandah appears to have French doors.	
By 1850	Paika	NSW	Paika, Messrs. Macfarlane and Webster's station. "This is one of the prettiest stations on the route. The homestead is almost in a peninsula, for a fine broad lake with a green shelving shore is on three sides. A thickly wooded island is in the centre... The spacious residence and coach house, stables, etc., are thatched in a capital style, with a kind of rush well suited for the purpose, and which grows on the run. Thatching is found far better than shingles or slates, being warmer in the winter, and cooler in the summer. " Extant.	This house replaced earlier slab buildings and was probably built in the 1860s  Description from Town and Country Journal 1872	No image of homestead located
By 1853	Bael Bael	Gannawarra Shire VIC	Vernacular timber house date unknown. Extant.	Note the drop log cypress pine construction. The posts also appear to be cypress.	

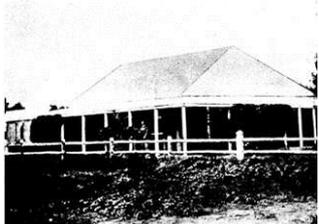
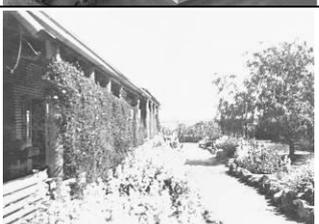
YANGA CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

DATE	NAME	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	IMAGE
1854	Angepena Run  Spelt as Angipena on photo	SA	Vernacular timber house later replaced by a more permanent masonry house.	Note the drop log cypress pine construction.	
c. 1855	Iron House	Kirribilli NSW	Prefabricated corrugated iron house with French doors built overlooking Sydney Harbour. Demolished.		
1855	Boondooma	Via Durong QLD	The 1850s to the 1870s was in general an era of expansion for Boondooma ..... Station correspondence from this period reveals building supplies and furniture being ordered in September 1855, including door hinges, locks, handles, window glass, wallpaper, calico for the wooden walls, a drawing room table and chairs, a hand basin, cooking stove, and bath. By late 1856, the Boondooma wages book indicates that 2 carpenters, John Groom and John Moules, were employed ... it is most likely that the main timber house, which is still standing, was constructed in this period.	"Today people can visit the homestead and admire the fortitude and perseverance of the early settlers." Boondooma Homestead is a project of the Wondai Shire Council Boondooma Homestead Management Advisory Committee.	 Note that this residence is similar in character to the official residence at Windsor built in the 1790s.
1857	Lanyon	ACT	Built in 1857. Single storey rubble homestead with stuccoed walls with a verandah on two sides, timber shingle roof, timber floors and unpainted cedar joinery. Original house still stands in the courtyard and has a gabled end taken up into the form of a belfry. Many earlier stone outbuildings forming a rear courtyard, including dairy, blacksmith's shop, stores, convict barracks, small crofter's cottage. Extant.	Masonry.	
1859	Edowie	Flinders Ranges	Station taken up in 1859. Stone house typical of South Australia.	Still a working property today.	
1863	Anna Creek	SA	Established 1863 but relocated in the 1870s.	SL of SA	
1860s	Portland Downs	QLD	A typical example of a homestead. View is from circa 1899. Verandahs subsequently infilled. Interestingly this house is not raised up like a typical Queenslander.	Remains a working station today. Image from the State Library of Queensland	
1861	Mulgutherie	NSW	One of two stations established by Morris on the Lachlan River.	No image located	
1868	Bynya	NSW	Claimed by George Forsythe. Purchase by Paterson 1871 sold 1876. Homestead etc. built by manage Neil McCallum. Bynya homestead c.1879. By 1885 fences, yards, tanks, garden and cultivation paddock. Note the drop log construction.	Homestead now relocated and is a souvenir shop at the Griffith Pioneer Park.	

YANGA CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

DATE	NAME	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	IMAGE
By 1868	Groongal Head Station  Selection dates from 1839	Riverina NSW	"Groongal head station is quite a little township... The superintendent's residence is a spacious building or buildings; and to the right is the windmill which draws water from the river to the houses and excellent garden and orchard. 'The working men's residence' is a model one. It is the best in Riverina. It is built of red gum with galvanised iron roof. It is raised off the ground on blocks. The dining room is 25 by 18 feet, and there are 7 bedrooms, two beds in each, fitted up with all necessary conveniences. The kitchen in connection with it, is also a model one, having stoves and other cooking apparatus, and a pantry adjoining."	Description from Town and Country Journal 1872  Two storey brick house (destroyed by fire in early 1940s).	
By 1872	North Yanco	NSW	"Fine brick building, double roofed, and covered with galvanised iron. The interior, including flooring and ceiling, is lined with the beautifully grained Murrumbidgee pine."	Description from Town and Country Journal 1872	McCaugheys photographs not digitised (see Coree)
By 1872	Gogeldrie (spelling varies)	Riverina NSW	"The residence is approached from the roadside, 300 yards away, across a green lawn, or meadow, and then through a shrubbery and garden. It is built of pine. It has a double roof verandah in front, and porchway, enshrouded with the passionflower, connects the house with the laundry and kitchen."	Description from Town and Country Journal 1872	No image located
By 1872	Cuba (Cooba)	Riverina NSW	"The residence is a very spacious building, having fine apartments, and exceedingly well constructed, partly of pisé work."	Description from Town and Country Journal 1872	No image located
By 1872	Benerembah	Riverina NSW	"The house, just completed, is a well-planned and designed brick building on the bank of the Murrumbidgee."	Description from Town and Country Journal 1872. Amalgamated with other runs	No image located
By 1872	Howlong	Riverina	"The comfortable station residence of the veteran squatter, is on the river bank. The three sons of Mr. Rudd who have become Benedicts have homes near their father's. That of Mr. Thomas V. Rudd, Alpha Villa, is a model private residence, about a mile and a half from the home station. It is situated in a bend of the Murrumbidgee river within sight, though half a mile from, the roadside. It is prettily designed, well built, and tastefully furnished. A well arranged, geometrically planned garden is around the house."	Description from Town and Country Journal 1872	No image located
By 1872	Illiliwa.		"The residence of the superintendent, Walter Tully, Esq., is a fine brick building, or rather buildings, very spacious and well constructed throughout. Before the house there is a capital garden and orchard watered by large tanks filled by a windmill from the river."	Description from Town and Country Journal 1872	No image located
By 1872	Gelam		"Gelam, the station of Henry Darlot, Esq., and under the superintendence of Mr. James Hunt... The station where Mr. Hunt lives was once considered the best house on the Murrumbidgee, but time has reduced its pretensions to that honour. The woolshed, a new one, is some distance off."	Description from Town and Country Journal 1872	No image located
1870s	Wellington Police Station		Slab buildings were also used for official buildings such as this police station at Wellington. Slab quarters were at the rear.		

YANGA CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

DATE	NAME	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	IMAGE
1873	Nappa Merrie	Queensland	Established in 1873, in area explored by Burke and Wills. Series of residences with wide wrap around verandahs. What appears to be the meat house also has a wrap around verandah.	Part of the John Flynn Lantern Slide collection	
1873	Til Til	Parish of Yelkeer, County of Kilfera	Homestead built by Andrew Crombie in 1873. Five roomed with large central hall. Bedrooms off. Adzed posts, drop log walls, steep roof with timber shingles. Kitchen block separated by long covered way. Later applied for Improvement Purchase (1881) Also had Jackaroos quarters (one room deep). New homestead built to rear of original.	Large central hall derived from the Anglo Indian bungalow (but also similar in plan to the 1820s standard barrack layout by the Royal Engineer).	
1874	A Riverina Squatting Homestead		View of a substantial homestead with a widow's walk. This illustration does not appear to be typical of the squatters homesteads, most were constructed using vernacular techniques.	Australian Sketcher	
By 1877	Quiamong	Near Deniliquin	Established by Frederick Parker (nephew of Morris of Yanga)	Homestead appears to be 1880s and Victorian style. Image by Gayle Hebbard.	
1880	Midkin	Moree NSW	Manufactured French doors and windows incorporated into a vernacular building with drop log construction. The posts are square and the logs are round cypress held in place with a batten. The verandah ceiling is lined with timber boards.	Photographed by Wesley Stacey	
1881	Eridunda Station	NT	Appears to be corrugated iron.	A wide shady verandah opens onto the path and garden.	
1890s	Coree	Near Yanco NSW	Substantial masonry residence (1880s?)	Photos by Sir Samuel McCaughey of Coree, Coonong, Yarrabee, North Yanco and Widgiawa. NLA	
1890s	Coree	Near Yanco NSW	Managers House.	Photos by Sir Samuel McCaughey of Coree, Coonong, Yarrabee, North Yanco and Widgiawa. NLA	

YANGA CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

DATE	NAME	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	IMAGE
1890s	Tubbo	Darlington Point NSW	Homestead (1905-06) and adjacent quarters (1896) separated by breezeway. Run taken up in mid nineteenth century.	Distinctly Victorian in style.	
1911	Workers cottage	Yanco Experiment Farm	Built by the NSW Government to provide an example of a well run farm. The form, with its vented roof was widely adopted.		
1911	Manager's Residence, Yanco	Yanco in the MIA	Managers residence built for the Experimental Farm at Yanco. Built by the NSW Government to provide an example of a well run farm.	Relocated but believed to be extant	
c. 1912	Official Residence	Leeton in the MIA	Built for the MIA and now the Leeton Visitors Information Centre. Weatherboard cottage with French doors and encircling verandahs with broken back form roof over the verandah.		
c. 1912	Residence	Leeton in the MIA	Built for the MIA. Timber building with wide encircling verandah all under one roof.		
By 1912	Elkedra	NT	John Flynn homestead photographed circa 1912 and part of John Flynn's Australian Inland Mission	Encircling verandahs with broken back roof form. Image from NLA	
c. 1920	Mungo	NSW	A typical example of a managers residence. Typical form used in the outback, with a vented roof. Form developed in the 1890s and continued to be used for decades. The verandah is enclosed with fly screen.	Many early 20 <sup>th</sup> century examples have this form	
1920s	Birdsville		Prefabricated building supplied by Sydney Williams, with a similar form to outback homesteads. Destroyed by fire in the 1950s and rebuilt along similar lines. Note the vented roof.		

Yanga homestead is a rare surviving example of a selector's homestead dating from the mid nineteenth century that shows regional variations of bush carpentry techniques and timbers and is an example of a typical Australian homestead form. The documentary and physical evidence shows the transition from rudimentary squatters huts (now vanished) to more elaborate, and more permanent, selectors residences that occurred between 1850 and 1875.

It has the typical form with the Main House having four rooms either side of a lavish hall as well as separate bedrooms entered from the verandah. Its design incorporated the verandah as an essential part of the plan rather than as an after thought and relies on it for access as well as using it a living space with the now removed double columns and blinds. It has the separate kitchen wing with rooms accessed from the verandah and forming a rear courtyard. By the time Yanga was built some other Homesteads were starting to use Victorian period design elements but Yanga appears to have deliberately chosen Georgian details especially in the fanlight over the front door and the French door details and the rustic vernacular aesthetic in the log walls and shingle lined verandah.

## 4.9 Development of the Woolshed

Initially shearing was done in the open or under informal shelters with forked columns and thatched roofs. Some of the earliest surviving woolsheds have details that are recognizably drawn from rural buildings in England or Europe and some are stone. By the 1870s a simpler, large shed form had been adopted with a central nave and side aisles with large posts between. This resulted in a wider building. This form was also used for showground pavilions and that at Orange is an example of a show ground pavilion built using vernacular techniques. Timber was not used for large rural buildings in the United Kingdom, as timber resources had long been exhausted though composite construction was used. Timber framing was infilled using techniques such as wattle and daub or brickwork for domestic buildings and outbuildings in Australia, but were far too time consuming to use in large scale construction. Slab or drop logs and later cgi were used in preference. Building entirely in timber however was characteristic of Scandinavia and other colonies such as Canada where timber was plentiful.

The surviving woolsheds dating from the 1870s to the 1890s exhibit similar characteristics, namely the enormous length, and the use of corrugated iron cladding on a regular timber framework. The floor level is generally above ground allowing dung to drop through the slatted floors and the walls are often simply vented by providing gaps in the timberwork. The forced resumption of lands by the NSW Government in the early 1880s curtailed the large holdings, leaving the pastoral companies with large facilities and not enough stock to warrant their continued usage. This process continued into the twentieth century, with further resumptions made to enable closer settlement and for the largely unsuccessful soldiers settlement scheme. A number of the large surviving woolsheds built by pastoral companies are now situated on vastly reduced holdings.

Prefabricated metal examples were later available from Sidney Williams etc., and during World War 1 large stores were built along similar lines. Timber continued to be used for framing, either unworked tree trunks and saplings or adzed or sawn timbers. Because of the high fire resistance of Australian hardwoods, large sheds continued to be built of timber well into the twentieth century. Examples built during World War II survive in a former depot at Dubbo and in the Wool storage sheds on the Alexandra Canal in Sydney, built to store wool bales.

A shearing shed typically is a linear arrangement with sheep entering one end and wool leaving the other. There are other variants with T shaped and circular sheds. A shed typically has holding or sweating pens where the sheep could cool down and empty out for two to three days before shearing. When ready for shearing sheep are then moved via a race to catching pens. These open onto the shearing board where the sheep are shorn before being let out into counting out pens. The location of these pens was either adjacent the exterior wall with openings to the outside or via a chute in the shed floor to pens under the building. This required the floor to be elevated higher above the ground and was easier to achieve in sloping country. The wool is removed from the board to the wool room where it is sorted and pressed into bales, weighed and stored ready for transport. The change to machine shearing from 1888 on saw the construction of engine rooms to house the steam engine that powered the shears and the experts sharpening wheel.

Shearing shed design includes 3 main board or shearing layouts: across-the-board, centre-board and raised, curved board layout. *"In an across-the-board shed the shearer catches a sheep from a pen opposite the shearing stand and drags the sheep 'across-the-board' to the shearing position. When the sheep is shorn it is let out behind the stand, leaving the board on the opposite side to the catching pen. The congestion caused by shearers, shed workers, sheep and wool continually crossing paths is a major fault of this design."*<sup>1</sup> This is the layout at Yanga. In a centre-board shed the shearer catches a sheep from a pen behind the shearing stand and drags the sheep out onto the board. When the sheep is shorn it is let out beside the catching pen via a race or chute usually to holding pens under the floor. In a raised board arrangement the shearers board is above the level of the Woolroom floor making it easier for workers picking up fleeces.

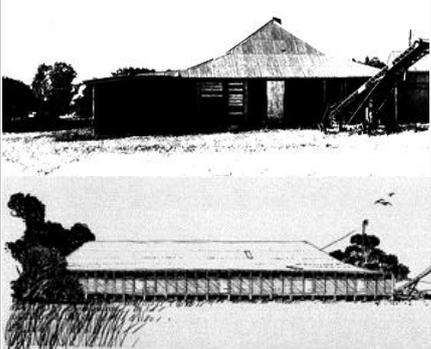
DATE	NAME	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	IMAGE
1827	Brickendon		William Archer's original house, Dutch barn, woolshed etc.. The AHC assessment notes that: the fine group of Colonial estate buildings similarly demonstrate the sequential development of the estate, commencing with the earliest buildings such as the woolshed, blacksmith's shop, store and bake houses built in the 1820s.	 <p>Image sourced from David Wall Stockphotos</p>

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/livestock/sheep/yards-equipment/general/board#Introduction>

YANGA CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

DATE	NAME	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	IMAGE
From 1832	Goonoo Goonoo	Near Tamworth NSW	House c. 1840. Woolshed. Property established by the Australian Agricultural Company. Chapel, brick woolshed with three gables & stone store survive.	No image located
By 1845	Challicum	Port Philip	Watercolour of the woolshed at Challicum showing that the woolshed was built of the same type of slab construction as the huts on selection, i.e. vertical slabs with a bark roof held down by saplings lashed together.	
Undated, probably pre 1850	A Pioneer Selector's Woolshed	Location unidentified	Charles Kerry's photograph of a woolshed made of forked sapling columns with a roughly thatched roof.	
1852	Mt Hesse	VIC	Stone woolshed. Form recalls rural buildings in England. Most woolsheds were not this elaborate.	
1859-60	Jondaryan	QLD	Built of timber, the RNE listing notes that...Between 1859 and 1861, 7 men worked for a total of 40 weeks cutting slabs and shingles. Large quantities of timber was also pit sawn into planks. Biggest shed on the Darling Downs until the 1890s. Image caption reads Bales of wool being loaded onto horse-drawn wagons in front of the woolshed at Jondaryan sheep station on the Darling Downs, Queensland in 1894. Bales read K and W (Kent and Wienholt, owners 1860-1890s). Designed by J C White who had once worked in the NSW Colonial Architect's Office. White had previously worked on plantations in Ceylon and for the Australian Agricultural Company. This shed is extant and in use. It is open to the public for special events and demonstrations.	 See <a href="http://www.jondaryanwoolshed.com">www.jondaryanwoolshed.com</a> Note the lifting mechanism
1869	Mungo Woolshed	Mungo NP NSW	Built of cypress pine logs fixed in place between columns with battens. Gaps left between the logs provide ventilation and light. In later examples corrugated iron replaced timber for the walls.	
1869	Deeargee Woolshed	Gostwyck NSW	Built in 1869. Large and elaborate octagonal shed. This shed is still in use and there is limited public access.	

YANGA CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

DATE	NAME	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	IMAGE
Undated	Crochan	Ararat VIC	Built of timber. There is an earlier slab section and the shed has been enlarged with weatherboard cladding. Extant in the 1980s	
1872	Tubbo Woolshed	Near Hay, Riverina, NSW	“About a quarter of a mile from the house is the woolshed, an immense building two hundred feet long and thirty six feet wide. There are two woolsheds on the station, and one hundred and twenty men were employed at the time of my visit. For the accommodation of this great number, capital huts are erected, those for sleeping and having meals being separate...” (from Town and Country Journal 1872) Designed by a Melbourne architect and added to by Riverina Woolshed specialist builder William McFadzean. The shed is still in use and in private ownership. The main Tubbo shed has a T type plan and a centre board arrangement with chutes to holding pens under the shed.	
1872	Gelam	NSW	New woolshed in 1872 (described in the Town and Country Journal).	No image located.
1872	Kinchega Woolshed	Kinchega near Menindee NSW	Built 1876, now within the Kinchega NP. Adjacent shearers quarters, kill house, kitchen extant. Some equipment still in the shed, as well as blacksmiths tools etc.. Homestead now a ruin (located well away from the woolshed complex). Kinchega woolshed has a linear plan very similar to Yanga with a centre race and catching pens and the board along the outside walls. The counting out pens were at the side the building. The woolshed originally had another substantial wing.	
1873	Wooyeo Woolshed	NSW	52 stand T type with wool room to north. Clad with cypress pine weatherboards and Corrugated Iron. Skylights in roof. Now derelict	
By 1874	Coan Downs	NSW	Timber and corrugated iron (Gospel Oak). T shaped. Original portion is drop log. Some of original corrugated iron survives.	
From 1875	Bygoo	Riverina NSW	Entirely built out of Cypress pine, drop log (slab) walls, shingles etc. Sides ventilated, walling did not extend full height. Images by Peter Freeman in “The Woolshed: A Riverina Anthology”. The shed was similar to Yanga but the board is now along one side only and additional sweating pens are added to the other side.	

YANGA CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

DATE	NAME	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	IMAGE
By 1876	Yanga Woolshed	NSW	Timber woolshed destroyed by fire in 1896. On same site as present woolshed. This image is believed to be of the woolshed (Yanga website) and shows drop slab construction that appears to be eucalypt rather than cypress.	
c. 1877	Bunge-worgorai Woolshed	Queensland	This woolshed is on the Scottish Australian Investment's property, Mount Abundance, on the Bungeworgorai Creek. It is clearly a T shaped shed. This photograph was taken by Queensland photographers, Reckitt & Mills and is from State Library of Queensland.	
By 1880s	Warrah Station Woolshed	Hunter Valley NSW	When photographed by Charles Kerry it was the largest woolshed in Australia. Built by the Australian Agricultural Company. Now on a much reduced property.	
By 1880	Woolshed in the Bland District	Bland district	Photographed by Charles Kerry (Powerhouse Museum Collection)  In this example vertical boarding is used as an infill between the timber frame.	
1888	Naradhan Woolshed	Riverina NSW	Naradhan woolshed was built in 1888 on a similar plan to Wooyeo but on a smaller scale with stands for 28 blade shearers. Built by William McFadzean (who also worked on Tubbo woolshed). T shaped plan, built of cypress pine. Open to the public by appointment.	
By 1889	Roto	Central NSW	Built of drop log infill panels. Converted to steam shearing machinery in the 1890s	
By 1890	Booyoolee	SA	This form of large shed was later adopted for stores buildings. Note the awning windows. Buildings of this form were originally religious, featuring a nave and side aisles.	
By 1890s	New Downs	QLD	Corrugated iron externally and a T shaped plan.	

DATE	NAME	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	IMAGE
1896	Yanga Woolshed II	NSW	Replacement woolshed built following fire. These later woolsheds are wider with a lower roof pitch. The central and side aisles are retained but are covered in one roof.	
1904	Yarralumla woolshed	ACT	RNE listing notes that...During 1904 Frederick Campbell's diaries on Yarralumla note the preparation of blocks, piles, saplings, grating, rails, posts and gravel for the new shed. ...29 July 1904 He refers to the newly erected Yarralumla Woolshed's "...spacious walls as one of the most up to date and commodious woolsheds in the southern districts...The woolshed, which is not yet completed, is in the hands of Mr Fred Young a Queanbeyan contractor and reflects very great credit upon Mr Fred Campbell, its architect". This shed is now in public ownership and is available for public hire for events.	

Yanga Woolshed is a typical example of a late nineteenth century woolshed, and is an example of the progression of woolsheds from entirely made from local timbers to a combination of locals slabs and imported corrugated iron. The original woolshed was a slab building but its replacement after the fire was of mostly sawn timber and cgi cladding. Mungo woolshed is an example from an earlier date using long drop log cypress construction. Smaller in size than Yanga it also relied on overland rather than river transport.

It has a typical linear plan with sheep entering from the east and wool leaving from the west. It has the typical centre and side aisle form with a central race, catching pens on each side and the shearers board on the outer side and sheep chutes to the outside. This plan form is considered inefficient today because shedhands have to cross the shearers path to retrieve the shorn fleece and it is not known why it was retained in the rebuilt 1896 shed - Tubbo built nearby in 1872 and Wallendbeen from c1880 have centre chutes. Mungo from 1869 is much smaller and has an atypical plan but also has chutes in the floor for shorn sheep and holding pens under the floor. Riverina woolsheds with a similar plan to Yanga include the now smaller Kinchega from 1872, Memagong (near Young) from 1885, Brookong (near Lockhart but not intact) from before 1876.

#### 4.10 Former Pastoral Stations now National Parks

Within National Parks in NSW there are a number of former pastoral properties containing mid nineteenth century buildings constructed using vernacular techniques and they are discussed in detail in this section. Most were primarily reserved for other reasons and in some cases pastoral structures were removed. Today evidence of pastoral activity is retained where it is significant. Few have the range and extent of pastoral structures as Yanga and this is in part due to the recent date and manner of acquisition. There are also a number of villages such as Hartley and Hill End (not included in the following table). The vernacular buildings managed by National Parks in NSW are important surviving examples of this type of construction, particularly as examples of regional variations can be found and because they are open to the public.

Most NPWS historic places in the west were formerly in use for pastoral activities. In the western division most of these reserves are in drier country than Yanga and so used different pastoral and construction techniques. For example local timber was scarce in the Western Division. There are also examples of much smaller pastoral properties in the east of the state but they are in wetter country with different types and scale of operations.

Culgoa National Park is on the Queensland border. Thomas Hungerford took up thirteen runs along the Culgoa River in 1857. Today much of this country is included within the national park. They were broken up after 1884 and again after WWII. The national park is formed from the properties 'Byerawering', 'Cawwell' and 'Burban Grange'. Homesteads and associated infrastructure are located on each former property. The structures on each generally date from the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century and they are typical examples of 20<sup>th</sup> century north western NSW properties. Structures include homesteads, cottages, shearing shed and shearers quarters. The Burban Grange shearing shed and quarters have been removed but a number of sheds remain. Several of the buildings are in disrepair. Renovations have been made to the Byerawering and Burban Grange homesteads for staff accommodation and Cawwell house is used as visiting staff accommodation.

Gundabooka National Park fronts the Darling River. 'Gundabooka' station was established adjacent to the river in 1857 but the large properties in the area were subdivided as part of the soldier settlement scheme and four of these smaller stations, 'Ben Lomond', 'Belah', 'Mulgowan' and 'Yanda', now comprise the park. They are representative of the type of pastoral properties that existed in north western New South Wales in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. All contain elements of historic interest including homesteads, quarters, shearing sheds and yards. The buildings are located in a landscape that itself tells of the history of pastoralism. Important items in the landscape include the old fences, areas where trees have been cut to provide fences and drought fodder, old tanks and telegraph lines. Homesteads have been upgraded for management operations. Remaining structures are being retained or removed according to their heritage value or risk to visitor safety. The shearing shed at 'Ben Lomond' collapsed following termite attack and strong winds. (NPWS 2001).

In the northwest corner is Sturt National Park which includes parts of five former pastoral properties - Mount Wood, Fort Grey, Binnerah Downs, Mount King and Olive Downs and there are substantial pastoral remains (see further detail below). This park is in the arid northwest of the state leading to differences in the way the property operated and in construction techniques and types.

*Mount Wood Station is a largely complete collection of buildings which well represent the typical station in this part of NSW. The main house is the second on the site, and is the third location of the head station. It was built in 1897 of stone with a floor plan possibly related more to South Australian prototypes than from NSW. There is a later addition which served as the manager's house. A series of outbuildings, graves and yards complete the picture of a head station in the Corner Country. Associated with the homestead at Mt Wood is a significant dump. Rather than concentrating rubbish and refuse into one spot, previous occupants have spread out their unwanted fencing wire, dead cars, tins, old machinery over a substantial area. This becomes a resource for future scavenging, as the transportation costs make recycling attractive.*

*Separate from the homestead complex are a woolshed built in 1913 and, across a creek with a suspension bridge, shearers quarters. Near the woolshed is a woolscour, which was excavated by NPWS Historian Michael Pearson. The woolscour reflects both the problems of transport costs to this remote area and the need for water conservation. Scouring wool would both clean the fleece and substantially reduce the final weight, making transport more cost effective. Normally the process uses lots of water and scours or sheep washes are set up beside permanent creeks. At Mount Wood, however, the woolscour used an elaborate system of re circulating and conserving water.*

*Also associated with Mount Wood Station are outstations at Horton Park and Narcowlah. Horton Park is a timber framed corrugated iron building, and nearby has the frame of a small woolshed built of roughly hewn timber. Narcowlah, near the Queensland border, is built of cement breeze block in a modern style.*

*Other structures represented in the park include the Whittabrinnah woolshed site, with the remains of a cane grass and bough woolshed, and the outlines of yards and fences. It is believed to date to late last century. There are various tanks and bores throughout the park and stockyards.*

*There is a homestead at Fort Grey which is in ruins. This consists of cemented random rubble stonework with an adjacent cane-grass shed. A more recent homestead, also called Fort Grey, was built in the 1940s. The other homesteads are Mt King, Binnerah Downs, which have both been demolished, Olive Downs complex begun in c.1900 and Whittabrinnah homestead complex.*

*Taken together these are a significant collection of buildings of a type poorly represented elsewhere in NSW. They show in their use of materials, archaeological remains and technology the adaptations made by people to cope with the arid corner country.<sup>2</sup>*

In the west of the state is Kinchega National Park based on the Kinchega pastoral station with its substantial woolshed (see below) and Mootwingee [Mutawintji] NP includes the homestead complex and there are remains associated with stock watering (see below). There are unusual stone buildings, one with a semi-circular cgi roof. Paroo-Darling National Park is made up of seven former pastoral stations named Peery, Arrowbar, Mandalay, Mount Murchison, Wilga, Coonavitra and Tilpilly. The former pastoral stations of Peery, Arrowbar, Mandalay and Mount Murchison were all part of the historic Momba Pastoral Holdings. In the 1880s Momba was the largest pastoral holding in NSW, comprising almost 850,000 hectares. Examples of

<sup>2</sup> NPWS, 1994, "An Outdoor Museum - Historic Places in the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Estate"

different types of heritage fencing, woolsheds and homesteads occur throughout the properties. They include homesteads, shearers quarters and woolsheds all generally constructed of timber frames and cgi cladding. There is also an unusual stone ground tank.

*By 1866, Kinchega Station was 180,000 ha in extent. The huge woolshed complex that was started in 1875 remains as a testament to the size of the property and stock carried. At times over 100,000 sheep were shorn in these sheds, employing 40 shearers.*

*Located on an eroded dune system, above potential flood waters, the Kinchega woolshed itself, together with the cook house, expert quarters, pens, machinery and several generations of shearers quarters form an impressive historic precinct. Unfortunately the old homestead complex established in the 1850s, which included a brick homestead established in 1865 and stockman's quarters and kitchen, was destroyed by fire in recent years. The homestead was located adjacent to a billabong on the Darling River and water conservation measures employed here included a regulator (c.1920) and open pipes used to trap water inside the normally dry billabong after floods.*

*Kinchega NP is associated with water conservation measures of a much larger scale, as the Menindee Lakes, which the NP surrounds, have been used to supply water to Broken Hill since early this century and by pipeline since 1960.*

*Within Mootwingee NP ..... Mootwingee Homestead complex includes ruins of an earlier homestead, an existing homestead, shearers quarters and a workshop. Many of the historic places are associated with water conservation measures, including ground tanks, yard and a hut at Mt Wright (presumably named after William Wright), which was part of a Travelling Stock Route and declared a Public Watering Place in 1905. At a place called Amphitheatre there is a watering complex including stone ground tank, large windmill, remains of a possible earlier donkey-powered whim site and a well ruin.<sup>3</sup>*

In the southwest of the state is Mungo National Park, based on the Mungo and Zanci pastoral stations, both previously part of the Gol Gol Station, with a woolshed and homesteads. Willandra NP includes the homestead and shearing sheds and Mallee Cliffs has some pastoral remnants.

*Mungo NP includes ..... places of considerable historic significance such as the Mungo Woolshed. This Woolshed is believed to have been constructed from 1869 when this area was part of Gol Gol pastoral station. In 1922 Gol Gol station was subdivided into smaller blocks and the present NP is made of the area of two such subdivisions - Mungo and Zanci Stations.*

*The Woolshed at Mungo is probably one of the earliest intact western NSW pastoral structures. It is a very good example of a construction technique typical in the Riverina - the horizontal or 'drop slab' construction. Murray pine logs (*Callitris columellaris*) were dropped horizontally between vertical posts. The Woolshed, which is claimed to have been constructed in the 1860s by Chinese labour, originally had stands for 30 blade shearers. This was reduced to 18 steam powered stands around the turn of the century. Other features of the Woolshed include hand adzed pens, and gates within the shed made of round mallee in forged ring hinges. Nearby the Woolshed are sheep yards, a underground tank, and more recent shearers quarters. The Mungo Homestead Complex includes a number of recent buildings, although the house itself has an older central section which probably dates from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. An area, once the site of huts occupied by Chinese workers, contains remains of a stone kitchen ruin, a tip, and a well or underground tank. This place may also be contemporary with the Woolshed and has considerable archaeological potential.*

*At nearby Zanci Station there is a woolshed which in part employs the horizontal slab technique and a stable with a roof of cane grass thatch, another typical Riverina construction technique. Although the Service demolished the homestead at Zanci the remains, including large aboveground and below-ground tanks and a large cellar, attest to the severity of the climate.*

*Although much of the former pastoral complex within Mallee Cliffs NP was demolished by the NPWS after acquisition in the late 1970s, some evidence, including a meat house, remains. Of historical importance are the eighteen or so ground tanks within Mallee Cliffs NP that are an indication of the degree of water conservation measures required in this area. At one of these, North Bul Bul Tank, remnants of a post and rail fence run across the middle of the Tank. There are also at least ten tanks within Mungo NP. Within the area covered by the District there has never been a great deal of artesian or underground water, which was often salty in any case. Wells and bores were often unsuccessful*

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid

*and most properties relied on rainwater trapped in ground tanks, often constructed at the foot of lunettes (dunes).<sup>4</sup>*

The history of the south central area of NSW is largely associated with the wheat and sheep farms of the Riverina, and more recently with the various irrigation schemes in the Griffith area. Willandra National Park is a small part of Willandra pastoral station and has shearing complexes and a 20<sup>th</sup> century homestead.

*Willandra NP includes the homestead and shearing complexes of the famous stud merino property Willandra Station that operated for over 100 years around Willandra Billabong Creek. Although only about 12% of the original run, the National Park incorporates most aspects of the property including an outstation, remains of wool washing (wool scouring) operations and water conservation measures, as well as the third (1918) homestead and more recent shearers' quarters, woolshed and thatched roofed stud ram shed.*

*Willandra is significant as a good, intact, example of a large scale western NSW pastoral property. It developed from an amalgamation of "back block" runs associated with the Lower Lachlan leases held by squatters in the 1840s. It was owned at different times by seven large pastoral concerns, often based in Victoria. These pastoral concerns used Willandra as part of a chain that extended from Victoria to Queensland.*

*Particular significance for Willandra is its fame as a stud Merino property developed from the 1880s. Of architectural significance is the homestead itself, that reflects both tradition in its planning and innovation in its use of new building materials. The plan form of the homestead is U shaped around a courtyard to catch all available breezes and this plan form is traditional in the Riverina. New materials were used in its construction including fibro exterior walls and fibre board (cardboard) internal linings. The homestead complex of buildings has been conserved and interpreted by the Service.<sup>5</sup>*

The table below includes images of some of the places described above and of other NPWS properties with pastoral remains.

NAME	DESCRIPTION	CONSTRUCTION	IMAGE
Culgoa National Park	Homestead	Mid twentieth century cottage in use as NPWS residence / accommodation. Timber stud frame, sheet cladding and cgi hipped roof.	
Kinchega National Park	Homestead	Ruins only	
Kinchega National Park	Woolshed	Timber and corrugated iron. See further description in Woolsheds table.	
Kinchega	Shearers Quarters	Not known	
Kinchega	Kitchen	Not known	
Kinchega	Kill Shed	Not known	
Kinchega	Remnants of machinery	Not known	
Coolamine Kosciuszko National Park	Homestead for the manager (later occupied by the family). Extant.	Drop slab eucalypt construction. Slabs numbered for re-assembly. Roof sawn timber and cgi.	

<sup>4</sup> Ibid

<sup>5</sup> Ibid

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NAME	DESCRIPTION	CONSTRUCTION	IMAGE
Coolamine	Homestead built by the Southwell family. Extant.	Drop slab construction. Cgi roof.	
Coolamine	Cheese shed. Extant.	Whole log, rush/thatch roof for insulation.	
Coolamine	Original selectors slab hut, stables and hay shed.	Slab. Not extant	
Currango Kosciuszko National Park	Homestead	Weatherboard, sawn timber frame and cgi roof. Broken back roof form over verandah.	
Currango	Quarters	Weatherboard	
Currango	Sheds	Drop slab walls, cgi roof. Some walls have vertical slabs. Believed to be constructed of local mountain ash (eucalypt).	
Gundabooka National Park Yanda Homestead	Homestead on the Darling River.	Weatherboard with joinery doors and windows and timber boarded lining. Encircling verandah with separate roof all enclosed. Main roof has vented gablets.	
Gundabooka National Park Belah Homestead	Homestead with residence, quarters, woolshed and other ancillary buildings.	Timber frame and cgi roof. Encircling verandah with broken back form roof, all enclosed.	
Gundabooka National Park Belah Woolshed	Woolshed, yards and other ancillary buildings.	Simple small shed roughly built with timber frame clad in cgi. Machinery remains in situ.	
Mungo National Park	Homestead. Built as an outstation 1885-1890 and later converted to the main homestead.	Timer frame, weatherboard cladding and cgi roof. Wings are believed to have been added later.	
Mungo	Managers Cottage.	Typical early 20 <sup>th</sup> century residence with gablet roof vent and encircling verandahs with broken back roof form.	
Mungo	Woolshed	See further description in Woolsheds table.	

YANGA CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

NAME	DESCRIPTION	CONSTRUCTION	IMAGE
Mungo	Shearers Quarters	Partly destroyed by fire	
Mutawintji National Park	Homestead, Shearers Quarters	Generally timber framed and cgi clad and some unusual stone structures.	
Namadgi National Park ACT Orroral Homestead	Homestead	Vertical timber slabs with horizontal slabs under the windows.	
Oxley Wild Rivers National Park Kunderang East Homestead	A cedar slab homestead, 1890s, sited in mountainous wet country on the Macleay River. It was once part of an extensive grazing property. Restored for visitor accommodation.	Vertical cedar slabs with a loose 'tongue' of timber inside of grooves between adjoining boards to seal gaps. Hipped roof with an encircling separate verandah. A separate kitchen wing has been altered to provide modern kitchen facilities.	
Paroo Darling National Park Section north of Wilcannia. Peery, Arrowbar and Mandalay	Several homesteads, shearers quarters and woolsheds.	Generally timber stud frame with cgi cladding. Example at right has shearers quarters (right) adapted by NPWS for accommodation, woolshed with yards and a ground tank (top left). The homestead is nearby but separate.	
Paroo Darling National Park Section north of Wilcannia. Peery, Arrowbar and Mandalay	Woolshed.	Woolshed with yards (shown in aerial photo above).	
Paroo Darling National Park Section east of Wilcannia. Wilga	Homestead, staff quarters.	The quarters are rendered masonry. On the left is a wash house and the quarters have a mess room at the left end. Construction detail not known.	
Sturt National Park Mount Wood	Two homesteads and a shared garden, kitchen wing	Masonry	
Sturt National Park Mount Wood	Workshop (one containing blacksmiths forge) Also garages	Simple gable roof sheds.	

NAME	DESCRIPTION	CONSTRUCTION	IMAGE
Mount Wood	Shearing shed	Timber and cgi shed with high central "aisle" and side aisles. The posts are saplings and the central span is a scissor truss.	
Mount Wood	Yards		
Mount Wood	Separate shearers complex		
Sturt National Park Mount Wood	Machinery display (near dam)	Includes a whim	
Sturt National Park Olive Downs	Homestead	Typical mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century timber stud frame residence with gablet vents to cgi roof and enclosed verandahs.	
Willandra National Park	Homestead	Unusual mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century timber stud frame residence architect designed with a U shaped plan. Woolshed and quarters also 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Photo canstock images.	

The suite of National Parks in western NSW together demonstrate pastoral practices in different landscapes and at different times. The pastoral stations in the mountains and east are of a different scale and exhibit different characteristics because of this and their location with different timbers used and without requirements for large shearing sheds etc. Of the former pastoral stations, now parks, in the west Yanga is unusual in its scale, intactness and character. Sturt National Park is in drier country and structures are generally from a later period and it demonstrates a different type of landuse. Mungo woolshed is significant as an earlier design of vernacular construction but is smaller in scale and overall Mungo does not have the range of and scale of structures. Kinchega woolshed is also significant and in comparison to Yanga and Mungo demonstrates another scale and construction type. Kinchega does not retain its Homestead and in many of the earlier western parks all but key structures were removed. In parks such as Mungo, Gundabooka and Paroo Darling station buildings are mostly 20<sup>th</sup> century and of manufactured materials, similar to some of the Yanga outstations and demonstrate this type and phase. Willandra demonstrates the range of pastoral structures but is only a small portion of the early run and most of the structures are from the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

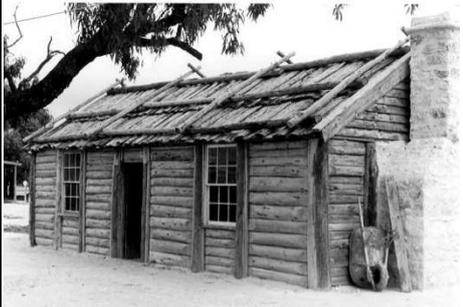
Yanga station is unusual in its scale and extent and its retention of a full range of generally intact late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings required for the day to day operations of a pastoral station with head station, outstations and woolsheds. It is also unique amongst the parks, formerly pastoral stations, in the scale and aesthetic character of the Homestead. Yanga Station retains extensive evidence of its day-to-day operation as a pastoral station, with the majority of the buildings surviving. In addition, the documentary record shows how the pattern of use has changed over time due to floods, fires and other environmental factors. This is one of the most intact pastoral stations now being managed by the NPWS.

#### 4.11 Other Homesteads / Head Stations Open to the Public

In addition to the homesteads located within National Parks, there are a number of iconic homesteads that are open to the public, either occasionally or on a permanent basis. The vernacular construction techniques used to construct the houses are still evident. Some of these buildings are open as part of the ABC's open garden scheme, as the associated gardens, and rare plants, survive.

Yanga homestead has been considered to be a historic Riverina homestead since the 1920s; when it was described by visitors to the ceremony to mark the start of the construction of the railway line. In the 1920s few buildings were considered to be historic, and these were primarily substantial architect designed buildings such as Wentworth's Vacluse House. The homestead was initially valued as a reminder of the

pioneers of the previous century, a concept borrowed from the Americans and for its association with Wentworth and the Williamsons.

NAME & LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	IMAGE
Argyle Downs Homestead Kunanurra, Kimberleys	1880s home of the Durack family (relocated from original site). Stone walls, cgi roof and separately roofed surrounding verandah.	
Cox's Cottage	Private residence but open occasionally. 1790s homestead on the Cumberland Plain, Sydney. Broken back roof form with encircling verandah. Early features intact/unaltered. Roof is flat iron which predates the more common corrugated sheets.	
Cooma Cottage Cooma	Cooma Cottage, the home of Hamilton Hume, is open as a house museum. Caretakers flat in part of building. A masonry building of unusual form with architectural pretensions. Not of typical vernacular form.	
Dundullimal Dubbo	Slab cottage, 1840s, and several outbuildings. The cgi roof covers the original shingles. This was a head station. Award winning conservation project. Managed by the National Trust. This is a slab building with a form like the official residences described previously in the section on the development of the homestead type. The complex includes stone stables, a forge, stone stores. There is extensive pebble (cobble) paving. It is open to the public and parts are available as a venue.	
Albacutya VIC	1846. The existing building is in two sections, a drop slab and log section, and a weatherboard, which have been joined. Between 1846-57 John Coppock built a homestead complex of seven buildings from local Murray Pine slabs and logs and rough hewn frames. Part of the homestead is constructed of split half logs placed horizontally between squared posts in the characteristic Mallee vernacular. (RNE) Buildings now moved to the Wimmera – Mallee Pioneers Museum  Image shows one of the ancillary buildings built with drop logs and a bark roof.	
Bindi Bindi via Swifts Creek, East Gippsland VIC	c. 1850. The cook house and sleeping quarters, built of local stone, were erected c 1850 with the horizontal timber slab dwelling built soon afterwards. The Bindi pastoral run gradually evolved in pioneering fashion, the main homestead being constructed in colonial form of local stone in 1880. Australian Heritage Photographic Library.	

Yanga homestead has long been identified as one of the historic homesteads of the Riverina, having been described as such by visitors in the 1920s, when the concept of a historic building was just beginning to emerge in Australia. Although not open to the public in the past, a number of accounts by visitors and a sequence of photographs survives. Few Homesteads not in National Parks are open to the public. Only Dundullimal and Cox's cottage are comparable to Yanga and both are in quite different geographic areas and operated differently to the far western pastoral properties.

## 4.12 Houses with Movable Heritage Collections

There are a number of houses in NSW that retain significant collections of movable heritage items however the majority are not pastoral stations or former pastoral stations, many of which probably have not been considered for listing as they are remote and little known. The collections tend to be domestic rather than pastoral and working items and few are in public ownership or regularly open to the public.

NAME	LOCATION (SHIRE)	COMMENTS
Bedervale	Braidwood (Palerang)	(SHR) 1836 house that still retains intact interiors and furniture. Private residence on highland grazing property (see previous comments).
Boree Cabonne	Cudal (Cabonne)	(SHI) Architecturally significant large two storey brick Victorian style mansion, 1890s. Privately owned, original décor and furnishings, many items imported. Public tours run by family. Sheep stud, the original Merino strain introduced by John Smith from 'Gamboola' is still maintained.
Bundanon	Shoalhaven	(SHI) Complex bequeathed to the Australian people by the Boyd family of artists and includes art collection. Victorian Georgian country residence, farmhouse and farm buildings, 1860's, in a 19 <sup>th</sup> century rural landscape with 20 <sup>th</sup> century overlays. Small coastal dairy property. Two storey sandstone. Artist in residence programs.
Burrundulla	Mudgee (Mid Western Regional)	(LEP, RNE, NT) - original furniture, paintings and an extensive library, collection of nearly all the farm and estate records including diary's of the owners and farm managers, order books for stock, supplies, extensions etc, day books of the estate, pay details for all staff etc. Remains in original family ownership, now a vineyard. Open to the public on occasional tours. An imposing two-storey colonial Georgian homestead of bricks. Separate servants' quarters and original stables.
Calala Cottage	Tamworth	Group of houses featuring, Calala town house a single storey brick house with separate front and rear verandahs on square posts; and reconstructed slab cottages and classroom, forming a heritage village, tourist attraction. Also includes the oldest standing building in Tamworth, an original slab hut, a one-teacher schoolhouse, blacksmith's shop and various displays.
Camden Park House and Belgenny Farm	Camden	(SHR) In outer Sydney. Property owned by state except house still owned by the Macarthur family. Bloodline of the sheep also listed (later was a dairy). House is two-storey Palladian Revival structure with single-storey pavilions, includes furniture. Colonial gardens, vineyard. Belgenny includes a farmhouse and the original related outbuildings, and is one of oldest surviving groups of farm structures in Australia. Specialised educational and environmental tours, about agriculture and its history in NSW at farm, also annual themed events.
Coombing Park	Carcoar (Blayney)	1900 large single storey Victorian brick villa by G.A. Mansfield. 1881 owned by the Cobb & Co coaching company and descendants still own and live on the working farm. Cobb & Co memorabilia. Cattle station. The original shearing shed survives, and the stables, which date from 1848. Offers luxury accommodation in homestead.
Chifley Home	Bathurst	(SHR) Childhood home of a prime minister. Small Victorian Italianate semi detached residence of rendered brick under a hipped iron roof in Bathurst. House museum, includes domestic contents, owned by local council demonstrating his frugal lifestyle.
Dobell Studio House	Wangi Wangi (Lake Macquarie)	Former home and studio of artist, Sir William Dobell. Building not significant. House and contents owned and run by a memorial committee. Open as museum
Eryldene	Gordon (Ku-Ring-Gai)	(SHR) 1913 house, outbuildings and garden of Professor E G Waterhouse, world-renowned for his efforts in developing the nomenclature and hybridisation of camellias. Colonial Revival design by William Hardy Wilson. It remains a resource for their study. The house, gardens and outbuildings are intact, with some original furnishings and detail.
Jindera Museum	Jindera (Greater Hume)	(See later for detail and photo) An old store and home that belonged to the pioneering Wagner family. The 'store' has 19 <sup>th</sup> century goods and the living area is furnished in its original style. Open to public.
Lisnagar House	Murwillumbah (Tweed)	Large two storey timber mansion. Intact including contents and occupied by descendants. Grandson of the builder maintains it like a museum, the dresses his aunts wore are still hanging up in the wardrobe, all the original custom made furniture. Residence of the pioneering Twohill family, open to visitors.
Meroogal	Nowra (Nowra)	(SHR) House museum run by the Historic Houses Trust. Late Victorian, two storey weatherboard cottage with verandahs and balconies on two similar street frontages and includes a servants wing. Artefacts relate to the lives of four generations of one family. Open to the public.
Minnamurra House	Jamberoo (Kiama)	1860s furnishings originally constructed for house and later removed, were subsequently gifted to the house in a will. Built c.1840 and reputedly the oldest building in the Illawarra. Dairy / cattle property. Thick local stone walls, shingled for the roof replaced by iron sheets. Private dwelling and not open to the public.
Miss Trail's House	Bathurst (Bathurst Regional)	(SHR) Managed by the National Trust as a museum. A late Colonial Georgian brick house, turned verandah columns, 1845. Contents include furniture dating from c. 1810, family memorabilia and notable landscape and portrait paintings. Home of Miss Ida Trail from 1932 to 1976.

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NAME	LOCATION (SHIRE)	COMMENTS
Mount Wood Station	Now in the Sturt National Park	Western pastoral station (see previous detail). Retains machinery associated with running the property, in particular the blacksmiths forge and all the tools. Nearby is a display of machinery utilised for drawing water etc..
Norman Lindsay Gallery and Museum	Springwood (Blue Mountains)	(SHR) Author and artists residence in township. House a Federation bungalow modified by Lindsay and showing a classical revival influence. Grounds aesthetically significant. Managed as art gallery and museum.
Nutcote	Neutral Bay (North Sydney)	(SHR) Home designed by B J Waterhouse for, and occupied by, the writer May Gibbs also her workplace and source of inspiration. Australia's first woman cartoonist, painter, naturalist and children's author and illustrator. Purchased by Council and operated by a trust as a museum of her work.
Rouse Hill House and Farm	Rouse Hill (Blacktown) (Sydney)	(SHR ) Managed as a house museum by the Historic Houses Trust. Shows changing fortunes of the family. Includes some small scale farm buildings and machinery. House is two storey masonry and collection includes contents as left by the last occupants. Unbroken family occupancy 1825 to 1978. Slab farm buildings. Open to public.
Saumarez	Armidale (Dumaresque)	(SHR) An extensive pastoral property containing an almost full range of rural building types from humble timber slab vernacular structures to an opulent Victorian House. Part of the Saumarez Run occupied by Dumaresq in the 1820s. Intact domestic collection as well as farm machinery and equipment associated with the property. Was part of large New England pastoral property still owned privately but house and some original furnishings were given to National Trust, 1984. The grounds are open to the public and the house interior on guided tours and the place is used for events.
Tocal Homestead	Paterson (Dungog)	(SHR) Now part of the associated Agricultural College. A stud horse and cattle agricultural property from the 19th century. Late Georgian/Regency sandstock brick homestead, outbuildings of convict built sandstock brick residential buildings and a large stone barn built in 1830. A complex of largely unaltered timber farm buildings demonstrating construction technologies. Horse and cattle property and vineyard.
Vaucluse House	Vaucluse (Woollahra) (Sydney)	(SHR) Lavish city house and garden of W C Wentworth (early run leaseholder of Yanga). Provides a stark comparison between the comfortable life of the wealthy in Sydney and life on the runs. Owned by the Historic Houses trust and open to the public.
Tulkiyan	Gordon (Ku-Ring-Gai)	(SHR) – Owned by Council and run as a house museum. The contents includes original carpet, blinds, furniture, cutlery, crockery, clothes, personal items, photographs and all related documents such as letters, receipts, plans of house, specification etc. An Arts & Crafts suburban villa, designed by B J Waterhouse in 1913. The ownership remained in one family until its bequest to Ku-ring-gai Council who run it as a house museum.
Wing Hing Long store	Tingha (Guyra)	(SHR) 1880s. Shop on the main street of Tingha. Its structure, fabric, and archival and movable heritage collections document the continuous and significant contribution of Chinese-Australians and general stores to the history of retailing. In 1998 store and contents purchased by Guyra Shire Council for community management as a store museum.
Wolgan Station	Lithgow	In the north west Blue Mountains on site of Emirates Resorts Australia resort development. 1830's outstation with a homestead of horizontal and vertical hardwood slab construction, outbuildings, orchard and remnant kitchen gardens. There are also later fibro houses. It was used for sheep and cattle grazing until purchased by the resort. The new resort is built around the restored homestead and historical tours are offered.
Yanga Station	Balranald & Wakool	Pastoral station now a National Park. Property purchased with contents of house, office, out buildings, outstations, woolshed and associated structures and includes station records. Movable Heritage Study undertaken.

Houses with movable heritage collections (outside NSW):

NAME	LOCATION	COMMENTS	IMAGE
Calthorpes House	Canberra (ACT)	Masonry suburban residence showing Mediterranean influences, built in 1927. Described as a treasure house of domestic history. Original furnishings, household appliances and photos reflect the fashionable ideal of style and taste in the middle class Australian home of the late 1920s.	
Manning Clark House	Canberra (ACT)	Modernist house by Robin Boyd, 1952. Where authors Manning and Dymphna Clark lived and worked from 1953 until their deaths in 1991 & 2000. Contents include their libraries. Run by a not-for-profit organisation as for contemporary debate / discussion. Events and social gatherings and Residential Fellows are hosted.	
Mooramong	Skipton (Victoria)	Former squatting run with 1873 architect designed timber house. Modernised in c1940, fabric altered extensively. Farm buildings rebuilt after 1944 fire. Bequeathed to National Trust in 1978 including household objects. Also other houses and farm buildings with historical items and implements. Working farm with sheep and crops. Open days and special events for the public.	
Mugga Mugga	Canberra (ACT)	Part of a pastoral estate from c1838. Now on 17ha of grazing land, with a simple cottage built for the head shepherd of Duntroon in the 1870s. Stone cottage, conserved and furnished with household items of Curley family who lived here from 1913. Education and community programs and venue hire. Run by ACT museums and galleries. Horses agisted in paddocks.	
Lanyon	Canberra (ACT)	Retains wide range of goods ordered from Sydney, as was common on remote stations	

The movable heritage collection at Yanga is one of few fully documented pastoral collections in NSW, almost all of the other collections are no longer in situ, having been moved to a museum or are in private hands. None of the collections above is comparable to Yanga in authenticity, nature and extent.

The only comparable pastoral places with moveable heritage collections listed above are

- Camden Park House and Belgenny Farm in outer Sydney, of different scale and character and only partly open to the public.
- Rouse Hill House and Farm in outer Sydney, open to the public. Collection primarily domestic with the rural buildings being small scale and with few contents.
- Mount Wood which retains its pastoral collection but not a domestic collection.

### 4.13 Open Air Museums

The term open air museum can refer to the concept of a cultural landscape preserved and continues to be used, for example Hill End and Hartley in NSW or Kingston on Norfolk Island. It can also refer to the preservation of the cultural landscape in National Parks and the like, sometimes with new uses, that allow public access - either free or with payment. These concepts have been addressed in this comparative analysis generally especially referring to the NPWS publication “An Outdoor Museum”.

This sub-section considers another type of open air museum where rural buildings have been relocated to a museum complex in order that examples of their construction can be retained. Specific “Open Air Museums” are common in Scandinavia. Such villages were originally erected in the late nineteenth century as part of international exhibitions. The most well known example of these exhibition villages is Skansen on the museum island in Stockholm. Visitors can watch traditional displays of traditional crafts such as blacksmithing. Seasonal events are held. A number of the buildings are timber, using vertical boards and horizontal logs.

Such open air museums in Australia are often called pioneer museums and there are a number of examples with slab buildings. At Old Sydney Town the surviving documentary evidence of the construction of buildings in early Sydney was used to recreate the town on a site on the central coast. The settlers still used English building forms, but had to use the limited range of available materials: timber and timber shingles, pipe clay, shell lime and hand made bricks.

NAME & LOCATION	COMMENTS	IMAGE
Old Sydney Town Gosford, NSW	Reconstructions of early buildings based on descriptions of early Sydney. No longer open to the public but available as a film set.  Includes examples of drop log construction as shown at right.	
Old Sydney Town Gosford, NSW	Official buildings, such as the Observatory shown at right, as well as residences were built of drop log construction.	 <i>Reconstruction of</i>
Jindera Pioneers Museum Urana Road, Jindera	The award winning Jindera Museum is in an old store and home that belonged to the pioneering Wagner family. The 'store' is stocked with authentic goods of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, while the living area at the rear is furnished in its original style. Wagner's Store operated into the 1950s and after it closed, a decision was taken to create the museum. All items were donated by local pioneer families. The museum consists of the store and house, two large galleries, authentically furnished slab hut and wattle daub cottage, a remarkable collection of farm implements and equipment and a 1872 era blacksmith shop all set in two hectares of grounds.	
Pioneers Park, Griffith	... about 40 old and replicated buildings from the Riverina area. The souvenir shop is housed within the former Bynya Homestead (1879) [relocated], with largely original timbers. There is an old school, church and shearing shed, large collections of horse-drawn vehicles, steam-powered machines and antiquated examples of working engines, farm machinery and newspaper printing machines. There is a replica pub, post office, blacksmith's, stable and shop of the late nineteenth century, a chemist's dispensary of the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century, an original coach house made of river gum slabs, a transportable type of gaol much used in the early settlements ... (from website)	 <i>BYNYA HOMESTEAD</i>

These examples contain drop log structures such as those at Yanga and are easily accessible but they are out of context and without the authentic relationships to other buildings or the cultural landscape. Yanga offers similar experiences but in an authentic setting.

#### 4.14 Vernacular Construction

The NPWS An Outdoor Museum publication includes vernacular construction as a theme and extracts are included below. Yanga retains examples of a wide range of construction techniques including the vernacular and also demonstrating the gradual incorporation of manufactured products as they became available and the later 20<sup>th</sup> century change to the use of prefabricated structures. The modern alterations to the Homestead also demonstrate an appreciation of the vernacular construction techniques by the property owners and managers with the use of cypress pine drop log construction in additions in the 1980s. Yanga contributes to the state wide collection of vernacular buildings in National Parks and also demonstrates regional variants, including the use of Murray pine and red gum, as well as a range of construction techniques over time.

In the preceding comparative analysis building types and groups are considered and their construction described. This section discusses construction and materials and the previous examples and descriptions should be referred to.

“An Outdoor Museum” notes the range of traditional or vernacular construction techniques conserved within the NPWS estate as well as innovations in building materials and technology and rare and unusual examples of construction including examples of techniques that are no longer practised. They note that the term vernacular also includes the concept “from a place”, and that many examples tell of regional differences resulting from the availability of local construction materials.

There are no examples of 'wattle and daub' at Yanga. Pise construction also uses earth. Hobler is reputed to have built a pise house but it has not survived and its exact site is not known. Both these techniques were more common in mining areas. such as at Hill End where it is preserved, or where timber is scarce though Green Gully in the Blue Mountains National Park has a pise cottage.

*More common vernacular building construction techniques in c.19<sup>th</sup> century rural NSW involved the use of local hardwood timbers cut and assembled to form a frame in which slabs of timbers were hand cut with a type of broad axe or 'adze' and placed vertically or horizontally into the frames. .... In a variation of this technique, small section timbers were attached to the main posts and the slabs slotted or dropped between them - hence the name sometimes given, 'drop slab' construction.*

*Horizontal slab construction using half round logs was a common construction form during the 19<sup>th</sup> century in the Riverina as cypress pine, the most readily available native timber, was rarely long enough for vertical slab construction. The first and second homesteads at Willandra Station, now Willandra National Park, were constructed of this technique. One advantage of using the horizontal slab technique is that when the slabs dry out after cutting they automatically fall tightly onto the slab below. ....*

*Interest in building techniques is not just limited to old or traditional techniques, but also those innovative and new techniques and materials which have profoundly affected building construction. The third homestead constructed at Willandra Station blends tradition in the design of the homestead building with innovation in the materials used. It was designed by the Melbourne firm of architects Buchan and Laird in 1918 ..... the building was not made from timber, as in the earlier homesteads, but of fibro (asbestos cement) wall panels and 'Beaver Board' compressed fibreboard (cardboard) internal walls. The fibro panels used at Willandra were made in the first year of production in Australia by James Hardie and marketed as Fibrolite.*

*Some innovative use of building materials relates not to commercially available materials but to conditions born of necessity. ....<sup>6</sup>*

Yanga has good examples of slab construction. Peacocks Hut is a typical example of drop slab red gum hut using local timber and is a rare surviving example of a construction type that would formerly have been common on Yanga. The Homestead is unusual because of its use of cypress drop logs (round) used with the bark on. The use of cypress is typical of the Riverina but its large scale and excellent condition is unusual as well as its use in the most prestigious building on the property. It also combines a vernacular technique with high quality and well designed joinery with particularly fine front and rear doors and French doors.

The use of large scale timbers, believed to be local, in the farm buildings is also typical and the examples are largely well preserved. The Homestead Coach house has a novel structure using large timber posts cantilevered out of the ground, and iron ties, though this structure is in poor condition. The buildings at

<sup>6</sup> NPWS, 1994, “An Outdoor Museum - Historic Places in the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Estate”

Yanga also show a change over time to sawn timbers and stud frame construction. More remote structures use other bush techniques such as the Breer Hut crutching shed that has a chicken wire roof to collect leaves and provide shade. Throughout the property are yards and sheep bridges using local timber and a range of fence types that have not been analysed in detail.

Unusual materials are also used such as the long mountain ash timber shingle lining of the Homestead verandahs which is believed to have originally been a lining for insulation and appearance rather than external cladding. The corrugated glass skylight at the kitchen is rare and the material has not been seen previously by the authors. At the Woolshed Group the masonry Shearers Quarters construction is unusual. It is used in several buildings, including a range now in ruins, all designed by Melbourne architects Tunbridge and Tunbridge. These architects are known to have worked with Monash in pioneering the use of concrete. They designed an office building/warehouse in Melbourne now heritage listed and demonstrating the early use of a reinforced concrete frame. The construction material used at Yanga is a matter for further research but is a large size concrete block with voids similar in form to modern concrete blocks.

Throughout Yanga structures innovatively use materials out of necessity. Many structures reuse materials from other buildings and informal structures are made of salvaged items. In fact whole buildings were moved as well as components. The Homestead kitchen wing has a range of types of window and door joinery and many are reused.

The materials of slabbed wells and the associated water tanks are of interest as are the timber drop boards in irrigation regulators.

The surviving building fabric is an important record of bush carpentry techniques remaining in situ. There are examples of techniques used in the local area (Swan River – Balranald) and also the use of imported shingles etc... Many other examples have relocated, rebuilt based on documentary evidence or the timbers have been substantially replaced. The surviving buildings at Yanga remain in situ, providing an indication of regional variations in slab and drop log construction.

## 5 Analysis and Statement of Significance

### 5.1 Analysis of Significance

The basis of assessment used in this report is the methodology and terminology of the Burra Charter 1999, *The Conservation Plan*, and the criteria of the NSW Heritage Branch. Article 26.1 of the Burra Charter states that:

*Work on a place should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.*

Once the place has been studied, the cultural significance can be assessed. Article 1.2 of the Burra Charter defines cultural significance as the aesthetic, historic, scientific, or social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

*The cultural significance of the place has been determined by the analysis and assessment of the documentary, oral and physical evidence that are presented in the previous sections of this document. Understanding significance enables decisions on the future management of the place. It is important that the future decisions do not jeopardise the cultural significance of the place.*

### 5.2 Discussion of Levels of Significance

Initially the aspects of cultural significance are set out, followed by a detailed analysis of the individual components of the site. The assessment categories used to develop the Statement of Cultural significance conform to those set by the NSW Heritage Branch for nominations to the State Heritage Register: Historic Significance (Criterion A & B), Aesthetic and Technical Significance (Criterion C), Social Significance (i.e. the current social value) (Criterion D), Scientific Significance / Research Potential (which includes Archaeological Significance) (Criterion E). The relative rarity and representativeness are also discussed, (Criterion F & G) and integrity (i.e. degree of survival of original and other significant fabric) is considered throughout, in line with the current Heritage Branch requirements.

A five-tier system has been employed in this Conservation Management Plan to grade the significance for individual components of the place. The five levels of significance used are: Exceptional, High, Some, Little, and Intrusive.

### 5.3 Existing Statements of Significance

#### 5.3.1 Yanga Station Cultural Heritage Assessment at Time of Purchase, 2005

The Yanga Station Cultural Heritage Assessment, written at the time of purchase, noted that

*The cultural heritage of Yanga Station is rich and diverse, covering many layers of history associated with Aboriginal landform creation stories, prehistoric Aboriginal land use, 19<sup>th</sup> century pastoral establishment and 20<sup>th</sup> century pastoral subdivisions, irrigation, forestry and recreational associations (some ongoing recreational users have visited Yanga since the 1940's).*

The statement goes on to address Aboriginal cultural heritage, creation stories, Aboriginal tribal & historic associations with the area, mission associations, DEC Aboriginal Heritage Register, predictive studies and pastoral heritage.

**5.3.2 Historic Heritage Information Management System (HHIMS)**

At the time of writing this CMP there were existing HHIMS inventory entries for the following items.

HHIMS#	NAME	HHIMS FORM
	<b>Yanga precinct</b>	
10607	Yanga Homestead Group homestead & residences	YES
10615	Main building	YES
10611	Front garden	YES
10612	Orchard	YES
10613	Back garden	YES
10614	Tennis court	YES
	Yanga Homestead Group sheds and service buildings	
10610	Former Stores building	YES
10608	Pump house, & Stores Outhouse	YES
10609	Water tank towers	YES
10690	Staff barracks –four buildings (Singlemens Quarters)	YES
10628	South Yanga Homestead site	YES
10622	<b>Woolshed precinct</b>	YES
10623	Yanga woolshed	YES
	Willows Precinct	
10625	The Willows Homestead	YES
10624	The Willows Woolshed (Willows Shed Complex)	YES
10627	Parkers Homestead Ruin	YES
10626	Parkers Sheep Yards	YES
	<b>Oakhampton Precinct</b>	No listings
	<b>Uara Precinct</b>	No listings
	<b>Tala Precinct</b>	
10616	Breer Hut complex	YES
10617	Breer Hut	YES
10618	Breer Hut crutching shed	YES
	<b>Waugorah Precinct</b>	
	Waugorah	No listings
10621	Redbank	YES
10620	Pocock’s Hut	YES
10619	Pocock’s artefact scatter	YES

The existing HHIMS inventory sheets have been updated as part of this CMP and new sheets prepared to cover all other items identified and these are included as a separate volume of this report.

**5.3.3 Conservation Management Strategies (CMS) & State Heritage Inventory Forms (SHI)**

The Conservation Management Strategies prepared by High Ground Consulting in 2006 provided Statements of Significance in State Heritage Inventory Forms. These have been transferred to HHIMS forms and the information updated and expanded. These forms are included in a separate volume of this report. The table below identifies items for which no Conservation Management Strategy or State Heritage Inventory form was previously prepared and thus no prior statement of significance. Some sites have existing HHIMS entries indicated by the numbers in the left column and these forms should be replaced with the updated forms.

HHIMS#	NAME	PRIOR CMS/SHI PREPARED?
	<b>Yanga precinct</b>	
10607	<b>Yanga Homestead Group - homestead &amp; residences</b>	2006 CMS/SHI form including items below.
10615	Main building	Included with above (homestead). Includes Kitchen wing, Ablution block, Cook's cottage
10611	Front garden	Included with above (homestead)
10612	Orchard	Included with above (homestead)
10613	Back garden	Included with above (homestead)
10614	Tennis court	Included with above (homestead)
	<b>Yanga Homestead Group - sheds and service buildings</b>	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006 including items below.
	Laundry	Included with above (sheds & service buildings)
	Meat house	Included with above (sheds & service buildings)
	Refrigeration shed	Included with above (sheds & service buildings)
	Workshop & machinery shed	Included with above (sheds & service buildings)
10610	Former Stores building	Included with above (sheds & service buildings)
10608	Pump house	Included with above (sheds & service buildings)
??	Stores outhouse	Included with above (sheds & service buildings)
10609	Water tank towers	Included with above (sheds & service buildings)
	Long shed	Included with above (sheds & service buildings)
	Stables	Included with above (sheds & service buildings)
	Carriage shed/smithy	Included with above (sheds & service buildings)
	Kill house and yards	Included with above (sheds & service buildings)
10690	Staff barracks – four buildings (Singlemens Quarters)	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	Lakeside manager's cottage	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	Lakeside middle cottage	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	Palm tree cottage	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	Redgum cottage	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	Alfred Parker's Grave	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	<b>Others</b>	
	Yanga House rubbish dump west 19 <sup>th</sup> C	No
	Yanga House rubbish dump east 20 <sup>th</sup> C	No
	'Old Station' site	No
	Yanga Lake regulator and bridge site	No
	Rabbiters Hut, silos	No
	Sheep dip	No
	Railway and Yanga siding	No
	Yacht Club (former)	No
	Pumping station	No
	Pelican Point house site	No
	B & S ball site	No
	Henry's camp	No
	Old Fishing camp	No
	Piggery	No
10628	South Yanga Homestead site	No
10622	<b>Woolshed precinct</b>	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006 including items below.

YANGA CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

HHIMS#	NAME	PRIOR CMS/SHI PREPARED?
10623	Yanga woolshed	Included with above (Yanga Woolshed)
	Woolshed stables	Included with above (Yanga Woolshed)
	Yanga Shearers' Quarters	Included with above (Yanga Woolshed)
	Cookhouse	Included with above (Yanga Woolshed)
	Meat house	Included with above (Yanga Woolshed)
	Shearers' barracks	Included with above (Yanga Woolshed)
	Old Wash House and New Shower Block	Included with above (Yanga Woolshed)
	Contractor & experts quarters	Included with above (Yanga Woolshed)
	Yanga Irrigation pump house	Included with above (Yanga Woolshed)
	Woolshed cottage	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	Irrigation cottage	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	<b>Others</b>	
	Site of North Shedhands Quarters	No
	Embankment	No
	Sheepyards	No
	Races and Shelters over	No
	<b>Willows Precinct</b>	
10625	The Willows Homestead	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
10624	The Willows Woolshed (Willows Shed Complex)	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	<b>Others</b>	
10627	Parkers Homestead Ruin	No
10626	Parkers Sheep Yards	No
	Railway and Impimi siding and town site	No
	The Willows well	No
	Hults well	No
	<b>Oakhampton Precinct</b>	
	Oakhampton Homestead	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	Oakhampton Cottage	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	Oakhampton Woolshed	No
	<b>Others</b>	
	Oakhampton Irrigation	No
	Abercrombie channels	No
	Lower fingerboard well	No
	<b>Uara Precinct</b>	
	The Island charcoal kiln	No
	Kietu head station site	No
	Kieeta Creek Outlet regulator (ruin) (Kieeta Escape)	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	Yanga Creek regulator	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	Other irrigation regulators	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	Devil's Creek regulator	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	Jardine Irrigation banks etc	No
	Railway line	No
	<b>Tala Precinct</b>	
10616	<b>Breer Hut complex</b>	See Breer Hut Crutching Shed
10617	Breer Hut	See Breer Hut Crutching Shed
10618	Breer Hut crutching shed	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	<b>Smyth's</b>	
	Smyth's Hut	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	Smyth's Crutching Shed	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	<b>Peacock's</b>	
	Peacock's Hut	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	<b>Others</b>	

YANGA CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

HHIMS#	NAME	PRIOR CMS/SHI PREPARED?
	Sawmill site on Smyth's (near Smyth's Crutching Shed)	No
	Breer Yards	No
	Tala Escape R3, regulator	No
	Breer Regulator	No
	Tala boat	No
	<b>Waugorah Precinct</b>	
	<b>Waugorah</b>	
	Waugorah Homestead & kitchen	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	Waugorah School House	See Waugorah Homestead
	Sheds at Waugorah	No
	Waugorah Yards and Woolshed	No
10621	<b>Redbank</b>	
	Redbank Cottage	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	Redbank Hut	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	Redbank Cook House and Meat House (partly in ruins)	No
10620	Pocock's Hut	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
10619	Pocock's artefact scatter	No
	<b>Others</b>	
	Tarwillie yards	No
	Bridges over Redbank Swamp	No
	Hill Paddock Bridge (ruin)	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	Barge wreck at Woolpress bend	No
	Woolshed site on Woolpress bend and embankment	No
	House site near woolshed site	No
	1AS regulator (R2) (Yanga)	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	1ES regulator (R1)	CMS/SHI form prepared 2006.
	Old swamp regulator (Shaws regulator)	No
	Juanbung Regulator	No
	Glenn Dee regulator	No
	Redbank Weir	No
	Munkugerie regulator	No

### 5.3.4 State Heritage Inventory

The State Heritage Inventory does not currently list Yanga.

### 5.3.5 Local Council Listings

The part of Yanga (the Woolshed) in the Balranald LGA has been listed on the LEP heritage schedule. Wakool Council does not currently list Yanga as an item of heritage significance though it is included in the Wakool Heritage Study.

### 5.3.6 Statement of Interim Management Intent (SIMI) Yanga National Park and Yanga State Conservation Area

The Statement of Management Intent identifies the significance of the site but does not provide a succinct statement of significance. It states:

#### *Reservation and conservation status of habitats*

*The habitats represented on Yanga are poorly reserved in the Riverina Bioregion and are typically subject to management practices that contribute to their degradation. The addition of Yanga has doubled reservation in the bioregion from 0.86% to 2%, however the Riverina Bioregion remains among the most poorly reserved of all bioregions. Large expanses of arable lowland areas in south eastern Australia that have not been subjected to pasture improvement practices or cropping are becoming increasingly rare. Wetlands, River Red Gum forests, woodlands and grasslands, all of which are found on Yanga, are widely acknowledged as among the most threatened ecosystems in Australia.*

#### *Natural Values*

*Yanga supports a diverse range of habitats. A number of different vegetation types are known to occur. The main broad vegetation types on Yanga are:*

#### *River Red Gum riparian forest*

*Vegetation mapping by the Royal Botanic Gardens in 1992 suggests that there is over 17,000 hectares of River Red Gum on Yanga. River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) forest is usually found on heavy grey, brown and red clays along rivers and other areas subject to frequent or periodic flooding (Porteners 1993). Trees grow to a height of about 20 metres with a canopy cover of generally less than 30%. The shrub layer is absent or very sparse with scattered River Cooba (*Acacia stenophylla*). The ground cover ranges from mid-dense to sparse and is dominated by Warrego Grass (*Paspalidium jubiflorum*) and Couch Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*). Substantial areas of the River Red Gum forest on Yanga show signs of stress, including defoliation, recent epicormic growth and dead branches. This stressed vegetation occurs on the outer floodplain, often in areas separated from river floods by levees and vehicle tracks.*

#### *Black Box floodplain woodland*

*Approximately 20,000 hectares of Black Box (*Eucalyptus largiflorens*) woodland typically occurs on the less frequently flooded areas of the floodplain above the level of the adjacent River Red Gum forest. The occurrence of Black Box is largely dependant on the combined influence of soil type, and elevation within the landscape. Black Box may also occupy narrow riparian strips along intermittent creeks and low lying areas and low-lying depressions. The understorey of these woodlands is variable and may include Nitre Goosefoot (*Chenopodium nitrariaceum*), Thorny Saltbush (*Rhagodia spinescens*), Old Man Saltbush (*Atriplex nummularia*) and Lignum (*Muehlenbeckia florulenta*).*

#### *Lignum/Nitre Goosefoot shrubland*

*Lignum forms a sort of shrubland adjacent to major creeks and rivers and in low-lying swampy areas on heavy grey cracking soils (Porteners 1993). There is about 674 hectares of Lignum/Nitre Goosefoot on Yanga. Lignum swamps that have been subject to regular inundation become dense and tall and are favoured breeding sites for many species of waterbird. These types of lignum swamps are quite rare. The Lowbidgee floodplains have been identified as supporting the best lignum swamps in NSW and possibly Eastern Australia (P Maher 1990). Nitre Goosefoot occurs as a co-dominant with Lignum in some locations with an inconsistent ground cover, depending on flooding history. The area of Lignum on Yanga is small compared to the rest of the lowbidgee floodplain, however much of this habitat type has been disturbed or cleared for agriculture (M Maher 2006 pers comm)*

*Old Man Saltbush shrubland*

Over 1000 hectares of Old Man Saltbush grows near Yanga homestead. Old Man Saltbush grows in flat or low-lying situations on grey clay soils associated with other saltbush species and various *Sclerolaena* species. Old Man Saltbush is highly palatable to livestock and its range throughout the Riverina Bioregion has therefore been greatly reduced since European settlement. Old Man Saltbush was preliminarily listed under the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act as an Endangered Ecological Community.

*Bladder Saltbush shrubland*

Bladder saltbush plains on Yanga are generally restricted to the eastern paddocks, totalling 427 hectares. Much of the Dillon Bush (*Nitraria billardieri*) shrubland in the south eastern corner of the property is likely to have been Bladder Saltbush shrubland sometime in the past.

*Dillon Bush shrubland*

In natural situations Dillon Bush occurs as scattered plants. It forms dense continuous stands in areas that have been subjected to severe grazing pressure in the past. Over 11,000 hectares of Dillon Bush shrubland dominates the landscape in paddocks between the Sturt Highway, the defunct Balranald-Moama railway and the lunette around Lintot Lake.

*Belah, Rosewood and Cypress Pine open woodland*

Woodland dominated by an overstorey of Belah (*Casuarina pauper*) generally occurs on flat to undulating plains with loamy soils, and on sandplains and dunes. Monospecific patches of Rosewood (*Alectryon oleifolius*) often occur within or adjacent to areas of Belah woodland. Murray Cypress Pine (*Callitris gracilis*) is a common overstorey component with Belah and Rosewood on the red sandy ridges of Yanga.

*Other habitats*

Other habitats known to occur on Yanga include Yarran (*Acacia homalophylla*) shrubland; Prickly Wattle (*Acacia victoriae*) shrubland; Black Bluebush (*Maireana pyramidata*) low shrubland; Cotton Bush (*Maireana aphylla*) low shrubland; and a limited occurrence of Mallee tall shrubland.

In addition, approximately 10,000 hectares has been subject to cultivation, most being dryland, but with some irrigation.

*Wildlife*

*Threatened Species (Fauna)*

Threatened species recorded on Yanga include the Bush Stone Curlew (*Burhinus grallarius*), Blue-billed Duck (*Oxyura australis*), Freckled Duck (*Stictonella naevosa*), Australasian Bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*), Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (*Cacatua leadbeateri*), Painted Snipe (*Rostratula benghalensis*), Diamond Firetail Finch (*Stagonoplrura guttata*) and Regent Parrot (*Polytelis anthopeplus*). The Lowbidgee floodplain supports the largest known population of the Southern Bell Frog (*Litoria raniformis*) in NSW, they also occur on Yanga.

*Threatened Species (Flora)*

Threatened species recorded on Yanga include the Mossgiel Daisy (*Brachyscome papillosa*) and the Winged Peppergrass (*Lepidium monoplocoides*).

*Waterbirds*

In the past the Lowbidgee has regularly supported more than 50,000 waterbirds and sometimes more than 100,000 including some of the largest waterbird breeding colonies in Australia of Straw-necked Ibis (*Threskiornis spinicollis*), Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*), Royal Spoonbill (*Platalea regia*), Great Egret (*Ardea alba*), Intermediate Egret (*Ardea intermedia*) and Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*). In 1989 a total of 43 species of waterbird were confirmed to be breeding in the area (Maher 1990). However, diversion of river water between 1983 and 2000 has significantly reduced waterbird numbers (Kingsford and Thomas 2001).

*Cultural Values*

*Aboriginal Values*

Yanga lies within the traditional tribal areas of the Muthi Muthi, Nari Nari and Wathi Wathi people. The previous owners of Yanga employed a Heritage Coordinator who is aware of many items within Yanga of significance to the Aboriginal community.

*Yanga is rich with Aboriginal heritage, including associations with creation stories. Sites already known to occur on the property include mounds, scar trees, burials and middens. The Heritage Coordinator has also documented ring trees – apparent indicators of boundaries, pointers, birthing trees or possible burial sites.*

#### *Historic Values*

*Originally part of Tala Station, the area was first settled in 1835 by George Hobler only a few years after Sturt went down the Murrumbidgee in his whaleboat in 1829. In 1847 William Charles Wentworth took out a Crown Lease on 200,000 hectares at Tala. The property changed hands again in 1853 and the new owner, Augustus Morris, changed the name to Yanga in about 1862. The property changed hands several more times and at its greatest extent, in 1887, covered 416,000 hectares. In 1918 Sims Cooper Pty Ltd purchased Yanga and it remained in ownership of descendants of Arthur Cooper and Arthur Sims thereafter until purchase by DEC.*

*Buildings of particular interest include the 1870's drop log pine homestead and the 19<sup>th</sup> century Yanga woolshed. The woolshed originally had a wharf for loading wool on to paddle steamers. In addition, Sims and Cooper family descendants (the last being the Blacks), preserved much of the historic heritage of Yanga and many items of moveable heritage remain on site. Items such as furniture, cutlery, drays, ovens and saddles, some dating from the early 20<sup>th</sup> and late 19<sup>th</sup> century, fill some of the buildings.*

#### *Recreational Values*

*The tourism potential of Yanga is very high, due to its 30km of Sturt Highway frontage, ease of access from the Highway; its proximity to Mungo; interesting natural features such as the River Red Gum forest and Yanga lake; and historic drawcards such as the homestead and woolshed. Visitors will be drawn to Yanga for many reasons, such as camping on the Murrumbidgee or within diverse dryland woodlands; fishing; birdwatching; boating on Yanga Lake (when it contains water); cultural heritage interests and exploring the River Red Gum forest. Careful planning will need to go into the development of facilities to meet these needs. A particular consideration must be that the river may flood, and therefore any visitor infrastructure in the flood zone is at risk of damage.*

## 5.4 Assessment of Significance

Using NSW Heritage Branch criteria for listing an item on the State Heritage Register, an item will be considered to be of State heritage significance if, in the opinion of the NSW Heritage Council, it meets one or more of the following criteria. While all criteria are to be referred to during the assessment, only particularly complex items or places will be significant under all criteria. In most cases items of environmental heritage will be significant under only one or two criteria.

An item is required to meet only one criterion to be eligible for listing. An item is not excluded from the Register on the ground that items with similar characteristics have already been listed on the Register. Each criterion below is considered for the Yanga Reserves. The analysis incorporates and builds on the previous analysis of significance (see statements of significance from these sources cited earlier in this section). More detailed levels of significance are established in the HHIMS Inventory Sheets for each item that have been updated as part of this report and are contained as Appendices in this document. The integrity of the values is considered in the assessment against the criteria and in the following statements of significance for the park, precincts and items. For more detailed consideration of the condition of items see the previous physical analysis.

### **Criterion A - Historical Evolution or Importance**

**An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.**

The landscape of Yanga, in the interzone between the eastern fluvial and western aeolian zones is unique and the lunette sequence at Lake Yanga demonstrates the regional effects of climate change on the history of the Murray-Darling Basin.

The Yanga Reserves include a large tract of the Lowbidgee wetlands, a nationally significant wetland ecosystem. Periodic flooding of these wetlands provides breeding grounds for a wide diversity of waterbirds including migratory species listed under the international conventions JAMBA and/or CAMBA, and bird species listed as threatened under State and Commonwealth legislation. At times these breeding grounds have been amongst the largest breeding colonies of waterbirds in Australia.

The Park has a more than 150km boundary along the Murrumbidgee River and is one of the longest reserved continuous stretches of riverbank in the Murray-Darling Basin. Its course and floodplain and wetlands are a rare surviving example of this wetland system, relatively unaltered because of the low impact pastoral practices and intervention to maintain the wetlands in spite of reduced river flows.

The distinctive habitats, biodiversity and native plant communities of the Riverina Bioregion, within the park include River Red Gum Forest, a vegetation type which is poorly conserved at State and National levels and Black Box and Old Man Saltbush vegetation which is similarly poorly conserved. A number of threatened fauna species are known from Yanga.

Yanga is highly significant for its Aboriginal history. Robinson was the first European to record the names and locations of Aboriginal tribal groups in the broad region, and his observations of the style of Aboriginal graves used at Tala, are amongst the earliest. The exclusion of The Island as an Aboriginal Reserve is important, its existence, and the method – by vice-regal edict. It remained land reserved for Aborigines until its transfer to the Balranald LALC, and for some decades in the 20<sup>th</sup> century was leased to an Aboriginal family.

The survival of the Aboriginal run charcoal kiln is remarkable; while there are other examples of historic Aboriginal enterprise in NSW, archaeological remains of these are rare. The continuity of both Aboriginal residence and employment on Yanga is remarkable. Most Aboriginal station camps in NSW were disbanded and regular employment had ceased by the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, after the post WW2 round of Soldier Settlement broke up the pastoral stations into small blocks. Although a station camp never existed on Yanga, The Island Reserve was adjacent. Yanga continued to need a large workforce, and because of proximity and the open attitude of the station managers, Aboriginal people continued to work and have access for camping and fishing. The employment in latter years of an Aboriginal Heritage Coordinator by Yanga PL was unusual and likely to have resulted in the survival of more Aboriginal archaeological sites than in other comparable properties.

Yanga is an interesting and unusual example of the complex relationships between environmental conservation and natural resource use, where those who made a direct living from pastoralism and timber-cutting recognised the need for sustaining the floodplain environment on which the enterprises depended.

Yanga Station is important in demonstrating the pattern and evolution of NSW history as part of a once flourishing wool industry which developed in NSW in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century along the inland Murray and Murrumbidgee River System.

The initial exploration and description, followed by squatting and selection involved prominent proponents of the associated causes and the subsequent exploitation demonstrates the development of the Lowbidgee pastoral industry and the expansion of settlement across NSW. The selection of runs with the use of agents and their amalgamation into large holdings shows the practice that led to the introduction of the Robertson Land Acts. The later history of property subdivision and acquisition and disposal is of interest as Closer Settlement schemes led to the breakup of the property, generally followed by failure and reconsolidation. Aspects such as the 1910-20 well installations in the back-country may be related to closer settlement attempts as well as the construction of the railway.

Many of the sites of the 1840-1853 squatting phase were mapped and have been located. Some sites continued to be used and others were left. Many of the building locations on Yanga have a history going back to the very early squatting phase, even if the current buildings were constructed later. They demonstrate the pattern of use and the land claims and there is likely to be historical archaeological remains.

The pastoral exploitation at Yanga demonstrates a type of transhumance that developed out of the character of the physical environment with annual movement of stock from the rich wet floodplains to the hot dry back country. The physical development of the land and the location and types of buildings relate to this practice, the location of the river and the nature of the flooded country with buildings located on high ground or protected by embankments and paddocks laid out to exploit the features of the land. Many intact features demonstrate this. The paddocks are mapped and named and these names indicate their function and many fences remain. The early maps and written sources provide detailed information about physical items, such as fencelines, yards, tanks and wells, that have not yet been identified on the ground. Any surviving items relating to this phase are likely to have some significance.

The pattern and distribution of buildings across the land and range and scale of structures illustrate the long distances from the head station and the need for shepherds and boundary riders to tend sheep and mend fences and later to look after weirs. The buildings of the early phases demonstrate vernacular techniques using materials sourced on site with surviving slab, log and bough structures. As materials became available manufactured materials were used, first corrugated galvanised iron then mill sawn timber and joinery.

Yanga homestead group is an extensive complex which resembles a small town demonstrating the range of buildings, gardens and infrastructure needed for a large pastoral enterprise. The large sprawling homestead is evidence of the prosperity and aspirations of the owners in its scale and design. The fine joinery combined with the rustic external log walls and timber shingle verandah roof lining may be an aesthetic choice.

The burning of the Woolshed appears to be linked with disputes between shearers and pastoralists in the 1890s when Yanga used non-union shearers. The existing Woolshed, constructed after the 1896 fire, is an example of a shed built of more formal materials such as large section sawn timbers and corrugated galvanised iron. The earlier shed was more vernacular and used round timbers or slabs. The replacement woolshed may have been built from the start as a mechanised shed.

Yanga demonstrates and records 20<sup>th</sup> century pastoral land management in great detail because of the 85 year ownership by Sims-Cooper and the Black family, the extensive documentary and oral records, along with the survival of so much physical fabric relating to the station enterprises. It demonstrates the practice of large companies running pastoral properties from city bases with resident managers.

The extensive irrigation to maintain the wetlands illustrates the impact of upstream water extraction and the development of a system to water the property. Many water management measures were in place by 1881 with embankments around infrastructure, tanks and dams. Floods were mapped in the 1890s and the settlement pattern relates to water and the station development is related to the broader history of water management in the Murrumbidgee catchment. Later attempts to irrigate for cropping and forestry indicate attempts to exploit the land as the wool industry ceased to be viable. The range of activities such as shooting, fishing, trapping and boating are also important as demonstrating past and continuing cultural activities partly recreational and partly for subsistence living.

The moveable collection demonstrates important aspects of a large sheep grazing property in NSW. It portrays every aspect of the property and how it functioned including domestic, farming, industrial and management items such as station records and diaries. Many aspects included in the collection demonstrate

practices no longer carried out on farms including blacksmithing, horse mustering saddlery, servants and station store. Most of the items are still in context and can demonstrate their role in every day life at Yanga Station. The Yanga Woolshed group demonstrate a unique collection of tools and seasonally occupied domestic buildings still in context. This collection is amongst the most intact collections remaining on a large pastoral property in NSW.

The place is significant under this criteria at a local and state level and possibly national level.

### **Criterion B – Historical Associations**

**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.**

Yanga has strong or special associations with the life and works of particular people and groups.

It is associated with the explorers and surveyors Townsend, McCabe and with Robinson. The accounts in the explorers' journals and publications provide significant information about the pre-European landscape, rivers, vegetation and wildlife. The maps of surveyors Townsend and McCabe identify the location and nature of the early squatters' occupation of the land prior to 1852. These, along with G A Robinson's account, are the earliest records of buildings on Yanga.

The place is associated with squatters and agents such as Wentworth and Hobler, Morris and Barker in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and the rivalry between them. Wentworth was a prominent native-born Australian who campaigned for independence for the colony and went on to be a parliamentarian and a member of the pastoral aristocracy. His dispute with Hobler in the long run thwarted Hobler's ambitions and contributed to him leaving and settling in America. Barker was a flour miller from the Goulburn area. The associations are demonstrated in historical documents.

Augustus Morris and his descendents, the Parkers, had a longer association with Yanga. He was active in the local and NSW pastoral industry in the region lobbying for improvements. He developed inoculation techniques for cattle in 1862 to prevent infection of his Yanga herd by new cattle. He was a member of NSW parliament when at Yanga. Alfred Parker's headstone is a tangible association with the family.

A later owner C B Fisher was prominent in the development of the wool industry developing hardier breeds. He brought sheep from South Australia and is credited with contributing to the development and spread of the merino breed. He owned many properties throughout Australia. Based in Melbourne, he was noted for his association with horse racing and was a horseman who imported thoroughbreds. Historical records mention the fine horses at Yanga. He was vice president of the Victorian Racing Commission and a horse race was named after him. He was involved with the formation of the Essenden football club in Melbourne.

Yanga was involved in the dispute between shearers and pastoralists in the 1890s when Yanga used non-union shearers. There are likely to be important associations with both the shearers union and pastoralist group but this has not been researched. At the time of the fire Fisher had just been declared bankrupt and it is not known who was controlling Yanga at the time

People from Yanga were also involved in arguments to prevent the reduction in river flows with debate and community groups established in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. John Monash in 1904 argued for a set of weirs to retain water for the Lowbidgee. He almost certainly visited Yanga, given its significance in the Lowbidgee, and there may be some record of this. Monash was also associated with architects Tunbridge & Tunbridge and technical developments in the use of concrete.

There is strong associations with the Arthur Sims and Arthur Cooper, business men from Melbourne who also had interests in South Africa. Sims Cooper owned the property from 1919 and the property later passed to Arthur Sims' daughter and the Black family continued in ownership until the sale to NPWS. There are also associations with managers and the staff who lived and worked on the property. They included Mr Cormack in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and later Briggs, George Carter and Alistair Cox whose day to day work on the property is recorded in diaries and other station records. Similarly with station employees such as Besley Murray whose father also worked at Yanga and who was named after a former manager.

The place is significant under this criteria at a local and state level.

**Criterion C – Aesthetic and Technical Values**

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

The river and wetlands have high aesthetic value with large water bodies, massive river redgums and plentiful birdlife.

Water management has been integral to the pastoral history of Yanga, probably since the 1850s, and many water regulation structures such as regulators, dams, weirs and wells have cultural significance. The system of irrigation demonstrates high technical achievement in water management. The property has developed methods to preserve the wetland communities through irrigation and land and water management resulting in a natural environment of high conservation value. The history of management to achieve this has the potential to inform conservation efforts in the long term.

The railway line demonstrates the achievement of two states working cooperatively. When the first plans for Victorian railway lines crossing into NSW and even Queensland were proposed in the 1880s, the Premier of NSW wrote in a letter published in one of the Melbourne papers that it would only be acceptable to 'Sydney', if armed guards were placed on the trains to ensure that not one Warnambool potato was off-loaded in NSW en route to Queensland. Differences were resolved and the rail line was built, though its promise of Closer Settlement was not met.

The design and construction of the Homestead is unusual and of high technical and aesthetic value. It is a large and well designed example of a typical Australian homestead surrounded by wide verandahs with unusual and refined overall design and detailing. It is an exceptional example of the cypress pine drop log construction, carefully designed and detailed and combines with red gum drop slab construction in the internal walls. These vernacular materials and techniques are combined with fine joinery including French doors with margin glazing bars and an elliptical fanlight over the front doorset which has sidelights. The quality of the joinery suggests it was imported to the site from the city and its design indicates architectural pretensions. The wide verandahs which originally had blinds and this and the shingle underlayer are possible adaptations to climate. Originally the verandahs featured double columns possibly to allow access when the blinds were lowered as well as for aesthetic affect (each second column has now been removed). The 1950 additions and alterations indicate changing taste but are not significant in their own right.

The building uses vernacular slab construction but also includes high quality manufactured joinery and the shingles which are exceptionally long and thin and likely to be of mountain ash. These items are likely to be made elsewhere and imported to the site. The external log walls and columns with the bark on and timber shingle verandah roof lining may be an aesthetic choice to create a rustic look for the city visitors as well as providing insulation and exploiting local materials.

The detailing of the drop log structure is unusual with square notched ends in the main building and chamfered ends in the Kitchen wing possibly indicating different phases of construction. Its combination in both buildings with split eucalypt slab is unusual and this needs further study. The corrugated glass in the kitchen skylight is unusual, possibly an early alteration, and may have been imported or site-made.

The complete range of buildings at the Homestead as an ensemble demonstrate the range of activities of daily and seasonal life on a large property and those of visiting owners. The survival of the contents and records enhance the ability to understand the place and its history. The layout of the group is designed to separate the formal eastern front from the western working area with offices and store and vehicle access.

The Woolshed precinct contains the full range of buildings necessary at a large shearing complex though there is no evidence of a wool scour. The Woolshed itself is a typical large example of a linear shed and is well built and in excellent condition. Its interior spaces are evocative of the scale and complexity of its operation as well as being of high aesthetic value. The setting on the river adds to the aesthetic value. The survival of many contents including the last bales of wool shorn and the pigeon holes containing sharpened blades is highly significant. The construction of the concrete block shearers quarters is a rare, unusual and novel design.

Many of the buildings appear to have been moved either by disassembly or wholesale relocation. This appears to have been a feature since the 1860s and continued in the 1920s and 1950s with whole buildings being moved by bullock teams on trailers and later trucks. Red gum cottage was one of the last, moved to its current site in the 1970s.

The garden associated with the Yanga Homestead is of local significance as a formal garden associated with one of the more celebrated properties of the western Riverina. It has undergone a series of changes associated with fashion and management needs, but incorporates aspects that demonstrate its integral role as part of the overall use of the Homestead and the status of the property. Photographic records show aspects of the garden now lost but there are many features such as the overall layout that have been retained since the c1900.

The moveable collection includes many aspects of wool producing technology which were innovative when first introduced including an early telephone system as well as domestic items unique to the place such as cutlery engraved with the station name.

The place is significant under this criteria at a local and state level.

#### **Criterion D – Social Values**

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

Part of the social value of Yanga Station was its continuing use, in particular for pastoralism, as well as for other activities associated with living off the land or exploiting the land. It was in continuous pastoral use for 160 years. All the structures, routes and modifications of the natural environment relate to this use. Most of these activities ceased with the sale of the property to NPWS. This makes the understanding of and maintenance of values associated with pastoralism more difficult and the place no longer has these ongoing use values. Peoples' social values for the place are predominantly as a pastoral property or as a place of recreation.

Local people as well as station owners and workers value the place, especially the river and lake for recreation including sailing, fishing, tennis, and Bachelor and Spinster Balls. It was also associated with subsistence living through activities such as fishing and rabbit shooting. The local community, former staff and Aboriginal people stayed on the land, and there are numerous regular campsites scattered around the property.

Yanga has strong associations with the local community and former workers and the relatively recent closure and NPWS successful efforts to retain connections have resulted in continuing associations. Yanga has strong and special associations for workers and their families and the former owners who retain properties in the vicinity.

The stories of people associated with Yanga provide an unusually rich component of its history, more than is usually available for pastoral station history. These associations have the potential to provide better understanding of the place as a pastoral property and a place where people lived and worked and played. There is potential to further interpret and record these associations and information.

Pelican Point is associated with the Eaglehawk and Crow storyline, and has the most extensive shell midden known from Yanga, as well as Aboriginal burials. More generally the Aboriginal archaeological heritage at Yanga is in itself of significance to associated Aboriginal people. Yanga's geographically transitional nature is reflected in the types of sites, which themselves reflect the pattern of Aboriginal land and resource use. Local Aboriginal people also have strong current associations with the place and individuals and families worked and lived there and others had camps and used it recreationally.

The place is significant under this criteria at a local and state level.

#### **Criterion E – Research Potential**

**An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history.**

The lunette sequence at Lake Yanga records a similar sequence to the Willandra Lakes and further research here and on the palaeochannels of the west Riverina has the potential for expanding knowledge of the regional effects of ancient climate change on the history of the Murray-Darling Basin.

Yanga currently is the site of a large range of scientific studies and as an under represented ecosystem in the public reserve system has the potential for continuing scientific research in a broad range of areas particularly wetland ecology and management.

There is potential for historical archaeological investigation at many sites of the 1840-1853 squatting phase were mapped and some of which have been located. Some sites continued to be used and others were left. Many of the building locations on Yanga have a history going back to the very early squatting phase, even if the current buildings were constructed later.

The Yanga Reserves have archaeological and other potential that would further enhance an understanding of the history and operation of the site. The use of the land, irrigation systems, stock management and rural work are areas for further study. Little is known about the historic irrigation systems, their operation and construction and their survival in other places. There is potential to research the water history of Yanga, including John Monash's work for the Lowbidgee League in 1904. Yanga provides a unique opportunity for historic research on 20<sup>th</sup> century pastoral land management in NSW. Of particular importance is the practice of moving with the seasons and the irrigation to maintain natural systems. The joint history of red gum conservation and use as a resource, and places relating to this, warrants further research.

The relatively recent closure means there are many former workers who still live in the local area. They have an active interest in Yanga and remember the operation of the site and have the potential to contribute to a more detailed and accurate history of Yanga.

The design and construction of buildings and building techniques and materials are an area where study could reveal information about vernacular construction generally and about the place, particularly the Homestead, and concrete block shearers quarters but also more modest structures and the hierarchy of buildings. The unusual materials and design and their origins have research potential. In the Homestead the combination of split eucalypt slabs and two differing drop log techniques is unusual and possibly indicates different phases of construction - this needs further study.

The moveable heritage and records collections have research potential to further understand the operation of the station and the cultural and natural landscape generally. It also has research potential to study 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century life and working life on large remote sheep stations in Australia.

Though there is historical information about Yanga there has been no thorough historical research into documentary records, including land title records, and there is extensive research potential.

The place is significant under this criteria at a local and state level.

#### **Criterion F - Rarity**

**An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history.**

The natural landscape of Yanga is unique and no other reserved lands in NSW preserve this. The Murrumbidgee riverbank, the floodplain and wetlands are a rare surviving example of this wetland system in a relatively unaltered condition.

The habitats and biodiversity conserved within Yanga are distinct from other reserved lands in south-western New South Wales. The Yanga reserves support native plant communities within the Riverina Bioregion, an area which has a very low proportion of reserved land.

The nationally significant wetland ecosystem provides habitat for a wide diversity of waterbirds including migratory species listed under the international conventions JAMBA and/or CAMBA, and listed as threatened.

The Yanga Reserves support threatened fauna species including Southern Bell Frog, *Myotis macropus* (the large-footed *Myotis* or 'Fishing Bat') and the Spotted-tailed Quoll. Threatened birds include Blue-billed Duck, Freckled Duck, Australian Bittern, Australian Bustard, Black-tailed Godwit, Major Mitchell Cockatoo, Regent Parrot, Redthroat, Painted Honeyeater, Regent Honeyeater, Purple-gaped Honeyeater, Grey-crowned Babbler and Chestnut Quail-thrush.

The survival of the property as a whole with the large land area, ensembles of Homestead and the Woolshed structures, outstations and property infrastructure, and the contents in public ownership is rare and unprecedented. The full range of building types, structures and gardens demonstrate how people lived on the site and worked the land. There has been little change since 1920 and in some areas little change since 1900 so the remains offer a rare insight into early 20<sup>th</sup> century rural life.

Physical evidence of all phases of development reveals the evolution of the site and it has a rare ability to demonstrate this. Some of the construction methods and materials and design are unusual or rare, such as the corrugated glass in the kitchen skylight.

The moveable heritage collection is a rare example of a collection in situ in public ownership. It is the only known such collection relating to an inland pastoral station in NSW. The relationship between the Murrumbidgee River and the exploitation of the land to produce wool is portrayed in the siting of the station and its collection. This is an area of further research that may assist in understanding the local environment and how to preserve it.

The place is significant under this criteria at a local, state and national level.

#### **Criterion G - Representativeness**

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

The Yanga Reserves are representative of Aboriginal occupation of the area with a range of types of occupation features across the landscape.

Yanga has the principal characteristics of the ecological communities of the lower Murrumbidgee comprising river front Lowbidgee wetlands and back country lots with comparatively little disturbance despite 150 years of pastoral use. It demonstrates the characteristics of River Red Gum Forest, Black Box and Old Man Saltbush vegetation which are poorly conserved in NSW.

The historic cultural landscape demonstrate all the features of a central western pastoral station. Yanga Station, which includes the moveable heritage, shows the long history of European habitation and interaction with the environmental conditions. The story is evident in the substantial homestead and woolshed complexes and numerous other cultural elements, such as outstations, huts and sheds provide evidence along with their contents of the extent and variety of the pastoral history. The out stations demonstrate the variety and large scale of the activities carried out at Yanga beyond the homestead and main woolshed precincts and the work and lifestyles of the people who lived/worked there.

Several of the buildings demonstrate vernacular construction in huts, homesteads and sheds. The garden is a typical homestead garden with formal and informal sections and orchards and the paddock where vegetables were formerly grown. Documentary records enhance an understanding of this.

The moveable collection is an excellent example that portrays self sufficiency prior to the development of rapid transport and energy grids. It was developed in an era when most staff lived on farm and many continued to until closure in 2005. The wool shed complex collection is intact including samples of fleece taken during its final seasons.

The place is significant under this criteria at a local level and as part of the group at state level.

## 5.5 Statement of Significance for The Yanga Reserves

The landscape including the lunette sequence around Yanga Lake has research potential and ability to demonstrate the regional effects of ancient climate change as well as Aboriginal occupation.

Yanga is nationally significant as part of the Lowbidgee wetland ecosystem which is poorly represented in the reserves system. It is a rare intact and representative example of the distinctive habitats, biodiversity and native plant communities of the Riverina Bioregion with River Red Gum Forest, Black Box and Old Man Saltbush & threatened fauna species. Many scientific studies are underway and there are opportunities for continuing scientific research and education. The river and wetlands have high aesthetic value with large water bodies, massive river redgums and plentiful birdlife with recreational opportunities.

The Aboriginal historical record is locally significant with historical records of names and locations of tribal groups and records of Aboriginal graves at Tala. Pelican Point is associated with the Eaglehawk and Crow Aboriginal storyline. The Aboriginal archaeological sites represent Aboriginal occupation features across the landscape and are valued by Aboriginal people who also have strong current associations. The continuity of both Aboriginal residence and employment and access for camping and fishing is uncommon along with the links with the adjacent Aboriginal Reserve.

The historic cultural landscape, with the moveable collection, demonstrate all the features of a central western pastoral station which was in continuous pastoral use for 160 years and is significant in NSW. It illustrates the history of land alienation by squatting and selection of runs, amalgamation into large holdings followed by property subdivision for Closer Settlement schemes and reacquisition.

The former station shows the pattern and evolution of pastoralism. The history of the 1840-1853 squatting phase demonstrates the pattern of use and there are likely to be historical archaeological remains and associated research potential. The historically significant pattern of use involved transhumance with annual movement of stock from the rich wet floodplains to the hot dry back country influenced the location and nature of development. To sustain the floodplain after upstream water extraction, a system of water management was built with regulators, dams and weirs and this demonstrates technical achievement.

Later wells and tanks were built to provide water in the red country, probably linked with closer settlement attempts along with the, subsequently removed, railway line which demonstrates the achievement of two states working cooperatively. There is research and educational potential to understand these pastoral land management practices of moving with the seasons, irrigation to maintain natural systems, red gum conservation and use as a resource, and the water history including the work of John Monash and the Lowbidgee League in 1904.

Throughout its history Yanga shows the role of large companies investing in pastoral properties with resident managers. 20<sup>th</sup> century pastoral land management and the 85 year ownership by Sims-Cooper and the Black family is illustrated in detail by the extensive records and the physical fabric. As the wool industry ceased to be viable there was irrigation for cropping and forestry. Shooting, fishing, trapping, firewood collection, and boating have continued for recreation and subsistence.

The homestead and woolshed ensembles demonstrate daily and seasonal life on a large property, little changed since 1900, and the contents and records enhance the ability to understand the place. The survival of the property as a whole with the large land area, the homestead and the woolshed structures, outstations and property infrastructure, and the contents in public ownership is rare.

The Yanga homestead group demonstrates the full range of buildings, gardens and infrastructure needed for self sufficiency. The location responds to need being elevated from flooding, between the black and red country, near water and in a beautiful physical setting. The main building shows aesthetic excellence as an Australian homestead with refined overall design and detailing. It is an exceptional example of the cypress pine drop log and split eucalypt slab construction, with fine joinery contrasting with the rustic logs, complete with bark. The wide verandahs which originally had blinds and have a shingle roof underlayer demonstrate adaptations to climate. The garden is a typical large homestead garden with formal and productive sections and the survival of the overall layout since c1900 is rare.

The Woolshed location on the river shows the history of river boat transport and the embankment shows measures to protect from floods. The 1896 burning of the Woolshed was linked with disputes between shearers and pastoralists. Dating from after this the existing Woolshed is of formal materials rather than

vernacular and was probably, from the start, a mechanised shed.<sup>1</sup> The Woolshed is a typical large example of a linear shed evocative in its scale and setting on the river. The construction of the concrete block shearers quarters is a rare, unusual and novel design.

The dispersed residences, outstations, huts, yards and bridges illustrate size of the station and the work of shepherds, stockmen and boundary riders, fencing and weir maintenance. They demonstrate the use of vernacular techniques using materials sourced on site and in the 20<sup>th</sup> century the use of manufactured materials. Peacocks Hut is the only known surviving drop slab building remaining on the property except for the Homestead. Surviving structures and records demonstrate the practice of moving buildings around the property from the 1860s to 1950s as well as the reuse of materials.

Some of the construction methods and materials are unusual or rare, or are rare survivors. There is significant research and educational potential in the design and construction of buildings, building techniques and materials, vernacular construction, especially of the homestead and concrete block shearers quarters but also of more modest structures and the hierarchy of buildings and phases of construction.

The records and the moveable collection, in situ, demonstrates all aspect of the property functions including domestic, farming, industrial and management including practices no longer carried out. The moveable heritage and records collections have research potential to further understand 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century life on large remote sheep stations in Australia and are unique examples of inland pastoral station collections, in situ, in public ownership.

Yanga has associations with explorers and surveyors Townsend, McCabe and with Robinson who recorded Aboriginal occupation and early settlement by squatters and agents such as Wentworth, Hobler, Barker and Morris in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is associated with prominent owners including Augustus Morris, pastoralist and member of NSW parliament. and C B Fisher who was prominent in the development of the wool industry and the merino breed.

The station was also associated with the dispute between shearers and pastoralists in the early 1890s and with John Monash and campaigns to preserve river flows in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was associated with Arthur Sims and Arthur Cooper, and the Black family, as owners and with managers such as Mr Cormack in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and with Briggs, Fred Carter and Alistair Cox and staff including Bes Murray who followed his father working at Yanga.

Yanga Station has social value associated with its former use for pastoralism and other activities associated with exploiting the land, most of which ceased with the sale of the property to NPWS. People's social values for the place are predominantly as a pastoral property and a place for recreation. There are also social values connected to the natural environment - the richness of the flooded/wetland areas and the dry environs, including the native plant and animal life they support. The place is held in high esteem by local people, former station owners and workers as a place of formal employment, social activity and recreation over generations. Their stories are a rich component of the history. It is also associated with subsistence living through activities such as fishing, rabbit shooting and wood collection and there are numerous regular campsites scattered around the property. There is research potential for oral history recording of former workers.

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<sup>1</sup> Mechanical shearing was introduced in Australia in the late 1880s and it is probable that the new woolshed erected at Yanga in the late 1890s was built to include this new technology but this has not been established definitively.

### 5.6 Revised Statements of Significance for Precincts and Individual Items

The following table details the revised statements of significance for each precinct and for individual items. These have been included in the revised HHIMS forms. Where a statement of significance has not been revised because it was not inspected the High Ground 2006 assessment is included or the significance shown as not assessed.

HHIMS #	NAME	REVISED STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
	<b>Yanga precinct</b>	<p>The landscape in the Yanga precinct, in the interzone between the eastern fluvial and western aeolian zones is unique and the lunette sequence at Lake Yanga demonstrates the regional effects of climate change on the history of the Murray-Darling Basin and has research potential.</p> <p>Yanga Precinct has representative examples of Callitris mixed woodland and chenopods and some areas of River Red Gum Forest along creek lines and the lake edge. Yanga lake and the lunette have high aesthetic value particularly when filled with water and provide extensive recreational opportunities.</p> <p>The precinct has Aboriginal heritage values. Yanga is an Aboriginal name first recorded in the 1840s. Pelican Point is associated with the Eaglehawk and Crow Aboriginal storyline. A significant Aboriginal midden and a burial site is located at Pelican Point. Other Aboriginal occupation features such as shells and scarred trees (in areas where there are trees) occur across the landscape. Pelican Point was occupied by Aboriginal families until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as were sites on the north shore of Yanga lake in the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Throughout the settlement history Aboriginal people worked at the homestead and used area for camping and fishing. Aboriginal people have strong current associations with the area..</p> <p>The historic cultural landscape including the Homestead group and the moveable collection, demonstrate the features of a central western pastoral station homestead and is significant in NSW. The precinct is at the transition between the river country and the dry country in the east used for grazing in winter. The Homestead location responds to need, elevated from flooding, between the black and red country, near water and in a beautiful physical setting.</p> <p>The area includes several potential historical archaeological sites associated with the 1840-1853 squatting phase demonstrating the pattern of use. These are a station site and a hut and yard site south of the lake and a hut site at the location of the current homestead. These have research potential. There is also a c1860 homestead site on Yanga Creek adjacent to the former bridge.</p> <p>Yanga Lake regulator is a major engineering structure built in c1913 to retain water in the lake and demonstrates technical achievement. There is research and educational potential to understand these pastoral land and water management practices. The south breeding paddock southwest of the lake was the site of a modern irrigation scheme designed for cropping and of some significance illustrating alternate activities as the wool industry became less profitable.</p> <p>The former rail line and Yanga Lake siding traversed the precinct, significant for its demonstration of the achievement of two states working cooperatively but ultimately unsuccessful in promoting closer settlement. The ongoing uses of fishing and boating for both recreation and subsistence have some significance and are represented at the Homestead and Yacht Club site.</p> <p>The Homestead group is significant as the base for the visiting owners and the resident managers and for the overall property management, illustrated in detail by the extensive records and collection and the physical fabric. The Yanga homestead group demonstrates the full range of buildings, gardens and infrastructure needed for self sufficiency. The homestead ensemble</p>

HHIMS #	NAME	REVISED STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
		<p>demonstrates daily and seasonal life on a large property, little changed since 1900, and the contents enhance the ability to understand the place. This is a rare example, intact and publicly accessible with educational and research potential.</p> <p>The main building shows aesthetic excellence as an Australian homestead with refined overall design and detailing. The early ancillary buildings, the Stables and Carriage Shed demonstrate vernacular techniques and the aspect of transport. Structures such as the Cook's cottage, Refrigeration Shed, parts of the Kitchen wing and Red Gum Cottage demonstrate the practice of moving buildings around the property from the 1860s to 1950s as well as the reuse of materials.</p> <p>Some of the construction methods and materials are unusual or rare, or are rare survivors. There is significant research and educational potential in the design and construction of buildings, building techniques and materials, vernacular construction, especially of the homestead and also of more modest structures and the hierarchy of buildings and phases of construction.</p> <p>The records and the moveable collection, in situ, demonstrates all aspect of the property functions including domestic, farming, industrial and management including practices no longer carried out. The moveable heritage and records collections have research potential to further understand 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century life on large remote sheep stations in Australia and are unique examples of inland pastoral station collections, in situ, in public ownership.</p> <p>Yanga precinct has associations with surveyor Townsend who mapped the area and early squatters, Wentworth, in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is associated with prominent owners including Augustus Morris, pastoralist and member of NSW parliament and whose nephew Alfred parker is buried at Yanga. It is also associated with Williamson who is believed to have built part of the Homestead and C B Fisher who was prominent in the development of the wool industry and the merino breed and in horse racing. It was associated with Arthur Sims and Arthur Cooper, and the Black family, as owners and with managers such as Mr Cormack in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and with Briggs, Fred Carter and Alistair Cox and generations of staff from the same family including Bes Murray who followed his father working at Yanga and who lived on the north shore of the lake.</p> <p>The place is held in high esteem by local people, former station owners and workers as a place of formal employment, social activity and recreation over generations. The lake in particular is associated with commercial fishing and subsistence living though activities such as fishing and rabbit shooting and there are several campsites around the lake. There is research potential for oral history recording of former workers.</p>
10607	<b>Yanga Homestead Group - Homestead &amp; residences</b>	<p>The Homestead and residences, which contain the records collection and parts of the moveable collection, demonstrate in detail the features of a pastoral station homestead and office and is significant in NSW.</p> <p>Yanga homestead and residences are extensive demonstrating the range of residential buildings, gardens and infrastructure needed and the large sprawling homestead is evidence of the prosperity and aspirations of the owners in its scale and design. The fine joinery combined with the rustic external log walls and timber shingle verandah roof lining may be an aesthetic choice.</p> <p>They are significant as the base for the visiting owners and the resident managers and for the overall property management, illustrated in detail by the extensive records and collection and the physical fabric.</p> <p>The main buildings show aesthetic excellence particularly in the overall form and the fine joinery. The garden is a typical large homestead garden with formal and productive sections and the survival of the overall layout since c1900 is rare. The homestead residences demonstrate daily life on a large property, little</p>

HHIMS #	NAME	REVISED STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
		<p>changed since 1900, and the contents enhance the ability to understand the place. This is a rare example, intact and publicly accessible, and with educational and research potential.</p> <p>The buildings have research potential to provide information on the construction and development of Riverina pastoral properties and drop log homesteads in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.</p> <p>The Yanga homestead and residences are highly significant for their aesthetic and technical research values in NSW and moderately significant for their historic association and historical values. The group has both rare and representative values. The homestead also possesses a high level of local social significance.</p>
10615	Main building	<p>The c1870 main building is evidence of the prosperity and aspirations of the owners in its scale and design. The design and construction of the Homestead is unusual and of high technical and aesthetic value. It is a large and well designed example of a typical Australian homestead surrounded by wide verandahs with unusual and refined overall design and detailing. It is an exceptional example of the cypress pine drop log construction, carefully designed and detailed, with fine joinery contrasting with the rustic logs, complete with bark, all in excellent condition. The joinery includes French doors with margin glazing bars and an elliptical fanlight over the front doorset which has sidelights. The quality of the joinery suggests it was imported from the city.</p> <p>The wide separate verandahs, which originally had blinds, and have shingle underlayer, are possible adaptations to climate. Originally the verandahs featured double columns possibly to allow access when the blinds were lowered as well as for aesthetic affect (each second column has now been removed). The 1950 additions and alterations indicate changing taste but are not significant in their own right.</p> <p>The building still uses vernacular construction but includes high quality manufactured joinery and the shingles are exceptionally long and thin and likely to be of mountain ash. These items are likely to be made elsewhere and imported to the site. The external log walls and columns with the bark on and timber shingle verandah roof lining may be an aesthetic choice to create a rustic look for the city visitors as well as providing insulation and exploiting local materials.</p> <p>The detailing of the drop log structure is unusual with square notched ends in the main building. Its combination with split eucalypt slab internal walls is unusual and this needs further study. The design and construction of buildings and building techniques and materials are an area where study could reveal information about vernacular construction generally and about the place itself. There is significant research and educational potential in the design and construction of buildings, building techniques and materials, vernacular construction and the phases of construction.</p> <p>The moveable collection, in situ, demonstrates domestic life. Some items of furniture etc are individually significant, such as the branded cutlery but other items are representative and typical, such as beds and lounges.</p> <p>It is associated with prominent owners including Augustus Morris and Williamson who may have built this wing and with Arthur Sims and Arthur Cooper, and the Black family all of whom lived in this wing when visiting the property.</p> <p>The place is held in high esteem by local people, former station owners and workers as a place of formal employment and daily life.</p>

HHIMS #	NAME	REVISED STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
	Kitchen wing	<p>The design and construction of the Kitchen wing is unusual and of high technical and aesthetic value. It reads as an example of a typical Australian homestead surrounded by wide verandahs but has a history of addition alteration and change which is not fully understood. The building has physical evidence of phases of development and may contain the earlier hut or the materials of the earlier hut.</p> <p>The building is significant for its unusual combination of split drop eucalypt slabs on internal walls and the south and former west external walls combined with cypress pine drop log construction on the north wall, facing the main wing, and the addition to the west wall. The drop logs have chamfered ends rather than square as in the main wing possibly indicating different phases of construction. This combination is unusual and has research potential.</p> <p>The joinery is a range of styles from fine joinery with margin glazing bars to ledged and braced boarded doors indicating reused or relocated materials. The wide verandahs with a broken back form may have been added and have value as a possible design device to unite the buildings as well as a practical measure and adaptation to climate. Parts of the Kitchen wing demonstrate the practice of the unbuilding and rebuilding of slab structures and the reuse of materials.</p> <p>The design and construction of building and its materials are an area where study could reveal information about vernacular construction generally and about the building. The unusual materials and design and their origins have research potential. The corrugated glass in the kitchen skylight is unusual, it may have been an early addition, and is a rare example.</p> <p>The moveable heritage collection in the kitchen wing includes the collection of domestic items and the station office collection. The domestic collection demonstrates daily life at the Homestead and the Station collection demonstrates the operation of the property generally. The collections have research potential to further understand the operation of the homestead and station generally.</p> <p>It is associated with prominent owners including Augustus Morris, and Williamson and with Arthur Sims and Arthur Cooper, and the Black family, as owners. It is also associated with managers such as Mr Cormack in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and with Briggs, George Carter and Alistair Cox who worked in the station office in this building.</p> <p>The place is held in high esteem by local people, former station owners and workers as a place of formal employment, and daily life over generations.</p>
	Ablution block	<p>The part of an ensemble demonstrate the range of activities of daily life. It demonstrates the upgrading and improvement over time with changing living standards and by its simplicity and utilitarian character the attitudes of the occupants. The block is of moderate significance as an individual item and high significance as part of a group that demonstrates Homestead life.</p>
	Cook's cottage	<p>The cottage is part of an ensemble which demonstrates the range of activities of daily life. Thought to be the original Jackaroo's Quarters the building has the potential to demonstrate the practice of adaptive reuse of existing buildings. The cottage is located away from the formal eastern front in the western working area but within the Homestead fenced yard and forms the north side of the rear garden.</p> <p>It demonstrates the use in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century of manufactured materials and was added to the complex and later moved and extended. It is one of the buildings that appear to have been built to be relocatable as a whole. Structures such as the Cook's cottage demonstrate the practice of moving buildings around the property in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as well as the process of alteration and addition.</p>

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10611	Front garden	<p>The garden is the formal section of the typical homestead garden. The front (east) garden associated with the Yanga Homestead is of local significance as a formal garden.</p> <p>It has undergone a series of changes associated with fashion and management needs, but incorporates aspects that demonstrate its integral role as part of the overall use of the Homestead and the status of the property. Photographic records show aspects of the garden now lost but there are many features such as the overall layout that have been retained since the c1900.</p> <p>The front garden is part of an ensemble demonstrating the range of activities of daily and seasonal life. It has historical and aesthetic value as part of the Homestead garden and local social value.</p>
10612	Orchard	<p>The productive orchard of the typical homestead garden demonstrates self-sufficiency and the need to grow food for the household and workforce generally. East of the orchard and formal garden the paddock is where vegetables were formerly grown. Documentary records enhance an understanding of the orchard and vegetable garden with detailed photographs and descriptions. Both were formerly much more extensive but the remaining trees and paddock are significant in indicating aspects of Homestead life.</p> <p>It has historical and aesthetic value as part of the Homestead garden and local social value.</p>
10613	Back garden	<p>The garden was historically a formal garden and is the public side of the homestead garden. Documentary records enhance an understanding of the earlier layouts and appearance. It has historical and aesthetic value as part of the Homestead garden and local social value.</p>
10614	Tennis court	<p>The tennis court was a later addition garden to the back garden indicating changed interests of the owners. It has historical and aesthetic value as an altered part of the Homestead garden and local social value.</p>
	<b>Yanga Homestead Group - Sheds and service buildings</b>	<p>The Yanga homestead sheds and service buildings are a complete set of support buildings and demonstrate the range of activities of daily and seasonal life at a large Homestead. The survival of the contents and station records enhance the ability to understand the buildings. The layout of the Homestead is designed to separate the formal eastern front and main wing from the remainder of the western working area.</p> <p>The buildings represent rural building design in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. They have the potential to provide information on the construction development of Riverina pastoral properties and related support activities, including blacksmithing and transport and refrigeration and power generation in this period.</p> <p>The moveable collection demonstrates important aspects of a large sheep grazing property in NSW. It portrays every aspect of the property and how it functioned including domestic, farming, industrial and management items such as station records and diaries. Many aspects included in the collection demonstrate practices no longer carried out on farms including blacksmithing, horse mustering, saddlery, staff activities and station store. Most of the items are still in context and can demonstrate their role in every day life. This collection may be the most intact and in context in a large wool property in NSW.</p> <p>The sheds and service buildings have direct associations with former owners of the property including the Black family. The Yanga homestead sheds and service structures are significant for their high level of technical, aesthetic and research values and a moderate level historical, historical association value. Their survival as a group is rare and they are representative examples of service buildings. The group has a high level of local social significance.</p>

HHIMS #	NAME	REVISED STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
	Laundry	<p>The Laundry is part of the Homestead domestic service buildings. Its location shows the relationship to the Kitchen wing and other services. It demonstrates the use in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century of manufactured materials and appears to have been added to the complex. It is one of the buildings that appear to have been built to be relocatable as a whole.</p> <p>The Laundry is significant as one of an ensemble of service buildings demonstrating daily domestic life on a pastoral station.</p>
	Meat house	<p>The Meat house is part of the Homestead domestic service buildings. Its location shows the relationship to the Kitchen wing, but distant enough to prevent unpleasant smells. It demonstrates the use of manufactured materials and is purpose designed for cooling prior to the availability of electricity or other refrigeration.</p> <p>The Meat house is significant as one of an ensemble of service buildings demonstrating daily domestic life on a pastoral station. Its design has aesthetic and technical value as an example of specialised design for cooling necessary for self sufficiency.</p>
	Refrigeration shed	<p>The Refrigeration shed is part of the Homestead infrastructure and service buildings. Its location shows the relationship to the Kitchen wing which needed power and refrigeration. It demonstrates the use in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century of manufactured materials and appears to have been added to the complex as a whole prior to 1920 and subsequently added to using reused materials such as doors from other buildings.</p> <p>The Refrigeration shed is of some significance as one of an ensemble of service buildings demonstrating daily domestic life but it detracts aesthetically from the Kitchen wing. It demonstrates innovation and self sufficiency necessary in isolated areas. The machinery shows how power was generated and refrigeration provided and has technical value.</p>
	Workshop & machinery shed	<p>The buildings are a minor part of the range of buildings and infrastructure needed for self sufficiency and demonstrate the need for vehicle service and storage. The makedo structure of the workshop and modern machinery structure are not individually significant other than that the use of rail track in the machinery shed may be associated with the dismantling of the railway line.</p> <p>The buildings have some historical value as part of the range of buildings associated with station life but detract from the aesthetic value.</p>
10610	Former Store building	<p>The building is a significant part of the range of buildings and infrastructure needed for self sufficiency. It demonstrates the provision of imported goods to station workers, a practice no longer generally carried out on farms. Its construction demonstrates the use in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century of manufactured materials and appears to have been built in situ.</p> <p>Though now used for general storage, the moveable collection stored in the building demonstrates aspects of the sheep grazing property and how it functioned, with farming and industrial items.</p>
10608	Pump house	<p>The building is a part of the range of buildings and infrastructure needed for self sufficiency. It demonstrates the introduction of reticulated water pumped from the lake to the water towers. The engine is no longer in situ. Its construction demonstrates the use in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century of manufactured materials and appears to have been built in situ at the edge of the embankment over the pipe from the lake.</p> <p>The building demonstrates the manner of provision of water to the Homestead Group and has historical value as part of the range of buildings associated with station life.</p>

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	Stores Outhouse	<p>The building is a part of the range of buildings and infrastructure needed and is related to the Store building and pumphouse. Its construction demonstrates the use in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century of manufactured materials and appears be built to enable it to be easily relocated.</p> <p>The building demonstrates toilet facilities prior to the introduction of flushing toilets and has historical value as part of the range of buildings associated with station life.</p>
10609	Water tank towers	<p>The structure is a part of the water supply infrastructure storing water in an elevated position for reticulation by gravity. The tanks and towers demonstrate how water was stored and reticulated and the provision of water to vehicle tankers and have historical value as part of the infrastructure necessary for station life and as the location of historical photographs of the Homestead group.</p>
	Long shed	<p>The building is a significant part of the range of buildings and infrastructure needed for the operation of the Homestead. Initially, in part, a stable it has building materials stores, paint storage and the bush fire brigade truck. It demonstrates means of transport and travel and the need to be self sufficient in aspects such as fire protection. Its construction demonstrates the use in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century of manufactured materials but still uses large section timbers with halved joints rather than a stud frame.</p> <p>The moveable collection in the building includes horse tack, building materials and the fire truck and demonstrates important aspects of a large sheep grazing property in NSW. It portrays aspects of the property and how it functioned including domestic, farming and industrial items. Many aspects included in the collection demonstrate practices no longer carried out on farms including horse mustering saddlery. The collection of doors etc demonstrates the practice of reusing materials. Most of the items are in context and can demonstrate their role in every day life at Yanga Station.</p> <p>The building has high historical value as part of the range of buildings associated with station life.</p>
	Stables	<p>One of the early ancillary buildings, the Stables demonstrate a combination of vernacular and manufactured materials and construction and the aspect of transport. The construction methods are unusual including the asymmetrical form. Moveable items in this building demonstrate horse riding for mustering and transport. The former stables use is shown by the stalls, feed troughs, feed chutes, pigeon holes and storage baskets as well as by the adjoining horse yards. There is research and educational potential in the design and construction of the building, phases of construction and its use.</p> <p>High historical and social value as part of the range of buildings needed with station life.</p>
	Carriage shed/smithy	<p>One of the early ancillary buildings, Carriage Shed and Smithy demonstrates vernacular construction techniques and the aspect of transport.</p> <p>The construction method is unusual with posts cantilevered from the ground and wire ties across the building at the level of the top plate. This system has been compromised by later alterations. There is research and educational potential in the design and construction of the building and its construction.</p> <p>The extensive moveable collection, in situ in this building, demonstrates aspects of the property functions including domestic, farming and industrial including practices no longer carried out and has research potential to further understand 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century life on large remote sheep stations in Australia. It includes a Blacksmith forge and associated items and the building is designed for this use with opening wall panels and boarding to contain coal. Building spare parts are also stored including the removed verandah posts and joinery from the</p>

HHIMS #	NAME	REVISED STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
		<p>Homestead. Most of the items are still in context and can demonstrate their role in every day life at Yanga Station.</p> <p>The building has high historical value as part of the range of buildings associated with station life and high social value.</p>
	Kill house and Stockyards	<p>The building is a significant part of the range of buildings and infrastructure needed for the operation of the Homestead. It adjoins the stock yards and demonstrates the need to be self sufficient in the provision of meat. Its construction demonstrates the use in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century of manufactured materials. The stockyards construction indicates use by horses and shows with its gates, races and loading ramps how stock were managed in yards.</p> <p>The building and yards have moderate historical value as part of the range of buildings associated with station life.</p>
10690	Staff barracks – four buildings (Singlemens’s Quarters)	<p>Yanga staff barracks is associated with the wool boom of the 1950s and is believed to have replaced earlier quarters further north. It is an representative example of an intact complex of buildings purpose designed for housing workers in rural areas in the post World War II era. The coherence of design is reinforced through the use of consistent cladding materials. The building has the potential to provide information on the construction of prefabricated and relocatable worker accommodation in the 1950s.</p> <p>It has moderate significance in NSW for its historical, aesthetic and technical and research values and is representative of late 20<sup>th</sup> century farm workers accommodation.</p> <p>It is considered to have historical association and social significance. It also has a high level of integrity.</p>
	Lakeside manager’s cottage Not revised	<p>The lakeside manager’s cottage at Yanga is an important element of the substantial development of the station that occurred during the 1920s. It is one physical manifestation of the ongoing story of the property. It also has direct associations with Yanga manager’s and overseers, including George Carter and Besley Murray OAM, and their families. The cottage is an excellent example of a fibro clad and lined bungalow constructed in the 1920s. Its setting on a sand dune on the shores of Lake Yanga enhances its aesthetic significance. It also has the potential to provide information on the construction of fibro dwellings in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is also a good example of the adaptation of modern building materials to regional housing designs.</p> <p>The cottage possesses moderate state level historic, aesthetic and technical/research significance and representativeness. It also has high local historical association and social significance.</p> <p>The building possesses a high state level of representativeness and a high level of integrity. (High Ground Consulting)</p>
	Lakeside middle cottage Not revised	<p>Middle Cottage at Yanga is an important element of the substantial development of the station that occurred during the 1920s and 1930s. It is one physical manifestation of the ongoing story of the property. It has historical associations with former station manager George Carter and is an integral part of the infrastructure of Yanga Station. With the Lakeside Manager’s Cottage and Palmtree Cottage it forms a pleasing group on the shores of Yanga Lake. (High Ground Consulting)</p> <p>The cottage possesses state level historic significance and has local historical association, aesthetic, social and technical research significance and local rarity and representativeness. The building has been heavily modified but its core sections maintain possesses a moderate level of integrity.</p>

HHIMS #	NAME	REVISED STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
	Palmtree cottage Not revised	<p>Palmtree Cottage at Yanga is an important element of the substantial development of the station that occurred during the 1920s. It is one physical manifestation of the ongoing story of the property. The cottage is an example of a bungalow constructed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and relocated to meet the changing needs of the station in the 1920s. Its setting on the shores of Lake Yanga and its neighbouring palm trees enhance the cottage's aesthetic significance and add to the sense of arrival when coming west along the Sturt Highway. It has the potential to provide information on the construction of timber dwellings in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and their modification in the 20<sup>th</sup>.</p> <p>The cottage possesses state level historic, aesthetic and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. It also has local social significance. The building possesses a moderate level of integrity. (High Ground Consulting)</p>
	Redgum cottage Not revised	<p>Redgum Cottage at Yanga is an important element of the substantial development of the station that occurred during the 1920s. It is one physical manifestation of the ongoing story of the property. It is an integral part of the infrastructure of Yanga Station Homestead group of buildings.</p> <p>The cottage possesses state level historic significance and has local historical association, aesthetic, social and technical research significance and local rarity and representativeness. The building has been heavily modified but its core sections maintain a moderate level of integrity. (High Ground Consulting)</p>
	Grave	Historically significant in providing evidence of the drowning of Alfred Parker and the ownership of Yanga by his uncle Augustus Morris.
	<b>Others</b>	
	Yanga House rubbish dump west 19 <sup>th</sup> C	To be inspected and assessed in detail. The site has high archaeological significance and research potential into life at Yanga prior to c1900 though it has been disturbed by wave action
	Yanga House rubbish dump east 20 <sup>th</sup> C	To be inspected and assessed in detail. The site has some archaeological significance and research potential into life at Yanga prior after c1900 but it does not appear to be a stratified deposit and is disturbed by farm activities.
	'Old Station' site	<p>The site has historical significance and some archaeological significance as a former Homestead site and location of the bridge over Yanga Creek. There is some pottery evident, but the site would have had some disturbance with the construction of the regulator.</p> <p>The site is associated with the 1840-1853 squatting phase demonstrating the pattern of use and has research potential.</p>
	Yanga Lake regulator and bridge site	Yanga Lake regulator is a major engineering structure built in c1913 to retain water in the lake and demonstrates technical achievement. Engineering drawings for its construction survive. There is research and educational potential to understand these pastoral land and water management practices. It has historic and technical values in NSW as part of the water management infrastructure for the Yanga lake and wetlands.
	Rabbiters Hut, silos	The hut demonstrates subsistence living through activities such as fishing and rabbit shooting and is one of several campsites around the lake. It demonstrates construction using salvaged or scavenged materials. The silos have some significance as part of farm infrastructure but have not been assessed in detail.
	Sheep dip	The sheep dip is a remaining structure indicating pastoral management practices and may be related to the railway.
	Railway and Yanga siding	The former rail line route and Yanga Lake siding is significant for its demonstration of alternate means of transport used when river transport ceased. It is evidence of Closer Settlement aspirations and of the achievement of two states working cooperatively but was ultimately unsuccessful in promoting closer settlement.
	Yacht Club (former)	The site and remains have some historical value indicating recreational use and the association with the town of Balranald and has social value associated with its recreational use.

HHIMS #	NAME	REVISED STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
	Pumping Station	The south breeding paddock southwest of the lake was the site of a late 20 <sup>th</sup> century irrigation scheme designed for cropping and this is of some significance illustrating alternate activities as the wool industry became less profitable.
	Pelican Point house site	Pelican Point house site is of local historic and social significance. Pelican Point was occupied by Aboriginal families until the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Throughout the settlement history Aboriginal people worked at the homestead and used area for camping and fishing. Aboriginal people have strong current associations with the area.
	B & S ball site	The site indicates the part Yanga played in local social life and is of social value at a local level.
	Henry's camp	Site not intact, archaeological remains. Was a site of subsistence living and one of several campsites around the lake.
	Old Fishing Camp	Site not intact, archaeological remains including 19 <sup>th</sup> C ceramics. Was a site of subsistence living and one of several campsites around the lake.
	Piggery	Example of 20 <sup>th</sup> C dispersed rural infrastructure.
10628	South Yanga Homestead site	To be located, inspected and assessed.
10622	<b>Woolshed precinct</b>	<p>The Woolshed Precinct is part of the Lowbidgee wetland ecosystem reserved in Yanga which is poorly represented in the reserves system and is nationally significant. It is in part an intact and representative example of a River Red Gum Forest community with some Black Box (the saltbush and mallee shown on the 1851 plan is no longer present) and supports threatened fauna species. Some parts, away from the river, have been cleared for cropping and there are substantial cleared areas near the woolshed. The river has high aesthetic value with the water, massive river redgums and plentiful birdlife and offers recreational opportunities.</p> <p>“Mamanga” is not recorded on McCabe’s 1848 map as an Aboriginal name but no names were recorded on this stretch of the river and it is likely to be an Aboriginal name. The locality is significant locally for Aboriginal archaeological sites, such as scar trees and middens which represent Aboriginal occupation and are valued by Aboriginal people who also have strong current associations. Aboriginal people worked at the Woolshed and camped on the river and the continuity of both Aboriginal residence and employment and access for camping and fishing is uncommon.</p> <p>The Woolshed group, with its moveable collection, is an important element of the historic cultural landscape and demonstrates key aspects of a central western pastoral station and is significant in NSW. The area was shown as early as 1851 on Townsends map as “Mamanga, WC Wentworth” illustrating part of the history of land alienation by squatting and selection of runs, and amalgamation into large holdings.</p> <p>The precinct shows the pattern and evolution of pastoralism. and demonstrates the processes of construction, expansion and modification of woolshed complexes in response to economic, technological and labour relations changes. The history of the 1840-1853 squatting phase demonstrates the pattern of use. There may be historical archaeological remains and research potential associated with Wentworth’s occupation but the site may have been disturbed by later buildings and floods. The precinct is a key part of the significant pattern of pastoral use being the point where sheep were gathered for shearing and the locality where wool was loaded onto barges and boats. The Woolshed location on the river shows the history of river boat transport. The embankments around buildings indicate the necessity to shear in flood times when the river was high enough for vessels to transport the wool and in later years to protect the infrastructure during floods.</p> <p>The precinct is significant as the site of disputes between pastoralists and shearers in the early 1890s and the burning down of the 1876 Woolshed in 1896. There are likely to be archaeological remains of this, though floods may have</p>

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		<p>removed deposits. Dating from after this, the existing Woolshed is of formal materials rather than vernacular and was probably, from the start, a mechanised shed.<sup>2</sup> The Woolshed is a typical large example of a linear shed evocative in its scale and setting on the river. The construction of the concrete block shearers quarters is a rare, unusual and novel design.</p> <p>The Woolshed group shows the role of large companies investing in pastoral properties particularly the construction of the Woolshed and Shearers Quarters for the E S &amp; A Bank in the period 1896 to 1919. The use of the Woolshed group in the 20<sup>th</sup> century under the ownership of Sims-Cooper and the Black family is illustrated in detail by the extensive records held at the Homestead including samples of the wool clip from different years. Shooting, fishing, trapping, firewood collection, and boating have continued for recreation and subsistence.</p> <p>The woolshed ensemble demonstrates seasonal life on a large property, little changed since 1900, and the contents and records enhance the ability to understand the place. The survival of the woolshed structures and the contents in public ownership is rare.</p> <p>The Irrigation Cottage has local value as one of the dispersed residences, indicating the need for residences throughout the property and an aspect of work on the property. It and residences at the Woolshed group demonstrate the use in the 20<sup>th</sup> century of manufactured materials.</p> <p>Some of the construction methods and materials are unusual or rare, or are rare survivors. There is significant research and educational potential in the design and construction of buildings, building techniques and materials, vernacular construction, especially of the concrete block shearers quarters but also of more modest structures and the hierarchy of buildings and phases of construction. The northern demolished quarters are an historical archaeological site enhancing the research potential by allowing detailed analysis of construction and materials without compromising the standing structures on the south.</p> <p>The records and the moveable collection, in situ, demonstrate aspects of the property functions including domestic, farming, industrial and management including practices no longer carried out. The moveable heritage and records collections have research potential to further understand 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century life on large remote sheep stations in Australia and are unique examples of inland pastoral station collections, in situ, in public ownership.</p> <p>Yanga has associations with surveyors Townsend, McCabe and with Robinson who recorded Aboriginal occupation and early settlement by squatters, such as Wentworth, in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is associated with prominent owners including Augustus Morris, pastoralist and member of NSW parliament. and C B Fisher who was prominent in the development of the wool industry and the merino breed and would have built the 1876 Woolshed. The burning of the Woolshed is likely associated with the shearers strike. The station generally was also associated with Arthur Sims and Arthur Cooper, and the Black family, as owners and with managers such as Mr Cormack in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and with Briggs, Fred Carter and Alistair Cox and staff including Bes Murray who followed his father working at Yanga.</p> <p>The place is held in high esteem by local people, former station owners and workers as a place of formal employment, social activity and recreation over generations. Their stories are a rich component of the history. It is also associated with subsistence living though activities such as fishing and wood collection and there are regular campsites on the river. There is research potential for oral history recording of former workers.</p>

<sup>2</sup> Mechanical shearing was introduced in Australia in the late 1880s and it is probable that the new woolshed erected at Yanga in the late 1890s was built to include this new technology.

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		<p>The Yanga woolshed group has a high level of significance for its historical, aesthetic and technical values and a moderate level of significance for historical associations. It is a representative example of a Woolshed complex. The Woolshed group also has a high level of local social significance.</p>
10623	Yanga woolshed	<p>The woolshed ensembles demonstrate daily and seasonal life on a large property, little changed since 1900, and the contents and records enhance the ability to understand the place. The survival of the building with yards and counting out pens and the contents in public ownership is rare.</p> <p>The Woolshed location on the river shows the history of river boat transport and the embankment shows measures to protect from floods. The 1896 burning of the Woolshed was linked with disputes between shearers and pastoralists. Dating from after this the existing Woolshed is of formal materials rather than vernacular and was probably, from the start, a mechanised shed. The Woolshed is a typical large example of a linear shed evocative in its scale and setting on the river. There has been little change since 1900 and the shed was in continuous use for over 100 years, so the remains offer a rare insight into early 20<sup>th</sup> century rural life.</p> <p>Its interior spaces are evocative of the scale and complexity of its operation as well as being of high aesthetic value. The setting on the river adds to the aesthetic value. The survival of many contents including the last bales of wool shorn and the pigeon holes containing numbered tins and sharpened blades is highly significant.</p> <p>The moveable collection includes many aspects of wool producing technology which were innovative when first introduced including an early telephone system.</p>
	Woolshed stables	<p>The structure is the same as Breer Hut and they are both likely to have been brought from elsewhere or been standard designs. They demonstrate the use of manufactured materials and the practice of moving buildings around the property as well as the reuse of materials. The main part of the stable demonstrates the use of manufactured material such as sawn timber and corrugated ripple iron cladding. The section attached at the north end demonstrate makedo construction using recycled materials. They have significance as part of the overall ensemble.</p>
	Yanga Shearers' Quarters	<p>The barracks indicate an aspect of the pattern and evolution of NSW the wool industry, the provision of improved accommodation for shearers demonstrating aspects of the processes of construction, expansion and modification of woolshed complexes in response to economic, technological and labour relations changes.</p> <p>The station records include the original plans for the building drawn by architects Tunbridge and Tunbridge for the E S &amp; A Bank. It demonstrates the practice of large companies running pastoral properties from city bases with resident managers.</p> <p>The construction of the concrete block shearers quarters in c1911 demonstrates the improvements in working conditions gained by the shearers. The concrete block construction method and material is a rare, unusual and novel design. There is significant research and educational potential in the design and construction of the buildings, building techniques and materials, and phases of construction. The stabilisation with vertical timbers and iron ties indicates a failure of the original system - either its original construction or the impact of floods. The building is generally unchanged except for the addition of the vertical timbers to stabilise the walls.</p> <p>Shearers who stayed in the barracks may have social value for the building but this has not been established and is an area for research, the barracks were probably last used when the new barracks were built.</p> <p>The building has high significance as an individual item as well as part of the Woolshed group.</p>

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	Cookhouse	<p>The construction of the concrete block cookhouse in c1911 demonstrates the improvements in working conditions gained by the shearers.</p> <p>The station records include the original plans for the building drawn by architects Tunbridge and Tunbridge for the E S &amp; A Bank. It demonstrates the practice of large companies running pastoral properties from city bases with resident managers. The construction method is a rare, unusual and novel design.</p> <p>The building demonstrates a shearing shed kitchen complete with stoves and the common dining room. The tables and bench seats, as shown on the original drawings, remain in the space. The ovens and range demonstrate cooking methods.</p> <p>There is significant research and educational potential in the design and construction of buildings, building techniques and materials, vernacular construction, and the concrete block structures and the hierarchy of buildings and phases of construction. The building is generally unchanged.</p>
	Meat house	<p>The meathouse is part of the Woolshed Group indicating how meat, and presumably other items were kept cool and stored for food preparation. It is important as part of the ensemble and demonstrates an aspect of life in the past when refrigeration was not available. It is of some significance individually but high significance as part of the group.</p>
	Shearers' barracks	<p>The barracks indicate the provision of improved accommodation for shearers with the bedrooms opening onto a shared space, in the manner of the experts quarters. A separate toilet block was also added attached to and behind the barracks. The buildings were added in the late 20<sup>th</sup> Century and are unremarkable. They show a utilitarian approach to construction in the later years of the operation of the station with the replacement rather than repair of the former quarters. It is not known what previous accommodation there was for toilets. One old toilet block is on the north side of the Woolshed.</p> <p>The building has neutral significance as an individual item and some value as part of the Woolshed group.</p>
	Old Wash House and New Shower Block	<p>The wash house indicates an aspect of the pattern and evolution of NSW the wool industry, the provision of improved conditions for shearers, including the provision of hot water. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century unions fought for better working conditions for shearers including separate washhouse houses, eating quarters and sleeping quarters. As a result of the Unions' stance and the shearers strikes proper separate facilities became mandatory.</p> <p>The station records include the original plans for the washhouse, quarters and cookhouse drawn by the Melbourne architects Tunbridge and Tunbridge for the E S &amp; A Bank. It demonstrates the practice of large companies running pastoral properties from city bases with resident managers.</p> <p>Though shown on the original drawings the wash house does not appear to have been built at the same time as the quarters as it is not in the 1911 photograph.</p> <p>The construction of the concrete block construction method and material is a rare, unusual and novel design. There is significant research and educational potential in the design and construction of the buildings, building techniques and materials, and phases of construction. The stabilisation with vertical timbers indicates a failure of the original system - either its original construction or the impact of floods.</p> <p>The building has high significance as an individual item as well as part of the Woolshed group.</p> <p>The shower block was added to the wash house at the same time as the new barracks were built. It indicates the provision of improved accommodation for</p>

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		<p>shearers with the showers being in cubicles. The building was added in the late 20<sup>th</sup> Century and is unremarkable. It shows a utilitarian approach to construction in the later years of the operation of the station. The construction abutting the old wash house is crude and has allowed termite entry into it.</p> <p>The building has neutral significance as an individual item but detracts from the old wash house, and has some value as part of the Woolshed group.</p>
	Contractor & experts quarters	<p>These quarters indicates an aspect of the pattern and evolution of NSW the wool industry, the provision of superior accommodation for key staff.</p> <p>This may be one of the earliest buildings in the woolshed group, as indicated by the style and design, either moved here or surviving from before the bank's improvements. They demonstrate the use of manufactured materials and buildings of lightweight construction and materials that could easily be moved. The siting with a view of the river and planning with a separate living space with a fireplace indicates aspects of the superior provision made for experts. The Shearers had only bedrooms, with no heating, and no shared space other than the Dining Room.</p> <p>There is research and educational potential in the design and construction of the building, building techniques and materials, and the hierarchy of buildings and phases of construction.</p>
	Yanga Irrigation pump house	<p>The pump house needs further investigation. It is understood to relate to both the Woolshed group and late 20<sup>th</sup> century irrigation of areas to the south supplying and open channel. It is now understood to supply the main homestead. Historically water was obtained from the river manually.</p> <p>The pump house and its machinery are significant as part of the infrastructure supporting the Woolshed Group which is of high significance as a group.</p>
	Woolshed cottage	<p>Yanga Woolshed Cottage is a residence associated with the woolshed. There would have been a residence at the site from initial settlement possibly in this location. Early photographs show a residence at this location however it is not clear whether the current building is the same building or if the cottage has been rebuilt. The roof pitch of the cottage shown in the early photographs appears to be steeper. The cottage may be one of the earlier buildings in the woolshed group, as it is shown in the background of historic images and as indicated by the style of the original verandah.</p> <p>The location of the cottage facing the river indicates the importance of river transport at the Woolshed until the mid 1920s. The location between the Woolshed and Quarters indicates a supervisory and caretaking role, it is understood the building was permanently occupied. The plan shows a typical residential layout rather than the layout of other quarters at the site that were for seasonal occupation.</p> <p>It demonstrates the use of manufactured materials and buildings of lightweight construction. The building has been altered extensively, possibly having the whole roof replaced, and with relining and additions at the rear which are not significant.</p> <p>The separate Laundry is typical of similar buildings erected around the property but continues the early practice of locating service functions separate from sleeping accommodation. The construction demonstrates the use of manufactured materials and buildings of lightweight construction and materials that could easily be moved.</p> <p>The cottage is of high significance in its location, role and overall character. The building has been heavily modified but maintains enough integrity to understand the original layout. There is research potential about the role of the building and the detail of its original construction.</p>

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	Irrigation cottage Not revised	Yanga Irrigation Cottage is one creation of the ongoing development of Yanga Station during the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. It is a post-war cottage that also has connections with the development of irrigated cropping on the station after World War II and has local historical significance. The interiors of the cottage have a moderate level of integrity. (High Ground Consulting)
	<b>Others</b>	
	Site of North Shedhands Quarters	The site has historical value indicating the former much larger extent of the quarters provided on site and demonstrating the scale of the operation. The archaeological remains have the potential to reveal information about the construction of the remaining old shearers quarters that could contribute to their stabilisation and conservation.
	Embankment	The embankment indicates the need to protect stock and buildings from flooding and the need to shear even when there were floods. The river needed to be high for wool barges to navigate the river. It illustrates an important aspect of pastoral practice at Yanga and continues to protect the structure in floods.
	Sheepyards	The current yards replace the former timber yards but are similar in scale and layout. They indicate the size of the flock shorn and the need to yard the sheep ready for shearing. The existence and layout of the yards is significant but not the metal railings.
	Races and Shelters over	The races and shelters indicate an aspect of shearing and are significant as part of the woolshed ensemble but their fabric is not significant.
	<b>Willows Precinct</b>	<p>The Willows precinct is more elevated on the dry or red country with a semi-arid (warm) and arid climate characterised by sandplains and plains. The area has representative examples of Yarran shrubland. Yarran (<i>Acacia melvillei</i>) is an endangered ecological community. Chenopod shrublands were heavily grazed and changed to be dominated by Dillon Bush. Sandhills in the precinct support the largest remnant Belah/Rosewood/Pine woodland in the Yanga Reserves. Cotton Bush plains occur in the south eastern paddocks. These areas have potential for recovery with the cessation of grazing.</p> <p>The precinct has representative Aboriginal archaeological sites indicating occupation, in particular at Lintot Lake where there are hearths, shell middens, earth mounds and artefact scatters. These are valued by Aboriginal people who also have strong current associations. The continuity of both Aboriginal residence and employment and access for camping and fishing is uncommon.</p> <p>The historic cultural landscape demonstrates some of the features of a central western pastoral station which, as a whole, is significant in NSW. It illustrates the history of land alienation by squatting and selection of runs, amalgamation into large holdings followed by property subdivision for Closer Settlement schemes and reacquisition. In this precinct this continued as late as the 1960s when portions were reacquired by Yanga and developed with housing and a woolshed.</p> <p>The former station shows the pattern and evolution of pastoralism. The historically significant pattern of use involved transhumance with annual movement of stock from the rich wet floodplains to the hot dry back country typified by the Willows precinct and which influenced the location and nature of development.</p> <p>In 1912 and 1913 wells and tanks were built to provide water throughout the precinct, possibly linked with closer settlement attempts along with the, subsequently removed, railway line which demonstrates the achievement of two states working cooperatively. There is research and educational potential to understand these pastoral land management practices of moving with the seasons, and the building of the tanks.</p>

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		<p>Throughout its history Yanga shows the role of large companies investing in pastoral properties with resident managers. 20<sup>th</sup> century pastoral land management and the 85 year ownership by Sims-Cooper and the Black family is illustrated in detail by the extensive records and the physical fabric. Shooting, trapping, and firewood collection have continued for recreation and subsistence.</p> <p>The dispersed residences, yards and woolshed illustrate size of the station and the range of work such as of stockmen, fencing and well maintenance. At Willows they demonstrate the 20<sup>th</sup> century use of manufactured materials.</p> <p>The Homestead records and the moveable collection document the installation of the wells in 1912 and 1913 and have research potential.</p> <p>The precinct has associations with Arthur Sims and Arthur Cooper, and the Black family, as owners and with managers and staff such as A B Briggs who was involved with the well installation.</p>
10625	The Willows Homestead Not revised	<p>The Willows Homestead reflects 20<sup>th</sup> century changes in land ownership and management, including the break-up of Yanga in the 1920s with subsequent re-acquisition by the Black family. The homestead is an unremarkable early 20<sup>th</sup> century dwelling that demonstrates ongoing developments in accommodation and domestic life over a period of approximately 60 years.</p> <p>The Willows Homestead has local historical, aesthetic, social significance and representativeness, and a moderate level of integrity. (High Ground Consulting)</p>
10624	Willows Woolshed (Willows Shed Complex) Not revised	<p>The Willows Woolshed reflects the investment made in the infrastructure of Yanga Station during the 1950s and 1960s. It has local historical and historical association significance and representativeness, and a high level of integrity. (High Ground Consulting)</p>
	<b>Others</b>	
10627	Parkers Homestead Ruin	Not assessed, to be confirmed where this is.
10626	Parkers Sheep Yards	No assessed, to be confirmed where this is.
	Railway, Impimi siding, town site	Not inspected or assessed.
	The Willows Well	Significant in demonstrating the provision of water in the dry country or backblocks and part of the dispersed rural infrastructure.
	Hults Well	Significant in demonstrating the provision of water in the dry country or backblocks and part of the dispersed rural infrastructure. One of few remaining windmills on Yanga.
	<b>Oakhampton Precinct</b>	<p>The natural communities of the precinct are significant as representative examples of the Black Box Woodland and Old Man Saltbush. There is also a restricted area of low open shrubland dominated by Bladder Saltbush in Yanga Nature Reserve. Many scientific studies are underway and there are opportunities for continuing scientific research and education.</p> <p>The precinct has local significance for archaeological sites evidencing Aboriginal occupation features across the landscape which are valued by Aboriginal people who also have strong current associations. The continuity of both Aboriginal residence and employment and access is uncommon.</p> <p>The historic cultural landscape, in continuous pastoral use for 160 years, illustrates the history of stock movement with a major TSR passing through the precinct linking Yanga Lake to the north and of land alienation, in particular, property division for Soldier Settlement schemes and reacquisition. A large area of this precinct was dedicated for returned soldiers after WW1. In this precinct this continued into the late 20<sup>th</sup> century when large portions were reacquired by</p>

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		<p>Yanga and developed further with housing and irrigation from the Abercrombie Channel which runs along the south boundary of the precinct from the east.</p> <p>The dedication of the area that is now Yanga Nature Reserve as a fauna then forest reserve as early as 1909, shown on a survey of this date as Well[s] Sandhill Paddock, is significant.</p> <p>The former station shows the pattern and evolution of pastoralism. The historically significant pattern of use involved transhumance with annual movement of stock from the rich wet floodplains to the hot dry back country such as this precinct. There are sites indicated on maps pre 1900 that have not been identified and are possible archaeological sites.</p> <p>Later, in 1912 and 1913, wells and tanks were built to provide water in this area. The dispersed residence, fences, huts, yards and tanks in this area illustrate size of the station and the work associated with stock and fencing. 20<sup>th</sup> century pastoral land management by Sims-Cooper and the Black family is illustrated in detail by the extensive records which include maps of this area. There are few physical remains in this precinct but it has not been surveyed in detail and there is potential for further research. Shooting, trapping and firewood collection, are likely activities in this area for subsistence.</p> <p>The precinct has some social value associated with its former use for pastoralism but these are strongest in other precincts.</p>
	Oakhampton Homestead Not revised	<p>Oakhampton Homestead is an unremarkable early 20<sup>th</sup> century dwelling that demonstrates ongoing developments in accommodation and domestic life over a period of approximately 60 years. It reflects 20<sup>th</sup> century changes in land ownership and management, including the break-up of Yanga in the 1920s with subsequent re-acquisition by the Black family.</p> <p>The homestead possesses local historic, historical association and aesthetic and social significance. The building has been heavily modified but maintains a high level of integrity. (High Ground Consulting)</p>
	Oakhampton Cottage Not revised	<p>Oakhampton Cottage is an unremarkable late 20<sup>th</sup> century relocatable dwelling that demonstrates the development of accommodation on Yanga Station. The homestead possesses local historic, and social significance. The building has been heavily modified but maintains a high level of integrity. (High Ground Consulting)</p>
	Oakhampton Woolshed	<p>Not inspected or assessed. Believed to predates the homestead and cottage.</p>
	<b>Others</b>	
	Oakhampton Irrigation	<p>Not inspected or assessed. Ground tank evident in aerial photo. The associated residence was erected for the Irrigation Manager once the Irrigation Area was established (1980s-1990s).</p>
	Abercrombie channels	<p>Not inspected or assessed.</p>
	Lower Fingerboard Well	<p>Significant in demonstrating the provision of water in the dry country or backblocks and part of the dispersed rural infrastructure.</p>
	<b>Uara Precinct</b>	<p>The natural landscape including Uara, Kieeta and Yanga Creeks has research potential related to the river and lake system. The precinct is part of the nationally significant Lowbidgee wetland ecosystem which is poorly represented in the reserves system. It has rare intact and representative example of the distinctive native plant communities of River Red Gum Forest, Black Box and Old Man Saltbush supporting threatened fauna species. Many scientific studies are underway and there are opportunities for continuing scientific research and education. The river and creeks have high aesthetic value with permanent water, massive river redgums and plentiful birdlife and has recreational opportunities. The precincts natural values are compromised by large previously cultivated areas particularly in the area of the former Kieeta Ram Paddocks.</p>

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		<p>The Aboriginal historical record is locally significant with historical records of names and localities. The Aboriginal archaeological sites such as scar and ring trees and middens represent Aboriginal occupation features across the landscape and are valued by Aboriginal people who also have strong current associations.</p> <p>The historic cultural landscape, demonstrates features of a central western pastoral station which was in continuous pastoral use for 160 years and is significant in NSW. It illustrates the history of land alienation by squatting and selection of runs, amalgamation into large holdings followed by property subdivision for Closer Settlement schemes and reacquisition as early as 1868 west of this precinct as shown in a subdivision plan in the station archives.</p> <p>The former station shows the pattern and evolution of pastoralism. The history of the 1840-1853 squatting phase demonstrates the pattern of use and there are historical archaeological remains and associated research potential in particular at the site of the Kieeta headstation. other sites, including huts, dams and bridges are indicated in the precinct on early maps as well as “Blacks Burial Ground” at Kieeta.</p> <p>The historically significant pattern of use involved transhumance with annual movement of stock from the rich wet floodplains to the hot dry back country influenced the location and nature of development. To sustain the floodplain after upstream water extraction a system of water management was built with regulators, such as the Yanga Creek and Lake regulators, dams and weirs and this demonstrates technical achievement. There is research and educational potential to understand these pastoral land management practices.</p> <p>Throughout its history Yanga shows the role of large companies investing in pastoral properties with resident managers. 20<sup>th</sup> century pastoral land management and the 85 year ownership by Sims-Cooper and the Black family is illustrated in detail by the extensive records and the physical fabric. As the wool industry ceased to be viable there was irrigation for cropping and forestry in particular the Devils Creek system and the Jardine Irrigation area. Shooting, fishing, trapping, firewood collection, and boating have continued for recreation and subsistence.</p> <p>The dispersed residences, outstations, huts, yards and bridges illustrate size of the station and the work of shepherds, stockmen and boundary riders, fencing and weir maintenance. In this precinct there are also early routes still in use as tracks and old yards, fences and dams. There is significant research and educational potential about these structures and phases of development of the property.</p> <p>The survival of the Aboriginal run charcoal kiln in the northwest of this precinct is remarkable; while there are other examples of historic Aboriginal enterprise in NSW, archaeological remains of these are rare. A station camp never existed on Yanga but The Island Reserve was adjacent to this precinct, on the river to the west. Yanga continued to need a large workforce, and because of proximity and the open attitude of the station managers, Aboriginal people continued to work and have access for camping and fishing. The employment in latter years of an Aboriginal Heritage Coordinator by Yanga PL was unusual.</p> <p>This precinct has associations with explorers and surveyors Townsend, McCabe and with Robinson who recorded Aboriginal occupation and early settlement by squatters and agents such as Wentworth in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is associated with prominent owners including Augustus Morris, pastoralist and member of NSW parliament, who lived at Kieeta and C B Fisher who was prominent in the development of the wool industry and the merino breed. It was associated with Arthur Sims and Arthur Cooper, and the Black family, as owners and with</p>

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		<p>managers such as Briggs and Alistair Cox who undertook irrigation works and staff including Bes Murray who followed his father working at Yanga. They lived for part of that time at a house at The Island Reserve and operated the charcoal kiln.</p> <p>The place is held in high esteem by local people, former station owners and workers as a place of formal employment, social activity and recreation over generations. Their stories are a rich component of the history. It is also associated with subsistence living though activities such as fishing, rabbit shooting and wood collection and there are campsites scattered around the property. There is research potential for oral history recording of former workers.</p>
	The Island Charcoal Kiln	<p>The survival of the Aboriginal run charcoal kiln is remarkable; while there are other examples of historic Aboriginal enterprise in NSW, archaeological remains of these are rare. The continuity of both Aboriginal residence and employment on Yanga is remarkable. Although a station camp never existed on Yanga, The Island Reserve was adjacent. Yanga continued to need a large workforce, and because of proximity and the open attitude of the station managers, Aboriginal people continued to work and have access for camping and fishing.</p> <p>The Murray family acquired The Island and built a house and leased the adjacent paddock (site of the kilns). Bes Murray followed his father working at Yanga. They lived for part of that time in the house at The Island Reserve and operated the charcoal kiln.</p>
	Kietu Head Station site	<p>The site is significant as an archaeological remain and has research potential as such. A cultural planting remains and fencing as well as the track. The fencing is likely later but may be on early boundaries. The site has high historical significance as the first Homestead and was Augustus Morris's home when the head station was located here. It is important in the history of the development of the pastoral property and pastoral industry in the area. It illustrates the practice of moving buildings as required and the change of status of station buildings. There are likely to be additional sites in the area as several buildings are shown on early plans.</p> <p>The site is an important element in the historical value of Yanga NP which is as a whole of state significance.</p>
	Kieeta Creek Outlet regulator (ruin) (Kieeta Escape) Not revised	<p>Kieeta Creek Outlet Regulator is one element of the ongoing modernisation of Yanga Station that occurred during the 20<sup>th</sup> century and is an important marker of developing water management practices. It also retains features of earlier water management practice.</p> <p>The regulator has local historical and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. (High Ground Consulting)</p>
	Yanga Creek regulator Not revised	<p>The Yanga Creek Regulator is one element of the ongoing modernisation of Yanga Station that occurred during the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and is an important marker of developing water management practices</p> <p>The regulator has local historical significance and representativeness, and a high level of integrity. (High Ground Consulting)</p>
	Devil's Creek regulator Not revised	<p>The Devil's Creek Regulator is one element of the ongoing modernisation of Yanga Station that occurred during the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and is an important marker of developing water management practices</p> <p>The regulator has local historical significance and representativeness, and a high level of integrity. (High Ground Consulting)</p>
	Jardine Irrigation banks etc	Not inspected or assessed, believed to be part of the Devils Creek system.
	Railway line	The railway has been removed but the rail bed remains as a feature in the landscape. See also assessment in Yanga precinct.

HHIMS #	NAME	REVISED STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
	<b>Tala Precinct</b>	<p>The precinct is part of the nationally significant Lowbidgee wetland ecosystem which is poorly represented in the reserves system. It is a rare intact and representative example of the distinctive habitats, biodiversity and native plant communities predominantly extensive areas of River Red Gum Forest along the river and some areas of Black Box and Old Man Saltbush inland at the northeast corner of the precinct. Many scientific studies are underway and there are opportunities for continuing scientific research and education. The river and wetlands have high aesthetic value with large water bodies, massive river redgums and plentiful birdlife and recreational opportunities. Some of the forest has been impacted by forestry activities.</p> <p>The Aboriginal historical record is locally significant with historical records of names such as Tala, Bunya and Burdakiany, and records of Aboriginal graves at Tala (location may not be in the Reserves). The Aboriginal archaeological sites such as scar and ring trees represent Aboriginal occupation features across the landscape and are valued by Aboriginal people who also have strong current associations. The continuity of both Aboriginal residence and employment and access for camping and fishing is uncommon.</p> <p>The historic cultural landscape demonstrates aspects of the central western pastoral station which was in continuous pastoral use for 160 years. It illustrates the history of land alienation by squatting and selection of runs, amalgamation into large holdings followed by property subdivision and reacquisition.</p> <p>The precinct shows aspects of the pattern and evolution of pastoralism. The history of the 1840-1853 squatting phase demonstrates the pattern of use and there are likely to be historical archaeological remains and associated research potential. There are many sites identified on the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century maps around Lake Tala but they are mostly not within the Reserves. The significant sites include a Wentworth sheepstation, old huts, yards and a woolshed along with fences and tracks. Historical paddock names reflected this, Top Woolshed and Bottom Woolshed.</p> <p>The historically significant pattern of use involved stocking the floodplains in summer and moving inland in winter. Yards locations in the precinct demonstrate this. There are also 19<sup>th</sup> century dams and bridges. To sustain the floodplain after upstream water extraction a system of water management was built with regulators, and escapes and this demonstrates technical achievement. There is research and educational potential to understand these pastoral land management practices of moving with the seasons, irrigation to maintain natural systems, red gum conservation and use as a resource, and the water history including the work of John Monash's and the Lowbidgee League in 1904.</p> <p>Aspects of the precinct demonstrate 20<sup>th</sup> century pastoral land management, in the extensive records and the physical fabric. As the wool industry ceased to be viable there was irrigation for forestry. An informal bridge across the river in Hickeys Paddock gave access to the sawmill on the west bank of the river. Shooting, fishing, trapping, firewood collection, and boating have continued for recreation and subsistence.</p> <p>The dispersed huts, yards and bridges illustrate size of the station and the work of shepherds, stockmen and boundary riders, fencing and weir maintenance. They demonstrate the use of vernacular techniques using materials sourced on site and in the 20<sup>th</sup> century the use of manufactured materials. Peacocks Hut is the only known surviving drop slab building remaining on the property, except for the Homestead. Surviving structures, such as Breer Hut, with historical records demonstrate the practice of moving buildings around the property from the 1860s to 1950s as well as the reuse of materials.</p> <p>Some of the construction methods and materials are unusual or rare, or are rare survivors. There is significant research and educational potential in the design</p>

HHIMS #	NAME	REVISED STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
		<p>and construction of buildings, building techniques and materials, vernacular construction, such as the bough roof at Breer Hut Crutching Shed. Huts were shown on early maps at the north of the precinct near the current Breer regulator and there may be archaeological remains of these.</p> <p>Tala precinct has associations with explorers and surveyors Townsend, McCabe and with Robinson who recorded Aboriginal occupation and early settlement by squatters and agents such as Wentworth in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was associated with Arthur Sims and Arthur Cooper, and the Black family, who retain ownership of Talpee, east of Tala Lake.</p> <p>The place is held in high esteem by local people, former station owners and workers as a place of formal employment, social activity and recreation over generations. Their stories are a rich component of the history. It is also associated with subsistence living through activities such as fishing, rabbit shooting and wood collection and there are regular campsites scattered around the property. There is research potential for oral history recording of former workers.</p>
10616	<b>Breer Hut complex</b> Not revised	<p>Breer Hut and crutching shed is an important element of the ongoing story of Yanga Station in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.</p> <p>As an element of Yanga Station the complex possesses state historic significance, rarity and representativeness. It also has local aesthetic and social significance, and a high level of integrity. (High Ground Consulting)</p>
10617	Breer Hut Not revised	<p>Breer Hut is a fine example of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century vernacular style station building that was relocated to a spectacular location on the Murrumbidgee River in the 1950s.</p>
10618	Breer Hut crutching shed Not revised	<p>The crutching shed is an example of innovation in vernacular buildings to create a cheap, durable and lightweight shade solution.</p>
	<b>Smyth's</b>	
	Smyth's Hut Not revised	<p>Smyth's Hut sits on a subdivided section of Yanga that reflects 20<sup>th</sup> century changes in land ownership and management, including the break-up of the station in the 1920s and subsequent re-acquisition by the Black family. As a fishing hut constructed relatively late in the 20<sup>th</sup> century it has only passing association with these events.</p> <p>The hut has moderate local social significance, and a high level of integrity. (High Ground Consulting)</p>
	Smyth's Crutching Shed Not revised	<p>Smyth's Crutching Shed sits on a subdivided section of Yanga that reflects 20<sup>th</sup> century changes in land ownership and management, including the break-up of the station in the 1920s and subsequent re-acquisition by the Black family.</p> <p>The shed and nearby sawmill have local historical and social significance, and a moderate level of integrity. (High Ground Consulting)</p>
	<b>Peacock's</b>	
	Peacock's Hut	<p>Peacock's Hut is one of few remaining examples of c1860s drop-slab dwellings constructed on Yanga Station. It may be one of the earliest standing structures on the property. It is also now rare example of a once common hut form throughout the property. Such huts are an element of the ongoing story of Yanga Station in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The fabric of the building demonstrates ongoing upgrading over a period of 60 to 80 years. The location of huts in isolated locations demonstrates the need to have staff throughout the vast property and the use of vernacular techniques when transport or manufactured materials were not available. The collapsed weatherboard hut illustrates the 20<sup>th</sup> century the use of manufactured materials and the practice of moving buildings around the property from the 1860s to 1950s.</p>

HHIMS #	NAME	REVISED STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
		The hut has historic and aesthetic significance and is both rare and representative. It also has local social and technical research significance, and a moderate level of integrity. It illustrates an important aspect of the pastoral history which as a whole has state significance.
	<b>Others</b>	
	Sawmill site on Smyth's	Not inspected and assessed. (near Smyth's Crutching Shed)
	Breer Yards	Not inspected and assessed.
	Tala Escape R3, regulator	Not inspected and assessed.
	Breer Regulator	Not inspected and assessed.
	Tala boat	Not inspected and assessed but of undoubted high heritage value.
	<b>Waugorah Precinct</b>	<p>The west parts of the Waugorah Precinct are largely an undisturbed natural area and part of the nationally significant Lowbidgee wetland ecosystem which is poorly represented in the reserves system. It is a rare and representative example of the distinctive habitats, biodiversity and native plant communities of the Riverina Bioregion with River Red Gum Forest along the river and in the east of the precinct Black Box and Old Man Saltbush, Black Bluebush and Saltbush and Lignum. Many scientific studies are underway and there are opportunities for continuing scientific research and education. The river and wetlands have high aesthetic value with large water bodies, massive river redgums and plentiful birdlife and recreational opportunities.</p> <p>The Aboriginal historical record is locally significant with historical records of names. The Aboriginal archaeological sites such as scar trees represent Aboriginal occupation features across the landscape and are valued by Aboriginal people who also have strong current associations. The continuity of Aboriginal residence, employment and access to camp and fish is uncommon.</p> <p>The historic cultural landscape demonstrates features of a central western pastoral station which was in continuous pastoral use for 160 years and which as a whole is significant in NSW. It illustrates the history of land alienation by squatting and selection of runs, amalgamation into large holdings followed by property subdivision for Closer Settlement schemes and reacquisition. Waugorah and Nap Nap where the areas central in the dispute between Hobler and Wentworth.</p> <p>The former station shows the pattern and evolution of pastoralism. The history of the 1840-1853 squatting phase demonstrates the pattern of use and there are likely to be historical archaeological remains and associated research potential. The site of the current Waugorah Homestead is believed to be the site of Wentworth's Waugora station and further north Barkers Head Station on the river appears to have been at or near the site of the later Woolshed. The area near the existing Redbank Weir is shown on McCabe's plan as "Willie" and Wentworth Cattle Station. The area just south, now called Redbank Hill, is also shown in 1879 as the location of a hut, piggery, three sets of yards and fencing. The historically significant pattern of use involved transhumance with annual movement of stock from the rich wet floodplains to the hot dry back country influenced the location and nature of development. The Tarwillie Yards are located at the transition of the two zones in an area accessible by road.</p> <p>To sustain the floodplain after upstream water extraction a system of water management was built with regulators, dams and weirs and this demonstrates technical achievement. There is research and educational potential to understand these pastoral land management practices of moving with the seasons, irrigation to maintain natural systems, red gum conservation and use as a resource, and the water history including the work of John Monash's and the Lowbidgee League in 1904, the construction of Redbank weir by 1940 and Shaws and Yanga regulators.</p>

HHIMS #	NAME	REVISED STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
		<p>The precinct shows aspects of the role of large companies investing in pastoral properties with resident managers. As the wool industry ceased to be viable there was irrigation for cropping and forestry. Shooting, fishing, trapping, firewood collection, and boating have continued for recreation and subsistence.</p> <p>The Woolshed location on the river shows the history of river boat transport and the embankment shows measures to protect from floods. There was substantial development in 1881 including 3 huts and there are likely to be archaeological remains. Similarly there was a bridge in about the location of the current Hill Paddock bridge by 1886 providing access to the woolshed in flood times. The sunken barge is apparently more recent.</p> <p>The dispersed residences, outstations, huts, school, yards and bridges illustrate size of the station and the work of shepherds, stockmen and boundary riders, fencing and weir maintenance. The 20<sup>th</sup> century school and kitchen demonstrate the relative remoteness and the use of manufactured materials. The early house was replaced in 1987 and its fabric is not significant but its location and existence is.</p> <p>This precinct has associations with explorers such as Sturt who assembled his whale boat in the vicinity and surveyors Townsend, McCabe and with Robinson who recorded Aboriginal occupation and early settlement by squatters and agents such as Wentworth, Hobler, Barker and Morris in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. There are also associations with John Monash and campaigns to preserve river flows in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Redbank weir was one of his recommendations.</p> <p>The place is held in high esteem by local people, former station owners and workers as a place of formal employment, social activity and recreation over generations. Their stories are a rich component of the history. It is also associated with subsistence living through activities such as fishing, rabbit shooting and wood collection and there are numerous regular campsites scattered around the property. There is research potential for oral history recording of former workers.</p>
	<b>Waugorah</b>	
	Waugorah Homestead & kitchen	<p>Waugorah Homestead is an important element of the ongoing story of Yanga Station. An aspect of the history of the 1840-1853 squatting phase is demonstrated as the site of the current Waugorah Homestead is believed to be the site of Wentworth's Waugora station. The 20<sup>th</sup> century school and kitchen demonstrate the relative remoteness and the use of manufactured materials. The early house was replaced in 1987 and its fabric is not significant but its location and existence is. The homestead, school and kitchen are physical manifestations of the ongoing story of the property. The school building is representative of subsidised schools constructed and operated on rural properties in the early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> Century.</p> <p>The setting has aesthetic values with its siting looking north over a water body and fringed with redgums. There are remains of the early bridge crossing the creek.</p> <p>The school building and 1934 kitchen at Waugorah are significant as they demonstrate an aspect of the history of the station which as a whole has state significance as a cultural landscape. The school building has local aesthetic and social significance, rarity and representativeness. The homestead complex has local aesthetic significance.</p>
	Waugorah School House	See above
	Sheds at Waugorah	The sheds and yards and the areas in the vicinity have not been inspected nor assessed in detail and there are likely to be other archaeological remains.
	Waugorah Yards	See above. Yards are shown across the creek, and in the vicinity to the

HHIMS #	NAME	REVISED STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
	and Woolshed.	southeast, on early plans. There may be standing or archaeological remains and the sites have research potential. The woolshed to the north of the creek was not inspected or assessed.
10621	<b>Redbank</b>	See precinct significance re potential archaeological sites at Redbank Hill.
	Redbank Cottage Not revised	Redbank Cottage is an important element of the substantial development of Yanga Station that occurred during the post World War II period. It is one physical manifestation of the ongoing story of the property. It is also a relatively rare example of a post World War II weatherboard dwelling that retains most of its original design features and its original colour scheme.  As an element of Yanga Station the cottage possesses state historic significance. It also has local aesthetic and social significance, rarity and representativeness, and a high level of integrity. (High Ground Consulting)
	Redbank Hut Not revised	Redbank Hut is an important element of the ongoing story of Yanga Station. It is also a fine example of a late 19 <sup>th</sup> century vernacular style dwelling.  As an element of Yanga Station the cottage possesses state historic significance. It also has local aesthetic and social significance, rarity and representativeness, and a high level of integrity. (High Ground Consulting)
	Redbank Cook House and Meat House	Not inspected and assessed.
10620	Pocock's Hut Not revised	Fred Pocock's Hut is an element of the ongoing story of Yanga Station. It is also an intact example of a 20 <sup>th</sup> century vernacular style dwelling constructed from recycled materials.  The hut possesses local historical, aesthetic and social significance, rarity and representativeness, and a high level of integrity. (High Ground Consulting)
10619	Pocock's artefact scatter	Not inspected and assessed.
	<b>Others</b>	
	Tarwillie yards	These are extensive stock mustering yards with sorting yards and a substantial loading ramp. They are significant as they demonstrate an aspect of the pastoral use of the property.
	Bridges over Redbank Swamp	Not inspected and assessed.
	Hill Paddock Bridge (ruin)	The Hill Paddock bridge is one of few surviving timber beam bridges constructed on Yanga Station. This type of construction was once common but is quickly disappearing. The bridge may date from before 1868 as a bridge is shown in this location at that date. Its location in the tree line that bisects the paddock provides it with a visually pleasing setting. It demonstrates the need to take sheep to the woolshed and to access the woolshed generally when water levels were high as this was also when the river was navigable. The bridge is in poor condition but sufficient elements of its structure survive to allow an analysis of the method of its construction.  The bridge has local historical, aesthetic, social and technical/research significance, rarity and representativeness. It has a moderate level of integrity.
	Barge wreck at Woolpress bend	Submerged on inspection. Not assessed.
	Woolshed site on Woolpress bend and embankment	The Woolshed location on the river shows the history of river boat transport and the embankment shows measures to protect from floods. There was substantial development in 1881 including a large woolshed with yards, 3 huts all within an oval shaped embankment. There are likely to be archaeological remains. The Woolshed was indicated on preliminary inspection by weed growth. Further detailed inspection is needed. The barge wreck is apparently more recent.
	House site near woolshed site	The sites (3 indicated in 1886) was not found on preliminary inspection. Further detailed inspection is needed

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HHIMS #	NAME	REVISED STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
	1AS regulator (R2) (Yanga) Not revised	1AS Regulator is one element of the ongoing modernisation of Yanga Station that occurred during the late 20 <sup>th</sup> century and is an important marker of developing water management practices  The regulator has local historical significance and representativeness, and a high level of integrity. (High Ground Consulting)
	1ES regulator (R1) Not revised	1ES Regulator is one element of the ongoing modernisation of Yanga Station that occurred during the late 20 <sup>th</sup> century and is an important marker of developing water management practices  The regulator has local historical significance and representativeness, and a high level of integrity. (High Ground Consulting)
	Old Swamp regulator (Shaws regulator) Not revised	The Old Swamp Regulator is one element of the ongoing modernisation of Yanga Station that occurred during the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century and is an important marker of developing water management practices  The regulator has local historical significance and representativeness, and a high level of integrity. (High Ground Consulting)
	Juanbung Regulator	Not inspected or assessed. May be on west of river and not in Yanga Reserves.
	Glenn Dee regulator	Not inspected or assessed.
	Redbank Weir	Not inspected or assessed.
	Munkugerie regulator	Not inspected or assessed. May be on west of river and not in Yanga Reserves.

## **5.7 Levels of Significance**

### **5.7.1 Definitions of the Levels of Significance**

The titles of the categories of significance have since been revised to reflect significance at International, National and State levels. The term interpretation or interpretability is used in the sense of the ability to explain the meaning of the place/item, of making the significance of the place understood. It is also used when a component is of slight or no significance, meaning it is difficult to interpret or unable to be interpreted, not an important function, often subject to alteration, detracting from significance and/or significant fabric.

#### **EXCEPTIONAL**

Of state significance or greater, exhibiting a high degree of interpretability.

#### **HIGH**

Of high significance, original or early fabric. Can be easily interpreted and understood providing information about the changing patterns of use of the place. They are often of a high level of design and workmanship and are crucial elements of the place's operation.

#### **MODERATE**

Of significance, significant changes, relating to function and development, but are not crucial to the functional or aesthetic value of the place and are capable of being interpreted.

#### **LITTLE (NEUTRAL)**

Are elements that do not impact on the significance of the place. This includes modifications where, although they indicate the changes in use over time, the actual fabric is not significant. Some elements may be difficult to interpret or may be detracting from the significance of the place and fabric of greater significance.

#### **INTRUSIVE**

Those elements that, in their present form, adversely affect the significance of the place have been assessed as "intrusive". This category includes introduced fabric that may have resulted in damage to significant fabric. It also includes visually intrusive fabric, which obscures the reading of the significant uses and periods of development.

## **5.7.2 Recommended Treatment of Fabric of Each Level of Significance**

### **EXCEPTIONAL**

Retain and conserve all fabric. Preserve, restore, reconstruct, maintain in accordance with the Burra Charter. If adaptation is necessary for the continued significant use of the place, minimise changes, do not remove or obscure significant fabric. Any such modification should only be to fabric of less significance, or areas already modified or reconstructed, particularly if installing new services. Design changes so they are reversible.

### **HIGH**

Aim to retain and conserve all fabric as above. Preserve, restore, reconstruct, maintain in accord with the Burra Charter. Adaptation or removal in part is acceptable if it is necessary for the continued significant or new compatible use that provides for the long term conservation of the place, or for the conservation of fabric of greater significance. In adaptation, minimise changes, do not remove or obscure significant fabric. Install any necessary services in areas that have already been modified or are re-constructed. Design changes so they are reversible. In this case the condition of some of the buildings will affect the feasibility of conserving them or the extent of conservation.

### **MODERATE**

Aim to retain most of the significant fabric. Conservation of the overall form and configuration is desirable. Some of these items are already substantially altered internally and can accommodate further major changes. Compatible new construction can be added and fabric may be removed in part as necessary to accommodate compatible new uses. If adaptation is necessary, more changes can be made than would be possible for fabric of exceptional or high significance, but the same principles apply. Where possible additions or other change should be designed to be reversible. Retention may depend on issues other than heritage value, such as financial viability.

### **LITTLE (NEUTRAL)**

Fabric of little significance may be retained, modified or removed as required for the future use, provided that its removal causes no damage to more significant fabric. In the case where the fabric is of little significance and the configuration is significant e.g. reconstructed details, the fabric should be retained until replacement is required. Elements detracting from the significance of the place and fabric of greater significance may be removed.

### **INTRUSIVE**

Remove or alter intrusive fabric to reduce the adverse impact, when the opportunity arises. Ensure that removal does not damage significant fabric.

**5.7.3 Levels of Significance of Individual Elements**

Note that this table considers the fabric of the item and covers standing structures and not archaeological remains. NA indicates that the fabric of the item has not yet been assessed.

ITEM AND INDIVIDUAL ELEMENTS	LEVEL
<b>Yanga Precinct</b>	
Yanga Homestead Group, homestead & residences	EXCEPTIONAL
Main building	EXCEPTIONAL
Kitchen wing	EXCEPTIONAL
Ablution block	HIGH
Cook's cottage	HIGH
Front garden	HIGH
Orchard	HIGH
Back garden	HIGH
Tennis court	MODERATE
Yanga Homestead Group, sheds and service buildings	HIGH
Laundry	HIGH
Meat house	HIGH
Refrigeration shed	HIGH
Workshop	MODERATE
Machinery shed	LITTLE
Former stores building	HIGH
Pump house	HIGH
Stores outhouse	HIGH
Water tank towers	HIGH
Long shed	HIGH
Stables	HIGH
Carriage shed /smithy	HIGH
Kill house and Yards	HIGH
Staff barracks – four buildings (Singlemen's Quarters)	HIGH
Lakeside manager's cottage	MODERATE
Lakeside middle cottage	MODERATE
Palmtree cottage	MODERATE
Redgum cottage	MODERATE
Alfred Parker's grave	HIGH
Others	
Yanga House rubbish dump west 19 <sup>th</sup> C	HIGH
Yanga House rubbish dump east 20 <sup>th</sup> C	MODERATE
'Old Station' site	HIGH
Grave	HIGH
Yanga Lake regulator and bridge site	HIGH
Rabbiters Hut and silos	MODERATE
Sheep dip	MODERATE
Railway and Yanga Siding	MODERATE
Yacht Club (former)	MODERATE
Pumping Station	LITTLE
Pelican Point house site	HIGH
B & S Ball site	LITTLE
Henry's Camp	LITTLE
Old Fishing Camp	LITTLE
Piggery	LITTLE
South Yanga homestead site	NA
<b>Woolshed Precinct</b>	
Yanga Woolshed Group	HIGH
Yanga woolshed	HIGH
Woolshed stables	HIGH
Yanga Shearers' Quarters	HIGH
Cookhouse	HIGH

ITEM AND INDIVIDUAL ELEMENTS	LEVEL
Meat house	HIGH
Shearers' barracks	MODERATE
Old Wash House	HIGH
New Shower Block	MODERATE
Contractor & experts quarters	HIGH
Yanga Irrigation pump house	HIGH
Woolshed cottage	MODERATE <sup>3</sup>
Irrigation cottage	MODERATE
<b>Others</b>	
Site of North Shedhand Quarters	HIGH
Embankment	HIGH
Sheepyards	HIGH
Races and Shelters over	MODERATE
<b>Willows Precinct</b>	
The Willows Homestead	MODERATE
The Willows Woolshed	MODERATE
<b>Others</b>	
Parkers Homestead Ruin	NA
Parkers Sheep Yards	NA
Railway and Impimi siding and town site	NA
The Willows Well	HIGH
Hults Well	HIGH
<b>Oakhampton Precinct</b>	
<b>Oakhampton</b>	
Oakhampton Homestead	MODERATE
Oakhampton Cottage	LITTLE
Oakhampton Woolshed	MODERATE
<b>Others</b>	
Oakhampton Irrigation	NA
Abercrombie channels	NA
Lower Fingerboard Well	HIGH
<b>Uara Precinct</b>	
The Island Charcoal Kiln	HIGH
Kietu Head Station site	HIGH
Kieeta Creek Outlet regulator (ruin) (Kieeta Escape)	NA
Yanga Creek regulator	HIGH
Other Irrigation Regulators	NA
Devil's Creek regulator	NA
Jardine Irrigation banks etc	NA
Railway line	MODERATE
<b>Tala Precinct</b>	
<b>Breer Hut Complex</b>	
Breer Hut	HIGH
Breer Hut crutching shed	HIGH
<b>Smyth's</b>	
Smyth's Hut	MODERATE
Smyth's Crutching Shed	MODERATE
<b>Peacock's</b>	
Peacock's Hut	HIGH
<b>Others</b>	
Sawmill site on Smyths (near Smyth's Crutching Shed)	NA
Breer Yards	NA

<sup>3</sup> The existence of a cottage at this location is of HIGH significance but the fabric of the current building is of lesser significance.

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ITEM AND INDIVIDUAL ELEMENTS	LEVEL
Tala Escape R3, regulator	NA
Breer Regulator	NA
Tala boat	HIGH
<b>Waugorah Precinct</b>	
<b>Waugorah</b>	
Waugorah Homestead	LITTLE
Waugorah Kitchen	HIGH
Waugorah School House	HIGH
Sheds at Waugorah	NA
Waugorah Yards and Woolshed	NA
<b>Redbank</b>	
Redbank Cottage	NA
Redbank Hut	NA
Redbank Cook House and Meat House	NA
Pocock's Hut	NA
Pocock's artefact scatter	NA
<b>Others</b>	
Tarwillie yards	HIGH
Bridges over Redbank Swamp	NA
Hill Paddock Bridge (ruin)	HIGH
Barge Wreck, Woolpress Bend	NA
Woolshed site on Woolpress bend and embankment	HIGH
House site near woolshed site	NA
1AS regulator (R2) (Yanga)	NA
1ES regulator (R1)	NA
Old Swamp Regulator (Shaws Regulator)	NA
Juanbung Regulator	NA
Glenn Dee regulator	NA
Redbank Weir	NA
Munkugerie regulator	NA

## 5.8 Curtilage and Views

The NSW Heritage Branch publication *Heritage Curtilages* describes 'Curtilage' as the extent of land around a place, which 'should be defined as encompassing its heritage significance'. There are four types of heritage curtilage:

**Lot Boundary Curtilage:** where the legal boundary of the allotment is defined as the heritage curtilage. The allotment will in general contain all related features, for example outbuildings and gardens within its boundaries.

**Reduced Heritage Curtilage:** where an area less than total allotment is defined as the heritage curtilage, and is applicable where not all parts of a property contain places associated with its significance.

**Expanded Heritage Curtilage:** where the heritage curtilage is actually larger than the allotment, and is predominantly relevant where views to and/or from a place are significant to the place.

**Composite Heritage Curtilage:** relates to a larger area that includes a number of separate places, such as heritage conservation areas based on a block, precinct or whole village.

### Curtilage

The above approach is primarily written referring to towns and urban or suburban settings. The whole of the Yanga can be considered an expanded heritage curtilage. However this CMP takes a cultural landscape approach and the concept of curtilage is difficult to apply across the broad landscape. For example with respect to the wetlands and lakes the whole river basin could be considered curtilage. The statements of significance for each precinct address the significance of the cultural landscape in each case and should be referred to.

The concept of curtilage is applicable however for key items such as the Woolshed and Homestead groups. At the Homestead the curtilage recommended is the area shown in the CMP plan of the Homestead Group expanded to the north to the line of the former railway and to include the entrance and entrance road and the former home / horse paddock. At the Woolshed the curtilage recommended is the area shown in the CMP plan of the Woolshed Group expanded to the north to the north side of the embankment to include the ruins of the former shedhands buildings. The curtilage plans are on the following page. Within the curtilage of the Homestead Group and Woolshed Group development and uses should not adversely affect the heritage significance with careful consideration of proposed development such as new buildings, building extensions, car parks, user facilities and infrastructure. In the expanded curtilage impact on views into and out of the place should be considered and any development considered in relation to the Groups.

### Views

Many of Yanga's heritage items are sited in picturesque locations and settings. These are generally not deliberate but are related to function such as access to water. The Yanga Woolshed was located on the river as river transport was a key factor in settlement and wool transport. However the setting on the river adds to the aesthetic value of the group and views should be considered and protected. The areas around the Yanga Woolshed also express functional relationships with the river for access to riverboats, water supply and protection in floods. Key historical photos are from across the river and this view into the site should be considered as well as views from and within the group.

The Homestead is an exception and was likely moved to this location and laid out to take advantage of the lake and associated views. The earliest dated image of Yanga Homestead is an 1872 sketch from across the lake with the Homestead appearing as a long low building set behind trees on the lake shore. This relationship to the lake is particularly to the east and may previously have also been to the south - prior to the southern additions to the Kitchen wing. The views to the west from the Homestead are less deliberate and dominant as there is a cliff line along the west boundary of the group and buildings along the edge of this line. Only the Stores Outhouse takes advantage of this view. There are however beautiful sunset views from the Homestead group and among the collection of historical photos are images of moonlight on the lake.

The road approach provides views of the Homestead from the north but the group does not have the tall marker trees planted at many country properties indicating the location from the distance. The modern machinery sheds now dominate the approach view and it is proposed to undertake screen planting around them to reduce the impact. The layout of the group never provided a dramatic approach view, rather the first buildings seen are outbuildings. Originally the rear garden had a more formal approach with a central path and gate but this was changed with the construction of the tennis court and planting of a windbreak (now mostly removed). Views in the front garden were always reserved for pedestrians with no vehicular access to the east.

Pelican Point has a similar location to the Homestead on a peninsula into the lake but is lower and the lake is more visible and prominent in views. This is aesthetically important but also integral to the Aboriginal creation story related to this place. The yacht club was also located on the lake to give boat access to it and seating oriented to allow lake views.

Other sites also have significant views and setting. The managers' cottages are set on the shore of Yanga Lake north of the Homestead and near the entry from the Sturt Highway. Waugorah Homestead is set on a billabong on Waugorah Creek to the north though the house does not face the water. The space between the creek and the water is open and should remain open. At Woolpress bend the archaeological sites are set on the river bank.

Sites such as the Redbank group, Breer Hut, Peacocks Hut and Tarwillie Yards are set in the landscape so they are viewed on approach across open ground against a backdrop of trees. The open ground is variously created by clearing, cultivation or use and may revegetate over time. Consideration should be given to views and setting around these sites.



Figure 5.1 Curtilage Plan. The Homestead curtilage is shown above. The rectangle area indicates the Homestead Group. The northern boundary is the line of the former railway. It includes the entrance and entrance road and the former home / horse paddock. Source: Google Maps and Authors.



Figure 5.2 Curtilage Plan. The Woolshed curtilage is shown above. The rectangle indicates the Woolshed Group. Within the arc to the north is the embankment and the ruins of the former shedhands buildings, and to the east the sheep yards. Source: Google Maps and Authors.