



**M1 PACIFIC MOTORWAY EXTENSION TO RAYMOND TERRACE (M12RT)  
Critical State Significant Infrastructure Approval (SSI 7319)**

**NON-ABORIGINAL HERITAGE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION PROGRAM AND ARCHIVAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING**

**“Glenrowan Homestead – Sites 2 and 3”**

Prepared for Transport for NSW

Newcastle and Port Stephens Local Government Areas

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## Document Information

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## Executive Summary

Transport for NSW are undertaking construction of the M1 Pacific Motorway extension to Raymond Terrace (the project) north west of Newcastle, NSW. The project was designated as Critical State Significant Infrastructure (CSSI) (SSI-7319) and approval was sought under Division 5.2 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) were issued in November 2015 by the Department of Planning and Environment to guide preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the project. Further revised SEARs were issued in December 2017 and March 2019. Following completion of the EIS in July 2021 and a public exhibition period in August 2021, a Submissions Report was prepared in June 2022 to address the issues raised during the exhibition period and describe the resulting changes to the project and related environmental management measures (EMMs).

The project was subsequently approved by the Minister for Planning on 8 November 2022. Transport for NSW must carry out the CSSI in accordance with the conditions of approval and the environmental assessment documentation (EIS and Submissions Report). Large-scale construction work began in late 2023 with the new road expected to open to traffic in 2028.

Preparation of the project Environmental Impact Statement included detailed assessment of non-Aboriginal (historical) heritage matters. A review of previous heritage studies, aerial imagery, and a search of relevant heritage registers identified eight listed heritage items and six areas of heritage potential within and next to the construction footprint, or subject to project-related work. Following the field survey, a total of nine heritage items were assessed as being significant.

Construction activities associated with the project were considered to have the potential to directly and indirectly impact on heritage items including demolition/destruction of items, vibration impacts, work within heritage curtilage and unplanned impacts from accidental damage by machinery.

The overall potential impact to each of the nine heritage items as a result of the project comprised a major impact to one item (Glenrowan Homestead (not listed, assessed as local significance) - demolition of one residential building, destruction of archaeological remains), minor impact to one item (Hexham Shipbuilding Yards (listed on the Newcastle Local Environment Plan (NLEP) I180) – curtilage incursion but avoidance of archaeological remains), and negligible impact to seven items.

Subsequent detailed construction planning enabled avoidance of impact to all heritage items except for Glenrowan Homestead. No impact to the heritage significance of other identified items is anticipated as a result of the project.

To address the major impacts at Glenrowan Homestead, EMMs and subsequent revised EMMS (REMMs) included archival photographic recording of a weatherboard house (Site 2) and archaeological salvage excavation of a historical artefact deposit identified during fieldwork for the EIS (Site 3).

Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (KNC) were engaged by Transport for NSW to undertake the archaeological excavation program and archival photographic recording mitigation activities as identified in the project approval and project EMMs for Site 2 and Site 3, Glenrowan Homestead.

This report provides a record of the archival photographic digital recording undertaken for Site 2, and the archaeological excavation program results for Site 3. It has been prepared in accordance with Heritage NSW standards and guidelines and to satisfy the conditions of project approval.

Ongoing management of non-Aboriginal heritage matters will be guided by the non-Aboriginal Heritage Management Sub-Plan included in the project Construction Environmental Management Plan and in accordance with the project REMMs and conditions of approval.

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project background

Transport for NSW are undertaking construction of the M1 Pacific Motorway extension to Raymond Terrace (the project) north west of Newcastle, NSW. The project will connect the existing M1 Pacific Motorway at Black Hill and the Pacific Highway at Raymond Terrace within the Newcastle and Port Stephens local government areas (LGAs), providing both regional benefits and substantial productivity benefits on a national scale. The project incorporates the following key features:

- 15 kilometres of dual carriageway motorway with two lanes in each direction, bypassing Hexham and Heatherbrae.
- Motorway access to/from the existing road network via four new interchanges at Black Hill, Tarro, Tomago, and Raymond Terrace.
- A 2.6 kilometre viaduct bridge over Woodlands Close, the Main Northern Railway, New England Highway and Hunter River.
- Bridge structures over local waterways at Tarro and Raymond Terrace, and an overpass for Masonite Road in Heatherbrae.
- Connections and modifications to the adjoining local road network, including upgrading and realignment of the New England Highway between John Renshaw Drive and Tarro.
- Realignment of the existing Pacific Highway near the Hunter Region Botanic Gardens, with a new signalised intersection connecting to a new access road to the gardens.
- Construction activities for the project include the establishment and use of temporary ancillary facilities, temporary access tracks, haul roads, batching plants, temporary wharves, soil treatment and environmental controls.

Figures 1 and 2 show an overview of the project. The project was designated as Critical State Significant Infrastructure (CSSI) (SSI-7319) and approval was sought under Division 5.2 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) were issued in November 2015 by the Department of Planning and Environment to guide preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the project. Further revised SEARs were issued in December 2017 and March 2019. Following completion of the EIS in July 2021 (Transport for NSW 2021) and a public exhibition period in August 2021, a Submissions Report was prepared in June 2022 to address the issues raised during the exhibition period (Transport for NSW 2022a) and describe the resulting changes to the project and related environmental management measures (EMMs).

The project was subsequently approved by the Minister for Planning on 8 November 2022. Transport for NSW must carry out the CSSI in accordance with the conditions of approval (CoA) and the environmental assessment documentation (EIS and Submissions Report). Large-scale construction work began in late 2023 with the new road expected to open to traffic in 2028.

## 1.2 Assessment context

Non-Aboriginal heritage was assessed during preparation of the EIS (Jacobs 2021) and Submissions Report (Transport for NSW 2022b). A review of previous heritage studies, aerial imagery, and a search of relevant heritage registers identified eight listed heritage items and six areas of heritage potential within and next to the construction footprint, or subject to project-related work. Following the field survey, a total of nine heritage items were assessed as being significant.

Construction activities associated with the project were considered to have the potential to directly and indirectly impact on heritage items including demolition/destruction of items, vibration impacts, work within heritage curtilage and unplanned impacts from accidental damage by machinery. The overall impact to each of the nine heritage items as a result of the project comprised a major impact to one item (Glenrowan Homestead (not listed, assessed as local significance) - demolition of one residential building, destruction of archaeological remains), minor impact to one item (Hexham Shipbuilding Yards (listed on the Newcastle Local Environment Plan (NLEP) I180) – curtilage incursion but avoidance of archaeological remains), and negligible impact to seven items. Subsequent detailed construction planning enabled avoidance of impact to all heritage items except for Glenrowan Homestead. No impact to the heritage significance of other identified items is anticipated as a result of the project.

To address the major impacts at Glenrowan Homestead, EMMs and revised EMMs (REMMs) included archival photographic recording of a weatherboard house (Site 2) and archaeological salvage excavation of a historical artefact deposit identified during fieldwork for the EIS (Site 3). Other measures included dilapidation surveys and vibration monitoring, architectural noise treatments, and use of barrier fencing during construction for the various other heritage items within the study area. Non-Aboriginal heritage REMMs are detailed within the non-Aboriginal heritage management sub-plan prepared as part of the project Construction Environmental Management Plan.

### 1.3 Relevant REMMs and Conditions of Approval

REMM NA03 (Glenrowan Homestead) states that:

- Archival photographic recording of Site 2 will be carried out prior to demolition.
- Archaeological salvage excavation at Site 3 under the supervision of an Excavation Director, who meets the NSW Heritage Council criteria will be carried out prior to works proceeding.

In relation to archival photographic recording, Condition of Approval (CoA) E57 states that:

The recording must be undertaken prior to the commencement of Work which may impact the items and sites. The recording must be undertaken by a suitably qualified heritage specialist and prepared in accordance with NSW Heritage Office's *How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items* (1998) and *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture* (2006). The recordings must include buildings, structures and landscape features and detailed maps showing their location. A copy must be provided to Heritage NSW and the relevant council(s) and submitted as part of the Heritage Report required by Condition E59.

In relation to archaeological salvage excavations, CoA E58 states that:

Prior to commencement of archaeological excavation, the Proponent must nominate a suitably qualified Excavation Director who complies with Heritage NSW's *Criteria for Assessment of Excavation Directors* (September 2019) to oversee and advise on matters associated with historical archaeology. The Excavation Director must be present to oversee excavation, advise on archaeological issues, advise on the duration and extent of oversight required during archaeological excavations.

In relation to non-Aboriginal heritage reporting requirements, CoA E59 states that:

Following completion of archaeological excavation program(s) a Heritage Report must be prepared that includes:

- (a) the details of any archival recordings;
- (b) further historical research undertaken;
- (c) the results of archaeological excavations (including artefact analysis and identification of a final repository for finds); and
- (d) details of any significant artefacts recovered, where they were located, and details of their ongoing conservation and protection in perpetuity.

The report must be prepared in accordance with any guidelines and standards required by Heritage NSW.

CoA E60 states that:

Copies of the Heritage Report must be provided to the Planning Secretary, Heritage NSW, the relevant council(s), relevant local libraries and relevant local historical societies no later than 12 months after the completion of archaeological excavation programs.

### 1.4 Preparation of this report

Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (KNC) were engaged to undertake Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage salvage services for the project. This report has been prepared to satisfy the CoA related to archival photographic recording and archaeological salvage excavation at within the Glenrowan Homestead site in accordance with REMM NA03, for non-Aboriginal heritage. It meets the CoA E56 requirements for non-Aboriginal heritage reporting.

The report has been prepared with reference to the relevant Heritage NSW standards and guidelines, including:

- *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture* (NSW Heritage Office 2006)
- *How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items* (NSW Heritage Office 1998)
- *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (NSW Heritage Branch 2009)
- *Assessing Heritage Significance: a NSW Heritage Manual Update* (NSW Heritage Office 2001)

KNC personnel involved in the preparation of this report include Dr Matthew Kelleher (approved Excavation Director; Reporting), Tristram Miller (Site Supervisor; Technical Drawing; Reporting), Cristany Milicich (Archival Photographic Recording; Reporting) and Ben Anderson (GIS Analyst; Mapping). Dr Kelleher meets the Heritage NSW criteria for Excavation Directors as required by CoA 58 and was responsible for the overall salvage program. Dr Kelleher was approved by the Department of Planning and Environment under CoA 58 on 20 February 2023.

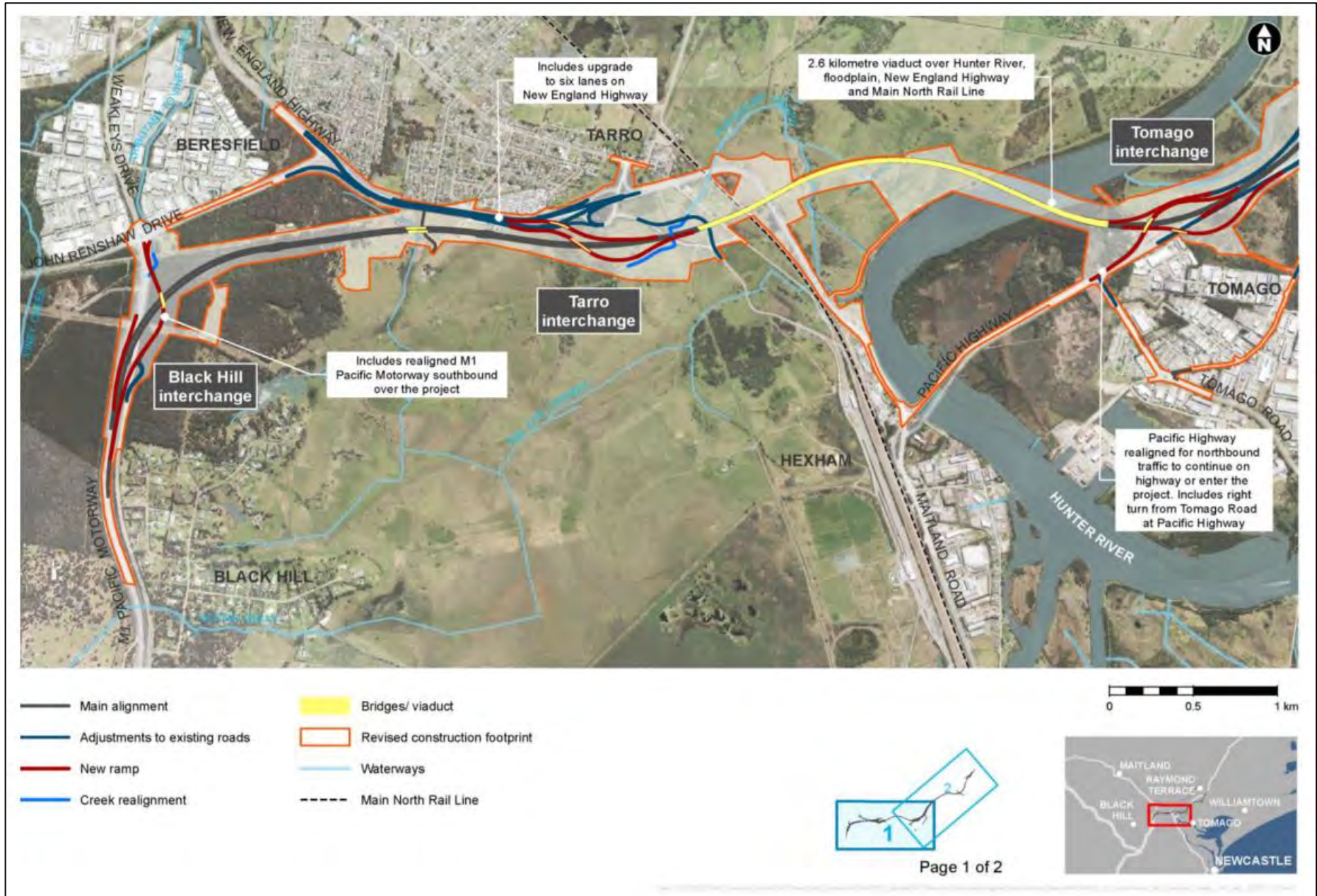


Figure 1. Key features of the project (west) (Transport for NSW 2022a)

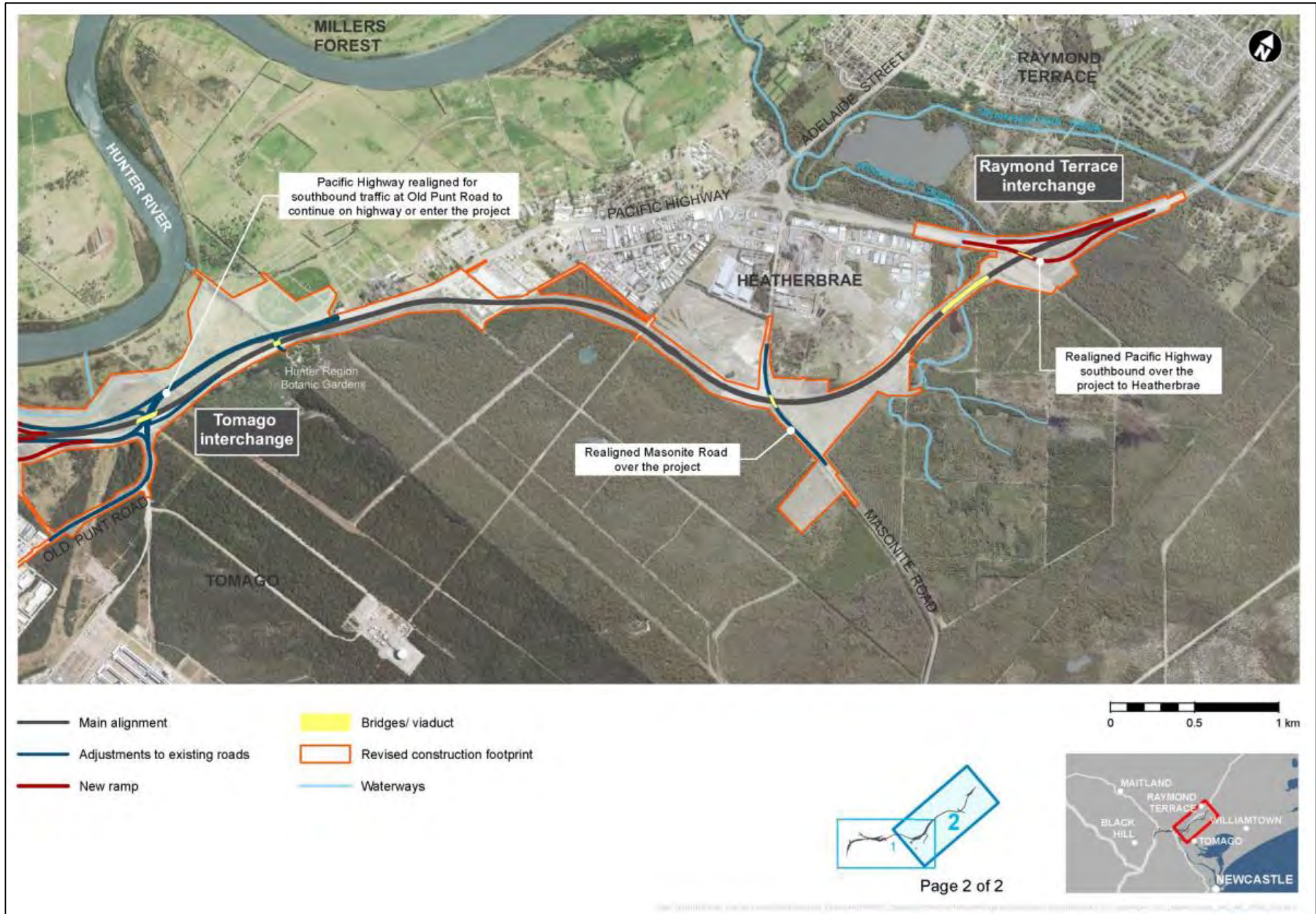


Figure 2. Key features of the project (east) (Transport for NSW 2022a)

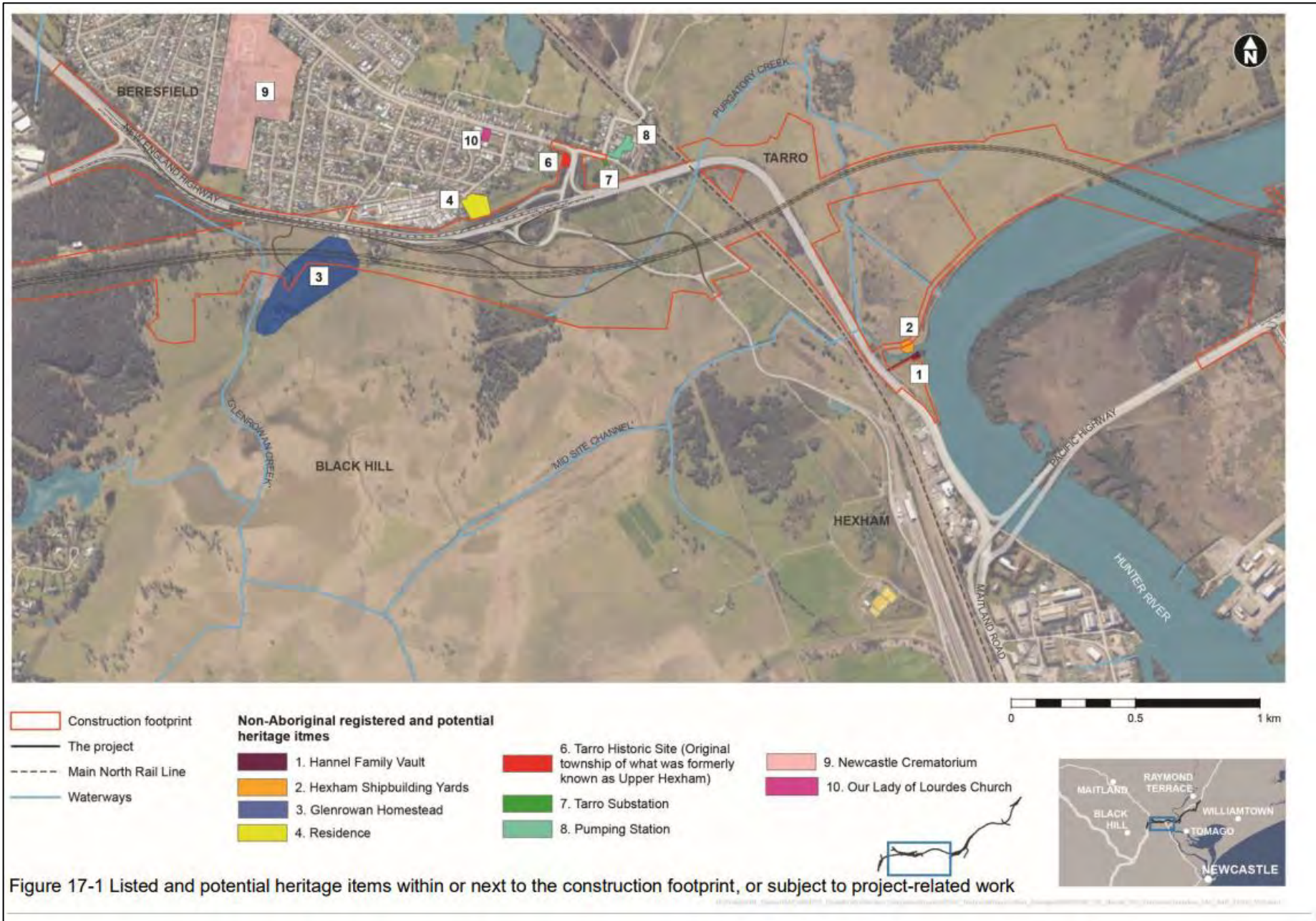


Figure 3. Location of heritage items identified in EIS (Transport for NSW 2021:17-10, Figure 17-1). Glenrowan Homestead shown as Item 3.

## 2 Historical heritage context

Glenrowan Homestead ('Glenrowan') was identified as an item of potential historical heritage during the assessment undertaken for the project EIS (Jacobs 2021). Glenrowan is currently not listed as a heritage item on any statutory or non-statutory heritage registers or databases and was identified prior to field survey on the basis of background information including aerial images, a predictive statement for historical site types, previous studies and field surveys, and historical context of the local area.

The field survey assessed Glenrowan as an area of historical heritage potential. The site comprised a farm complex including a main house, brick laundry, bluestone blocks alongside the driveway and entrance gate, fountain, four outbuildings/sheds, a weatherboard house/cottage, and remnant gardens. Glenrowan was subsequently included as Item 3 in the EIS assessment.

### 2.1 Historical background

The following description of locality and site history is adapted from the EIS assessment (specifically Sections 4.1 and 5.3 of Jacobs 2021), with additional historical context relevant to Glenrowan resulting from further historical research undertaken during preparation of this report, in accordance with CoA E59(b).

The Glenrowan Homestead is located within the suburb of Black Hill, west of the Hunter River, and approximately 16.5 kilometres north west of the Newcastle CBD. To the north are the towns of Tarro and Beresfield, with the low-lying ground of the extensive Hexham Swamp wetlands extending to the south. Tarro and Beresfield are situated on low ridges rising out of the surrounding floodplain and wetlands of the Hunter River, and were originally known as Upper Hexham, "lower" Hexham being the older settlement located to the south east on the Hunter River.

During the early days of convict settlement at Sydney, the favoured means of transport was by boat up and down the coast and inland via the waterways. In 1797, coal was discovered at the mouth of the Hunter River by Lieutenant Shortland and in 1801, Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson took the survey boat 'Lady Nelson' to investigate and report on this coal outcrop as well as other natural resources (Ward-Harvey 2008). A second survey was carried out by Charles Grimes and Francis Barrallier six months later. Shortly after their return to Sydney, Governor King established the first European settlement at Newcastle (Maitland and District Historical Society 1983:8-9).

In 1812, 1818 and 1821 Governor Macquarie took parties up the Hunter River. He named the location on the riverbank where they camped in 1818 'Raymond Terrace'. They proceeded up the Hunter and Paterson Rivers, visiting some of the farms Governor Macquarie had permitted settlers to occupy. In the 1820s, formal grants for land east and west of the Hunter River were made available. The increase in population resulted in the establishment of a rough road between Wallis Plains (Maitland) and Newcastle, as well as the introduction of a regular boat service along the Hunter River (Maitland and District Historical Society 1983:13). In 1823 Governor Brisbane visited Newcastle. Construction had begun on the formal carriage road from Newcastle to Wallis Plains, which followed the route of present-day Andersons Drive, north-east of Glenrowan. The surveyor Henry Dangar wrote that by November 1825, there were 372,141 acres appropriated to 792 persons, 132,164 acres allotted for church and schools, and 100,000 acres reserved for Government. Dangar's map and index of lands along the Hunter River, published in 1828, provides one of the earliest records of the extent of European settlement in the region (Dangar 1828a and 1828b; Plate 1).

By 1825 the European settlers were exporting over 200 tonnes of farm produce weekly (Windross and Ralston 1897:14). In 1827 the first return of stock taken in the Hunter River district revealed there were over 25,000 cattle and 80,000 sheep (Hartley 1995). Wheat was a successful early crop, with cultivation beginning near Hexham, but later became unprofitable due to rust infestation and subsequent crop failures (Hartley 1986). Lucerne grown for hay to feed Sydney horses became an important crop from the mid-1830s (Hartley 1995). The area grew rapidly – the combined population of the Hunter Valley and Port Stephens was 3,225 in 1828 and by 1833, the region held a population of 8,138 (including 4,700 convicts and 3,438 free settlers) (Hartley 1995).

Dangar's 1828 map shows the Hexham Wetlands as 'Burraghinhbihng' after the Aboriginal name. Early use of the swamp involved agriculture on the peripheral, relatively fertile but floodprone soils, and dairying. Cattle grazing, horse agistment and agriculture resulted in the clearing of much of the forests surrounding the swamp by the 1850s (Kuskie 1997, Hartley 1986:50). Goods were brought by dray from Black Hill to Mimni around the edge of the swamps. When it was the wet season and the swamp was inundated from local runoff or flood backwaters from the river, goods were packed on horseback and swum across (Pollack et al 1981). In times of drought, the swamp dried up and goods could be walked across from Hexham or brought by dray and cart. Early vegetation clearing around the area was recorded by Robert Dawson, chief agent of the Australian Agricultural Company at Port Stephens: "The settler commences by chopping down the trees which are afterwards cut into logs which are stacked in piles for burning. Then the land is ploughed up between the stumps which are generally left from eighteen inches to two feet above the ground" (Dawson 1830). The stumps remained for many years before being burned in situ (Kuskie 1997:41).



Plate 1. Extract from Henry Dangar's 1828 *Map of the River Hunter, and its branches*. Approximate position of Glenrowan marked within Portion 4. NB north to right. National Library of Australia, Map NK 646.



Plate 2. Extract from 1889 Hexham Parish map (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Approximate position of Glenrowan marked within Portion 17. State Library of NSW, ID 74Vv7BkIQ4N3.

The early map and property index prepared by Henry Dangar (1828a and 1828b) shows that the portion that would eventually become the site of Glenrowan was issued relatively early in the area's history, when it formed part of the putative Parish of Alnwick. Dangar described the surrounding landscape as being "of an inferior description, though affording some tolerable grass country, the possession of which should be an object to the landholders already in the parish" (Dangar 1828b). Early grants or promised grants in the area are indicated on Plate 1. On this map, the Glenrowan property is within Portion 4, Parish of Alnwick (Plate 1). At the time of Dangar's survey, parish boundaries were yet to be fixed by the colonial government, and when this finally occurred the parish boundary was moved north, placing the study area within the Parish of Hexham.

Dangar's index accompanying his map gives the names of the accompanying landholder or grantee. Portion 3 is listed as 2000 acres to Edward Sparke (29/11/1825), Portions 4 and 5 as 260 acres and 300 acres both to Henry Rea, a saddler living in East Maitland (27/05/1825 and 12/11/1825 respectively), and the adjoining 500 acre Portion 6 to William Bradridge (26/08/1824). Portions 3, 4 and 5 were all grants ordered by Governor Brisbane in 1825. Following the formalisation and confirmation of the eventual parish boundaries, the division between Hexham and Alnwick parishes was moved north, generally running along the southern boundary of Edward Sparke's large 2000 acre grant. Existing Portion arrangements (where these existed) were maintained, with Dangar's Portions 4 and 5 becoming Hexham Parish Portions 17 and 18. The assignment or promise of land grants did not necessarily mean they were taken up by their grantees, and Dangar's Portions 4 and 5 (Parish Portions 17 and 16), although initially promised to Henry Rea, were acquired by John Sparke in 1827 and finalised by crown grant in 1834 (Campbell 1926). Despite this, the lands continued to be known for some time as 'Rea's Farm'. John Sparke also acquired Bradridge's 500 acre Portion 6 (Parish Portion 21).

The other large early grant in the area was to Alexander W Scott, who was granted 2,560 acres which was increased to 2,844 acres. Scott started up some local industries including an iron foundry, salt works and a tobacco factory. In 1841, land was advertised for sale in Hexham and there were already 140 people living in the area. A public wharf was built in 1842 with a punt service commencing across the Hunter River in 1843 (Raymond Terrace Historical Society 2006:5). A new inn, called the Wheat Sheaf Inn, was built in Hexham in 1856, by publican John Hannell. The inn was located on Maitland Road and was near the punt service (Scanlon 2017). Early Tarro comprised a number of scattered farms which made use of the surrounding wetlands, with village housing strung out along the Maitland Road between the railway station in the east to what was to become Beresfield in the west. The Tarro railway station opened in 1857 and was the original eastern terminus of the Hunter Valley Railway before it was extended to Newcastle. The station was opened as 'Hexham' before being renamed to Tarro in 1871.

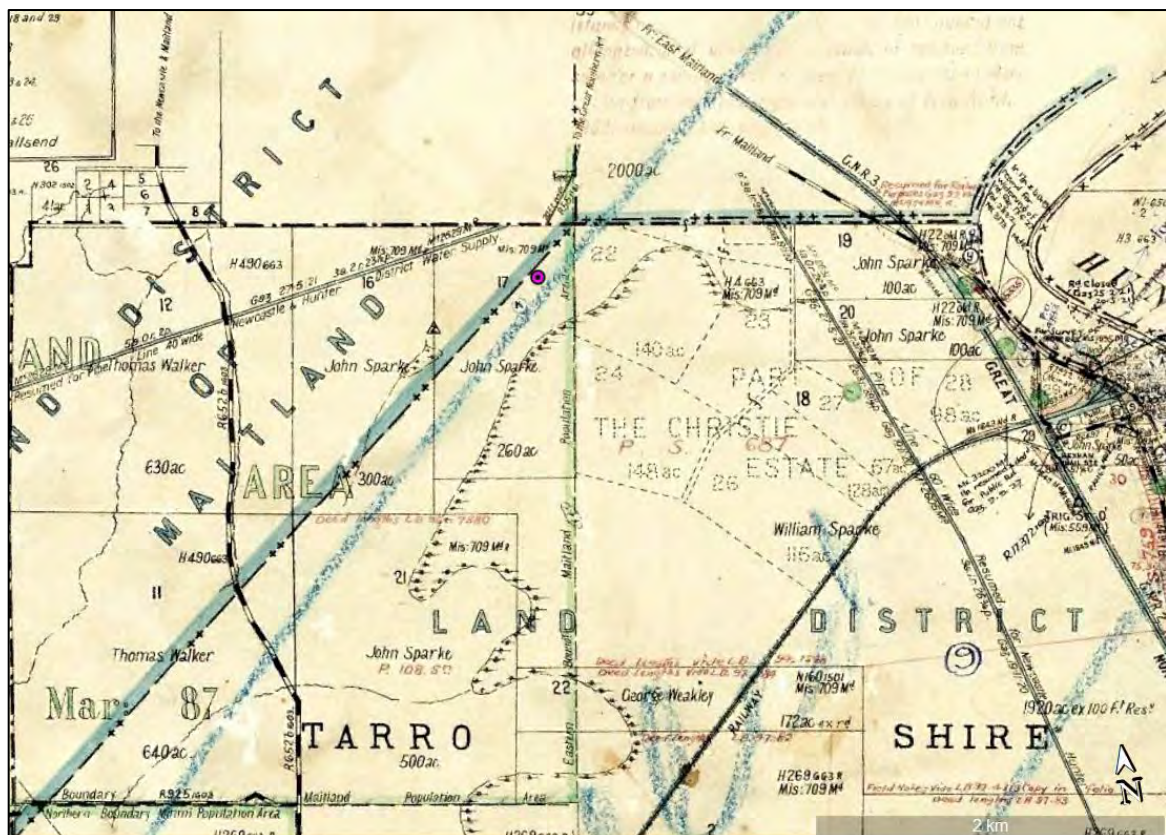


Plate 3. Extract from 1921 Hexham Parish map (7<sup>th</sup> ed.). Approximate position of Glenrowan marked within Portion 17. Land and Water Conservation, HLRV file 10888701.

The Sparke family - Edward Sparke, his wife Mary (nee Hosking) and sons Edward jnr, John, Andrew, William, George along with nephew William Phillips Sparke, emigrated as free settlers, arriving aboard the *Aguilar* in 1824. Hailing from Devonshire, Edward was an experienced agriculturalist with capital to invest in the new colony, and brought with him various farm implements and agricultural servants. Edward and son William's initial grants comprised the aforementioned 2,000 acres at Hexham and Tarro, but eventually the Sparke family owned 30,000 acres of land in the Hunter River District. Their homestead ('Woodlands') was built near the river bank at Tarro north-east of Portion 17, with the surrounding 300 acres cultivated with wheat and maize (Goold 1951, Hartley 1995). The 'Woodland' Farm is shown on Dangar's 1828 map (Plate 1), and George and William were listed as landholders at Woodlands on the Hunter River in the November 1828 census, with Andrew listed as 'grazier' at Newcastle. Surrounding parcels were acquired by sons William, John and Andrew.

John's holdings (including Portion 17, the future site of Glenrowan) extended down the western side of the lowlying Hexham swamplands, and became known as Wyabah Farm (variously called 'Way Harbour', 'Whyharbour', 'Wyarbour' and 'Wyarrabah' (Hartley 1986:21)). The lands were divided into small tenanted farmlets, eventually resulting in the growth of 'Wyabah village', a small settlement where many of the farmers who eventually settled the Black Hill and Buttai areas first became established (Hartley 1995). The original location of Wyabah village is thought to be to the south west, on the elevated foothill fringe of Black Hill above the swamp margins (Pollack et al 1981). Wyabah became associated with the Lanaghan (later 'Lenaghan') family, who kept a wine saloon at the junction of Black Hill Road and old Minmi Road, with the main road north to Beresfield eventually becoming known as Lenaghans Drive, and the surrounding suburb 'Lenaghan'.

John Sparke married Mary Simons (nee Walford) in 1830 and settled at Sydney, passing his land interests to his father and brothers. By the time of the preparation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the Hexham Parish map in 1889 (Plate 2), Portion 17 is shown as "A. Sparke", with surrounding lands labelled for John, William and Edward snr. Later editions, including the 1921 edition shown in Plate 3, have reverted the Portion labelling to John. The land was managed in concert with the other adjoining Sparke holdings. The Sparke estates included Webland Park, Woodbury and Woodlands (*Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate* 23/08/1902). In 1832, Portion 17 was mentioned in an advertisement for sale as "260 acres, known as part of Rae's Farm; on which 80 acres are cleared and fenced, 20 acres of growing wheat, a paddock of 40 acres, and a good substantial barn" (*New South Wales Government Gazette* 23/05/1832).

Financial troubles and the economic depression of the 1840s led the Sparkes to develop an extensive slaughtering and salting business at Hexham (Willets 2024), however this was not sufficient and Edward Sparke was declared insolvent in 1843. He died in February of the following year at Hexham. By this point almost all of the family's estates had been mortgaged to other local landholders and speculators and the family moved to East Maitland. Edward jnr, the son of William Sparke, acted as a stock and station agent across the Hunter region and provided stock reports to *The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser* from the 1870s to the 1890s. By 1902 the original Woodlands homestead and surrounding fine gardens were gone, having been used as a public school through the latter years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (*Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate* 23/08/1902).

The remainder of the Woodlands Estate was mortgaged by Edward snr to Robert Scott in May 1839 and again to John Eales in September 1842. Eales sold the entirety of the lands to William Christie in September 1853, becoming part of the extensive 4,000 acre Christie Estate extending across the Hexham Swamp. Portion 17 was mortgaged to John Malcolm in 1841, with a conveyance of equity granted in 1844 along with the neighbouring Portion 16. The Malcolms held the land for the following decades, with Sydney Alexander Malcolm selling the combined 560 acres to Myles McRae (later the member for Morpeth) in 1882 for the sum of £3,080. McRae sold to Benjamin Green jnr, grazier of Hexham, for £4,250 in 1886. Green was the overseer for the neighbouring Christie Estate through the late 1880s and 1890s (*Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate* 04/08/1893) and was a prominent local figure, serving as President of the Tarro Progress Association in the early 1890s and a local magistrate into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Green applied for the building of a road to his land under the Maitland Quarter Sessions in 1888, stating there was "not any road traced to any part". The application was approved and a route extended southwest from the Tarro General Cemetery, the alignment eventually becoming present-day Quarter Sessions Road (*The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser* 19/06/1888). Green was likely responsible for constructing the main brick house at Glenrowan (Site 1) sometime in the 1890s, which displays typical late Victorian features (including the floorplan, decorative interior timber features on the mantel and corbelled hall arch, operable rectangular transom above the main door). An older two-roomed brick cottage was eventually joined to the larger Victorian era home via a connecting weatherboard extension. This older cottage was likely the original residential building, with various sheds and outhouses used for other domestic tasks (bathroom, kitchen etc). The small size, two-roomed floorplan off a central hallway and the projecting fireplace on an exterior wall are typical features of the small, simple cottages built through the middle to late parts of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Following construction of the 'main house', the original cottage became the kitchen to the more substantial residence, a common fate for the initial buildings as the homeowner or successive landholders prospered. The first appearance of the name 'Glenrowan' in connection with the property is in 1902 when Green advertised his intent to "relinquish farming and dairying pursuits" and sell the whole of his dairy herd and farming implements (*The Maitland Weekly Mercury* 11/01/1902) (Plate 4).

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**PRELIMINARY NOTICE.**

IMPORTANT

**CLEARING-OUT SALE**

OF

FIRST-CLASS and CAREFULLY-  
SELECTED

**DAIRY HERD.**

**J.** N. BRUNKER & SON have received instructions from Benjamin Green to sell by auction, at Glenrowan, Tarro, on an Early Day,

The whole of his superior DAIRY HERD and FARMING IMPLEMENTS, Etc.

The above will be offered for positive and unreserved sale, as Mr. Green intends relinquishing farming and dairying pursuits.

Full particulars in futuro issue.

Terms cash.

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Plate 4. 'Glenrowan' listed in advertising, 1902.

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**NOTICE TO FARMERS AND  
DAIRYMEN.**

**TARRO.                      TARRO.**

**IMPORTANT SUBDIVISION SALE.**

**GLENROWAN DAIRY FARMS.**

**600 ACRES.**

On the most liberal terms: 15 per cent. deposit, no further payment of capital for 18 months, the balance then to be divided into eighteen half-yearly instalments, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly.

**J. MAHONY & CO.** have received instructions from the vendor, Mrs. M. Mills, of Glenrowan, Tarro, to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, June 20th, at 3 o'clock, on the Ground, THIS MAGNIFICENT PIECE OF RICH COUNTRY, subdivided into 4 DAIRY FARMS, only one mile from Tarro Railway Station. No. 1 Farm has a 6-roomed Cottage on it; No. 2 Farm has a modern built Brick Home, together with outhouses, dairy yards, etc. Blocks 3 and 4 have no dwellings, but have plenty of good Building Timber. Each farm has a fair proportion of good cultivation and lucern land, portion of which now is under splendid established lucern, and at the lower end a small proportion of fresh-water marsh land, excellent for dairy cows. In addition, each Farm has a piece of high and undulating land, with a nice proportion of Valuable Building Timber. This country grows a heavy coat of natural grasses, white clover, and other herbage, and is conveniently situated, close to Tarro Railway Station, for the supplying of fresh milk to Newcastle. Splendid rainfall. Dry seasons unknown. Inspection invited. Remember Sale Date. Lithos may be had on application to the Auctioneers.

**J. MAHONY & CO.,**  
Land and Estate Agents,  
55 Hunter-street, Newcastle. 6971

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Plate 5. Listing for subdivision of 'Glenrowan', 1925.

An article later that year on early pioneers of the district notes that “Mr. Benjamin Green, jun., the owner of Glenrowan Estate, has been half a century in Hexham, and in addition to farming, acts as agent for Messrs. Dalgety, Christie’s and de Sali’s estates” (*Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners’ Advocate* 06/09/1902).

Green eventually sold the estate to George Mills, grazier of East Maitland, in 1903 for £5,100 with a mortgage of £3,000 (discharged in 1908 upon Benjamin’s death). George subdivided off the bottom part of Portions 16 and 17 into a 128 acre parcel which he sold to his son Arthur George, with the remainder transferred to his wife Mary Ann in 1910. Arthur George sold the 128 acre portion back to his mother in 1918, and Primary Application for the estate (i.e. conversion to Torrens Title) was made by Mary Ann in 1925. An attempted subdivision and sale in 1925 was unsuccessful (*Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners’ Advocate* 06/06/1925) (Plate 5). After this date, the property was held by the Mills family through to at least 1971.

A publication advertising a portion of the Glenrowan Estate for lease was made in 1950 (*Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners’ Advocate* 19/08/1950), offering “490 acres of the estate, together with five-roomed W.B. [weatherboard] cottage, Dairying Premises, Sheds, etc. Suitable for either Dairying or Grazing purposes”. This weatherboard cottage is likely the same ‘Site 2’ building forming part of the Glenrowan item. Stylistic features of the original weatherboard cottage (symmetrical four roomed primary layout around central hallway with kitchen appended to rear, surrounding hip-roofed veranda, centrally located front door) are typical of farm cottage construction around the Sydney region from the late Victorian era and the cottage likely postdates the 1890s. The south eastern rear annex [see layout and floorplan in Archival Photographic Recording, Section 4] would therefore post-date the 1950 advertisement for lease, and is absent from historical aerial photography until at least the 1970s. Small cottages such as this were a common addition made by or for tenant farmers in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, particularly on dairy farm properties which were subdivided from larger grants or where a sharemilking arrangement may have been in place.

Up until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century Hexham and Tarro were primarily rural communities with crops such as hay, maize, fruit and vegetables grown. In 1927 the butter factory at Raymond Terrace transferred its headquarters to Hexham and later became Oak Dairy (Raymond Terrace Historical Society 2006:5). The original dray and wagon track running to Maitland is now known as Anderson Drive, and for a period formed part of the New England Highway. The Tarro and Beresfield area remained rural in nature until the 1920s, when it was subdivided as part of the Christie Estate. The new area was described as a ‘Newcastle extension’ and a ‘new model suburb’. The land was close to the Main North Railway line, which made it attractive for potential buyers. The Beresfield Railway station was opened in 1925, with the Kent Colliery coal mine established during the Second World War. Mining below the town of Beresfield was the subject of a later subsidence enquiry in 1944. Tarro is the older part of the district, with Beresfield developing in size after the Second World War and Tarro becoming increasingly suburban (Suters Architects 1996).

Various changes to the Glenrowan property have taken place over the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A small portion in the north eastern part of the lot (comprising 2 roods and 3 poles, approximately 2,100m<sup>2</sup>) was sold by Mary Ann Mills to Albert Blackwood Crothers, grazier of West Maitland, in 1920 for £52 to create an access easement to his 140 acre subdivided parcel within the Christie Estate immediately to the east. The subsequent access track and Crothers’ operation in his adjoining lot are visible on the earliest available historical aerial photograph of the property, from 1944 (Plate 6). Crothers owned the Anambah Stud at Maitland through the 1940s and various animal enclosures and outbuildings are visible on historical aerial photographs (Plates 6-7).

An easement for the Hunter Water pipeline was resumed in 1921 and further changes to the property are evident through the middle years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Plates 6-7). In the 1944 aerial (Plate 6), the main house complex at Site 1 comprises the two roomed cottage and the adjacent newer house structure, with a small covered walkway between them. To the south west are several outbuildings including the large barn and adjacent smaller shed, the stone store and an outbuilding closer to the main house complex. Some small plantings are present around the house but no fencing or formal definition of the driveway is evident. Site 2, the weatherboard cottage, comprises the original four room building with a separate-entry kitchen appended on the southern corner. A small outbuilding (likely toilet) is located in the back yard. The large peppercorn tree is visible adjacent to the north west façade. No fencing or other formal definition of the house lot or driveway is evident. The riser slope delineating the eastern/southern edge of the high terrace formation is located further to the south-east than the present day, resulting in a broader terrace crest overlooking the low-lying swamplands to the south east. Site 3 is located on the flat terrace crest at this point, with no visible signs of disturbance near this location.

Various changes are evident by 1966 (Plate 7), including construction of the New England Highway across the top of Portions 16 and 17 and additional development at Tarro north of the water pipeline. At Site 1, the small western extension to the original two-roomed building has been constructed and the space between the two houses has been enclosed. The bluestone walls enclosing the main garden around the house have also been constructed, along with some development of a formal garden. The arrangement of the outbuildings is unchanged. At Site 2, further development in the back yard and planting around the house is evident, with no apparent alterations to the house. The south-eastern annex is not clearly present on aerial imagery until 1993, suggesting it dates from the late 1970s – early 1990s. The terrace riser slope has migrated to the north west, with a large area of erosion visible along the edge of the crest. This results in Site 3 now being positioned at the top of the riser slope.



Plate 6. 1944 aerial photograph with Glenrowan curtilage and features from EIS overlaid. Portion 17 boundary shown in yellow. Base image: NSW Spatial Services.



Plate 7. 1966 aerial photograph with Glenrowan curtilage and features from EIS overlaid. Portion 17 boundary shown in yellow. Base image: NSW Spatial Services.

## 2.2 EIS assessment and previous findings

### 2.2.1 Site description

The following site description is adapted from the historical heritage working paper undertaken to inform the EIS (Jacobs 2021). Glenrowan Homestead is located on a large somewhat flat rise overlooking floodplain and swamp landforms. The Glenrowan Homestead is a farm complex comprising two clusters of buildings/structures, one located about 300 metres (Site 1) and one about 100 metres (Site 2) south of the New England Highway, Tarro. The house at Site 1 has been modified over time and additional buildings have been constructed near the house at Site 2, reflecting the current residential use of the houses. An artefact scatter and area of archaeological potential are located about 130 metres south of the New England Highway (Site 3).

Figure 4 shows the three sites within the overall Glenrowan curtilage, as identified in the EIS.

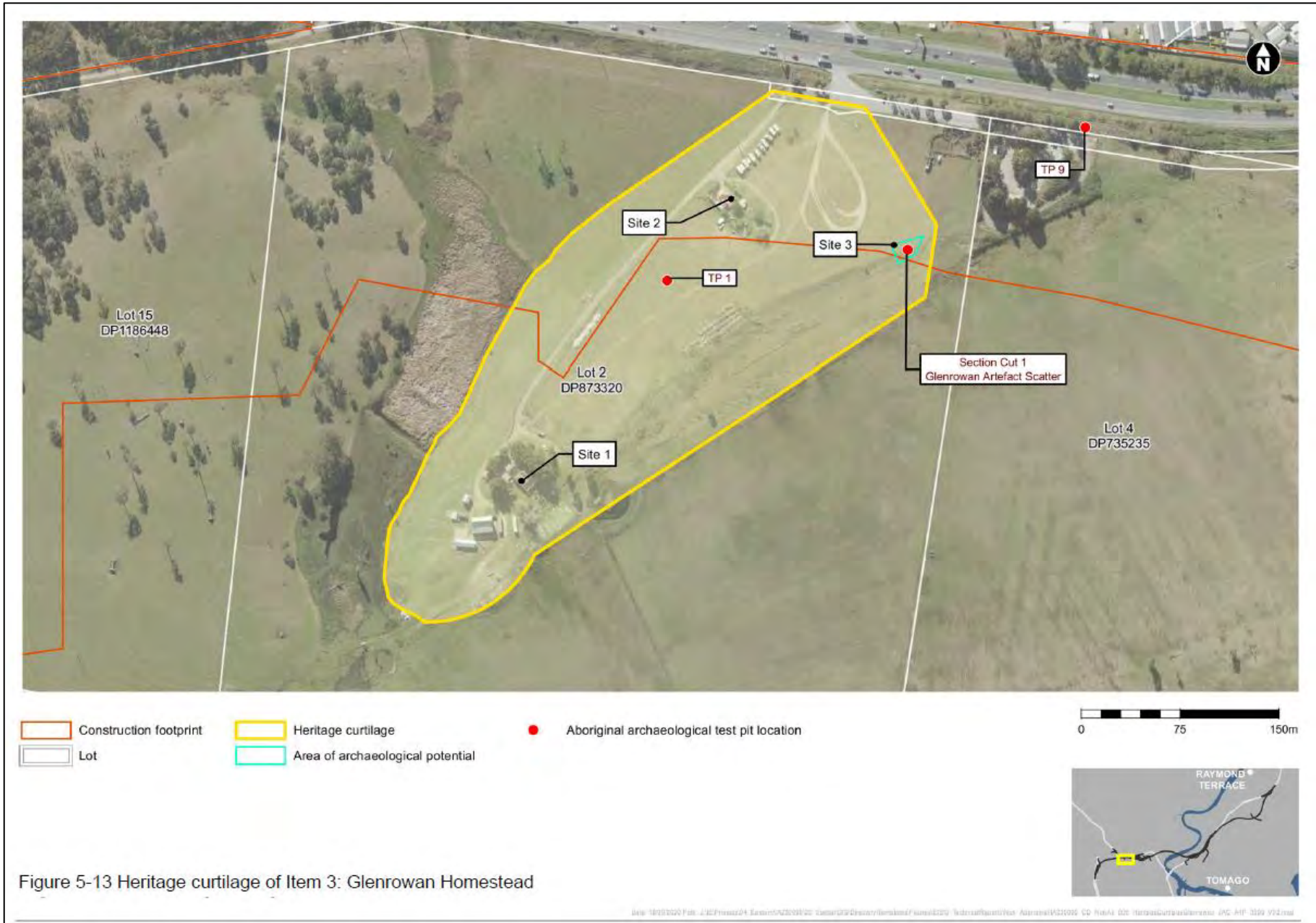
#### Site 1 – Main house and associated buildings, garden

Site 1 was comprised of the following key features:

- Main house. The house is a brick building with a corrugated iron roofed veranda. Sections of the main house are made from weatherboard indicating that there were originally two separate brick buildings which have since been joined. The brick walls in this part of the house appear to have handmade bricks laid in an English bond pattern and the bricks in the eastern section of the house are laid in stretcher bond pattern. The windows in the brick buildings have decorative windowsills and lintels and are double sash and timber framed. There are two chimneys and a tiled roof with one of the chimneys (on the eastern building) having a stepped corbel and terracotta chimney pot, suggestive of Edwardian style (c.1901). There has been a recent extension on the south-eastern veranda and to the south-west section of the main house. The north-western brick section has rendered door frames and chimney. This building also has a bull nosed corrugated iron and timber veranda with decorative timber latticework and timber posts. The north-western section was also possibly the original kitchen.
- Laundry. This separate brick building is located about 10 metres west of the house and has a corrugated iron roof with a chimney for the copper. There are double doors at the northern end of the building, and a single door and window on the side facing the main house. The bricks are laid in stretcher bond pattern.
- Bluestone blocks and fountain. Large hand cut bluestone blocks are located along the side of the driveway and at the entrance gate to the main house complex. There is a remnant water fountain located about 20 metres north-east of the main house in what would have been the front garden.
- Building. There is a small open wooden building with round posts and corrugated iron roof, north of tennis court and about 30 metres south-east of the main house.
- Store. The store is a rectangular brick building located about 35 metres west of the main house. The building is constructed from early handmade bricks in an English bond pattern. The gabled roof comprises corrugated iron on a timber frame. The single timber door is located at the northern end, and there are two long narrow timber framed windows on opposing sides. The windows have large single stone sills and decorative brick lintels. The door has a decorative brick lintel as well. Both lintels are in a shallow arch design.
- Shed. The shed is a corrugated iron building located about 35 metres south-west of the main house. The building has a timber frame made with milled logs, and a corrugated iron gabled roof with extension. The timber frame is constructed from lap joints.
- Shed/workshop. The shed/workshop is a weatherboard building located about 55 metres south-west of the main house. The building has a corrugated iron roof and cement sheeting on the inside.

#### Site 2 – Weatherboard house

- Weatherboard house. The building at Site 2 is located about 250 metres north-east of the main house at Site 1. The weatherboard building has a corrugated iron hipped roof with one chimney that has a stepped corbel and terracotta chimney pot, suggestive of Edwardian style (c.1901). The north-east side of the building has been subject to an extension. There is a wide veranda on the remaining three sides of the house. The veranda has a fence/wall using wide weatherboards at the base. The colonial style house has stained glass windows and is likely to date from the late 19th century or early 20th century. There is a small number of non-heritage sheds near the house which are not considered significant.
- About 75 metres south-east of the house there is a large mound of dumped rubbish comprising building rubble, for example bricks, cement sheeting, timber and iron. Some of the bricks have maker's marks including 'Gulliver'. The pile measures about 50 metres long and 15 metres wide. While the mound comprises building rubble, it does not appear to relate to a building situated at the location of the mound. Instead it appears to be systematic dumping of material from elsewhere. It is not considered to be of archaeological significance.



### **Site 3 – Glenrowan Homestead Artefact Scatter**

The Glenrowan Homestead Artefact Scatter was located within the boundary of the Glenrowan Homestead curtilage, about 330 metres north-east of Site 1, and 175 metres east-south-east of Site 2. It was situated on the upper slope, overlooking a floodplain.

During the archaeological excavations for Aboriginal cultural heritage subsurface testing at Aboriginal site Beresfield 4 (AHIMS 38-4-0837), 73 historical artefacts were recovered from an excavation trench (Section Cut 1 – SC 1), and were named ‘Glenrowan Homestead Artefact Scatter’. The proximity of the artefact scatter to Site 1 and Site 2 of Glenrowan Homestead suggested that the scatter was a component of the heritage item. An area of archaeological potential was subsequently identified surrounding SC 1.

SC 1 was situated on the upper slope, overlooking the floodplain. The area surrounding SC 1 was cleared of trees and shrubs, and vegetated with grass. The Jacobs assessment considered there was moderate archaeological research potential of the artefact scatter in determining the age range of artefacts, the extent of the artefact scatter and its association with the homestead. The area of archaeological potential (mapped as Site 3) was defined as including the slope 10 metres in both directions from SC 1.

#### **Test excavation**

SC 1 comprised five test pits (SC 1A to SC 1E from the top of the slope to the bottom of the slope), each about one metre wide and up to two metres in length. The excavation was carried out in arbitrary spits of 100 millimetres depth. Plate 8 shows the stratigraphy and arrangement of SC 1.

The majority of historical artefacts were recovered in SC 1B (n=44) and SC 1C (n=26), generally within the top layer of humic dark brown, damp, friable, silty sand, within about 100 millimetres of the ground surface. However, two fragments of ceramic were recovered from SC 1A at a depth of about 400 millimetres below the ground surface in sand, and animal bone was recovered from SC 1B also at a depth of about 400 millimetres below the ground surface. A single artefact was recovered from SC 1E, near the base of the slope. Other scattered fragmentary historical material was recovered from two additional Aboriginal heritage test pits, one between Site 1 and Site 2 on the terrace flat (approximately 200 metres west of SC 1) and one near the New England Highway. This material was considered to be ‘background scatter’ of no heritage significance and was not associated with the potential artefact deposit at SC 1.

#### **Artefacts recovered**

There were 73 artefacts recovered from Glenrowan Homestead Artefact Scatter. The most common material was ceramic (n=32, 44 per cent) followed by shell (n=18, 25 per cent), bone (n=14, 19 per cent), metal (n=6, 8 per cent), glass (n=2, 3 per cent) and cement (n=1, 1 per cent).

The ceramic artefacts were predominantly earthenware (n=22, 69 per cent) with stoneware (n=9, 28 per cent) and one porcelain artefact (3 per cent). The porcelain artefact was a partial dog’s head, likely part of a decorative ornament or toy. The earthenware fragments were predominantly yellow or white glazed. There were two pieces of white ceramic with embossed flower patterns on them, likely from the rim of a bowl or plate. There were four pieces that were likely to refit into the one, yellow earthenware cup with a line incised just below the rim. A variety of transfer print patterns and colours were present, including blue, dark blue/black and green. There were also 11 artefacts with salt glazing, including ten fragments and one complete boot polish bottle. There were two pieces of clay smoking pipe stem, with the heel present.

The glass artefacts comprised one clear, non-diagnostic fragment, and one partial olive green, bottle rim with a double collar seal. The pieces of metal were all corroded and had square cross sections, suggesting that they may have been hand-wrought nails. The bone was highly fragmented with few diagnostic features. Of the shell present at the site, four fragments were oyster, with the remaining pieces too degraded to determine a species.

#### **Discussion and interpretation**

The type of artefacts present was consistent with those expected in the dumping of domestic or household rubbish. The style of transfer print patterns, and the presence of a clay smoking pipe stem suggested the artefacts dated to the late 19th century. The variety of transfer print patterns and colours, relative to the number of artefacts recovered, suggested that the artefacts that were recovered may have been part of a larger rubbish dump at the site. The nature of household dumping in the 19th century, often on creek banks, in gullies, or on slopes, suggested that the Glenrowan Artefact Scatter could extend along the slope in both directions from SC 1. This was considered most likely to concentrate in a similar vicinity downslope – that is, between about 1.8 metres and four metres from the top of the slope – reflecting the discard of objects over time from near the crest.

Given its close proximity, it was considered most likely that these artefacts were part of a rubbish dump associated with the Glenrowan Homestead, or part of a communal dump from residents of nearby Tarro.

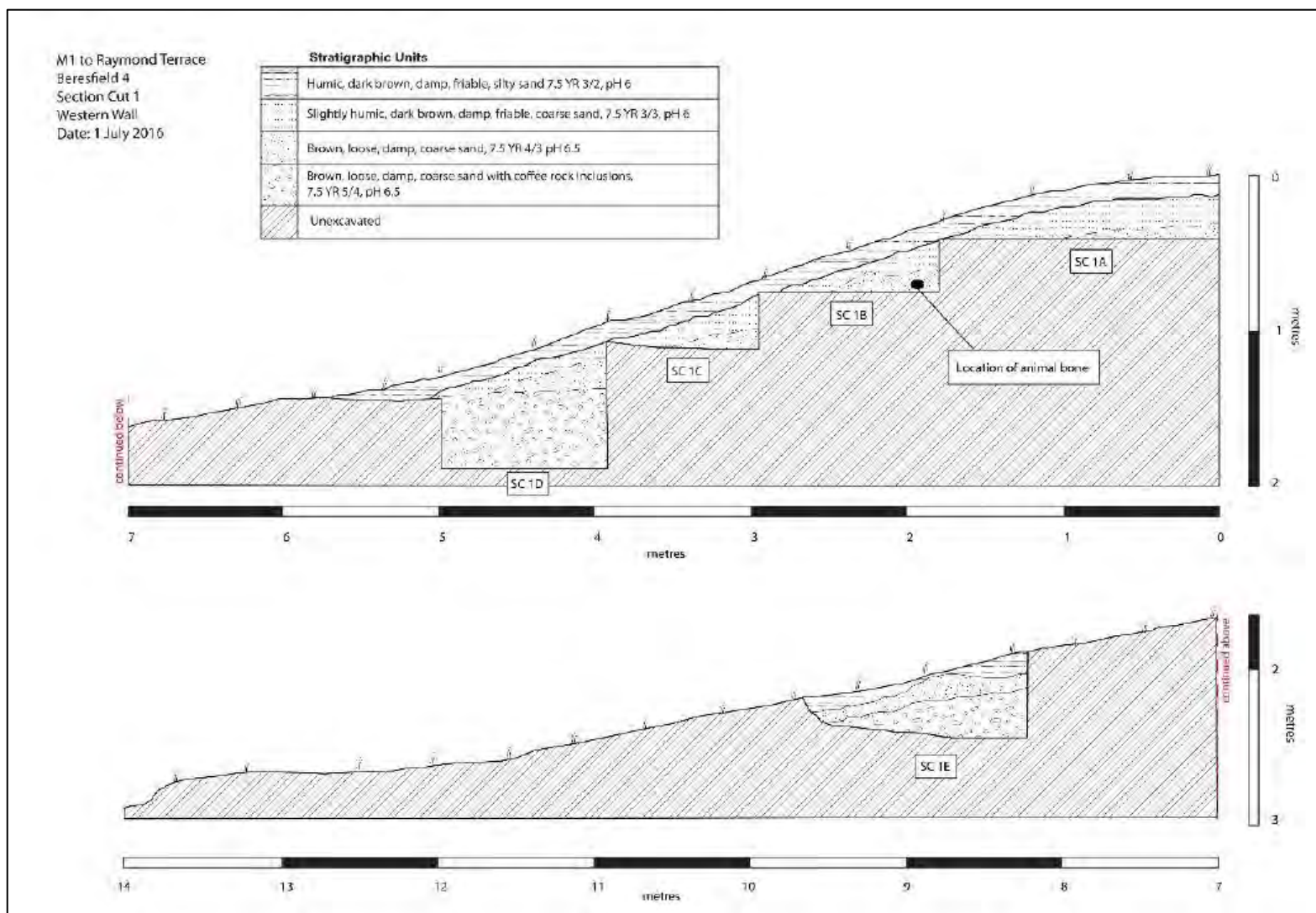


Plate 8. Stratigraphy and arrangement of SC 1 test pits (Jacobs 2021:57, Figure 5-14)

### 2.2.2 Significance assessment and statement of significance

The following significance assessment was prepared for Glenrowan Homestead in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines (NSW Heritage Office 2001a) and on the basis of the findings from the EIS assessment (Jacobs 2021:58):

**Table 1. Significance assessment for Glenrowan Homestead (Jacobs 2021:58, Table 5-3)**

NSW Criterion	Local level
A – Important in the pattern of NSW’s history	The Glenrowan Homestead as a complex of buildings and features demonstrates the importance of dairying/grazing in the region from the early to mid-20th century. There is a cluster of buildings on the property which relate to different farming activities which reflects how farms operated during this period. The artefacts from Site 3 provide additional information about the historical operations of the farm and the residents, including potentially 19th century use of the homestead. The features and artefacts at the homestead can contribute information about the status and therefore importance of the homestead during the late 19th to early 20th century.
B – Strong or special associations	Does not meet this criterion.
C – Demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement	
D – Strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group	
E – Potential to yield information	The artefact scatter at Site 3 of the Glenrowan Homestead has the potential to yield information about domestic life on a 19th century to mid-20th century dairy farm within a rural settlement. There is the potential that the artefact scatter extends further along the slope to the north-east and south-west. The artefact scatter has potential to yield information about if the area was used for discard over a short time or a longer period of time, what types of items were used, and if a relationship to the homestead can be established.
F – Uncommon or rare	Does not meet this criterion.
G – Principal characteristics of a class	

A farm house is usually intimately connected with farming and a typical settlement pattern is one of a farm house and associated sheds, stables and yards being located as a single complex within the landscape. The Glenrowan Homestead, comprising these features, is significant at a local level for demonstrating early to mid-20th century dairying/grazing activities in the region and the particular way of life for residents during this period of time, who engaged in early farming. The artefact scatter identified at Site 3 of the Glenrowan Homestead site potentially extends further along the edge of the slope to the north-east and south-west. The artefacts recovered have the potential to yield information about domestic life on a late 19th century to mid-20th century dairy farm and within a rural settlement. The artefacts also have the potential to indicate the importance of the homestead in the region through the types of artefacts present at the site.

### 2.2.3 Impact assessment

A Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) was prepared for Glenrowan. It was identified that construction of the new motorway would overlap the heritage curtilage of Glenrowan Homestead, and that construction activities would require demolition of Site 2 (weatherboard house) and destruction of Site 3 through ground disturbance. The impact assessment prepared for the EIS is presented below (Jacobs 2021:94-95):

*The following aspects of the proposal respect or enhance the heritage significance of the item for the following reasons:*

- The project has avoided direct impact on the main house, buildings and gateway at Site 1.
- All of the buildings and features at Site 1 would be retained as they are located outside the construction footprint. The bluestone gateway, which is the closest and northernmost component of Site 1 to the project, is about 38 metres south of the project. The buildings at Site 1 have been identified to be about 74 metres from the project.
- The proposed demolition of the weatherboard house at Site 2 would impact on the significance of the heritage item overall by reducing the number of elements which reflects on farming activities and operation during the early to mid-20th century. However, as the main house, all of the outbuildings, bluestone gateway, bluestone blocks and fountain at Site 1 would be retained, there would still be sufficient features to retain a local level of significance.

*The following aspects of the proposal could detrimentally impact on heritage significance. The reasons are explained as well as the measures to be taken to minimise impacts:*

A summary of the potential construction impacts to the Glenrowan Homestead was prepared as follows:

**Table 2. Impact assessment for Glenrowan Homestead (Jacobs 2021:94, Table 7-3)**

Potential impact	Comment
<b>Vibration</b>	The Site 1 gateway and buildings are beyond the safe working distances for cosmetic damage from vibration, presented in the Table 2 of the Roads and Maritime's Construction Noise and vibration Guideline (Roads and Maritime Services 2016) (25 metres). However the safe working distances nominated in Roads and Maritime's Construction Noise and vibration Guideline for heritage buildings assumes that the heritage buildings are structurally sound. As this may not be the case for the buildings at Site 1, management measures for potential vibration impacts have been included for this item.
<b>Demolition</b>	The project would result in the demolition of a weatherboard house at Site 2, however as the majority of the heritage complex, including the main house and surrounding buildings at Site 1 would be retained, demolition of Site 2 would not impact on the heritage significance of the heritage item overall.
<b>Archaeological disturbance</b>	The project would result in the disturbance and destruction of archaeological deposits at Site 3 (Glenrowan Artefact Scatter).
<b>Altered historical arrangements and access</b>	The project would result in altered access to the homestead, buildings and gateway at Site 1 as a new driveway would be constructed to the site. The existing driveway would be destroyed by the project. However, as the house at Site 2 would be demolished, the context of the driveway as a point of access between the two sites would be removed. As such, these revised permanent access arrangements would not impact on the significance of the heritage item.
<b>Increased traffic</b>	The project would result in increased traffic on the main alignment located 38 metres north of Site 1, however this would not impact on the significance of the heritage item.
<b>Visual amenity</b>	The visual amenity of Glenrowan Homestead would be altered, as it is currently within a rural setting. Upon completion of the project the surrounding area to the north of the homestead would be a motorway. However, given that there is already a highway in this location, the impact would be limited.
<b>Landscape and vistas</b>	The landscape and vistas to the north of the homestead would be impacted by the project due to the construction and operation of the project; however, the rural vistas to the south of the homestead would remain. Given that the vista to the north already comprises a highway, this impact would be limited.
<b>Curtilage</b>	The curtilage of the heritage item would be impacted by the project. Site 2 and 3 would be demolished and destroyed as a result of the project, and therefore would not retain their contribution to the heritage significance of the overall heritage item. As such the curtilage of the Glenrowan Homestead would be reduced to only encompass Site 1, following completion of the project.
<b>Subsidence</b>	Not applicable to this heritage item as ground disturbance works are a sufficient distance from the remaining structures.
<b>Architectural noise treatment</b>	The main house at Glenrowan Homestead has been identified as being eligible for consideration of at-property treatment. Eligibility would be confirmed during detailed design and in consultation with the landowner. This may impact on the heritage fabric of the building. Should architectural noise treatment be required, this would be done in such a way to minimise heritage impacts, while preserving owner amenity. Any treatment would be sympathetic to the heritage values of the item and would be carried out in accordance with the Burra Charter (in that any changes that reduce cultural significance should be reversible). The advice of a conservation architect would also be sought.
<b>Unplanned physical impacts</b>	Not applicable to this heritage item as the remaining structures are a sufficient distance from the construction footprint.

#### 2.2.4 Management recommendations

The following management measures were recommended for Glenrowan to minimise potential impacts of the project, by recording as much relevant information as possible about the weatherboard house at Site 2 (weatherboard house) before its demolition and at Site 3 (Glenrowan Homestead Artefact Scatter). These management measures were then used to inform the project EMMs and REMMs (see Section 1.3).

- An archival photographic recording would be made of the weatherboard house at Site 2, in accordance with the guidelines *How to Prepare Archival Record of Heritage Items* (NSW Heritage Office 1998) prior to demolition, in order to capture information about its current form and structure. As the remaining buildings at Site 2 are non-heritage buildings, no archival recording will be made of them.
- Further archaeological material recovered from the Glenrowan Homestead artefact scatter has potential to yield information which may contribute to information about domestic life on a 19th century to mid-20th century dairy farm within a rural settlement. Archaeological salvage excavation would occur at Site 3 prior to works proceeding in accordance with Appendix B [See Methodology in Section 3.1]
- A dilapidation survey, review of the vibration criteria with respect to the condition of the structural item at Site 1 and vibration monitoring on the building will be carried out prior and during construction.
- Architectural noise treatment would be sympathetic to the heritage values of the item and would be carried out in accordance with the Burra Charter (in that any changes that reduce cultural significance should be reversible). The advice of a conservation architect would be sought.

No operational impacts were identified.

It was concluded that the project would impact on two of the three sites within the Glenrowan heritage complex's curtilage; Site 2 would be demolished and Site 3 would be destroyed. The impact would be of medium-large scale and moderate-high intensity, with the changes being permanent and irreversible. In order to obtain as much information as possible about each site, an archival photographic recording prior to demolition of Site 2, and salvage excavation of Site 3 should be carried out. Potential impacts from vibration were considered able to be reduced through implementation of management measures. While the proposed measures would mitigate some of the impact, the level of impact on the heritage item was assessed as major during construction.

### 3 Archaeological Salvage Excavation

KNC undertook the required archaeological salvage excavations at Glenrowan Site 3 in April-May 2023 in accordance with the recommendations of the EIS, conditions of project approval and project REMMs. This section presents the findings of the archaeological salvage investigation.

#### 3.1 Methodology and research design

A proposed excavation methodology and archaeological research design was prepared as part of the assessment undertaken for the EIS and was included as Appendix B to the non-Aboriginal heritage report (Jacobs 2021). This identified relevant historical themes and research questions, which guided the strategy and archaeological methods proposed for the investigation.

##### 3.1.1 Historical themes

An understanding of how the investigation area fits into a wider thematic history of the local area, region and state is valuable when assessing significance and/or research potential of historical heritage sites. There are currently over 30 historical themes identified for NSW (NSW Heritage Office 2001b). An exploration of the themes relevant to a particular place helps establish a better understanding of a site's storylines and thus enable a comparative framework for sites across the state.

The non-Aboriginal heritage assessment undertaken for the EIS identified the following historical themes as being relevant to the Glenrowan Homestead site:

**Table 3. Identified historical themes for Glenrowan Homestead (Jacobs 2021:128, Table B-1)**

National theme	NSW theme	Local theme	Examples
Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use	Pastoral station, shearing shed, slaughter yard, stud book, photos of prize-winning stock, homestead, pastoral landscape, common, fencing, grassland, well, water trough, freezer, boat shipwreck, wood store.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life	Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions	Domestic artefact scatter, kitchen furnishings, bed, clothing, garden tools, shed, arrangement of interior rooms, kitchen garden, pet grave, chicken coop, home office, road camp, barrack, asylum.

##### 3.1.2 Research framework

The main aim of the archaeological salvage excavation was to identify the types of artefacts and the extent of the artefact scatter within the landscape. The intention was to investigate the concentration of the dumped items in the vicinity of SC 1. The excavation was carried out to determine the extent of the artefact scatter found at SC 1, inside the construction footprint, and was restricted to the identified area of archaeological potential within Site 3.

The following research questions were formulated to guide the strategy and archaeological methods employed during the salvage investigation:

- What stratigraphic sequences, if any, are represented at the site?
- What distance does the artefact scatter extend to?
- Does the assemblage indicate the area was used for discard over a short time or over a longer period of time?
- How many artefact fragments were recovered from the excavation of the site?
- How are these items distributed spatially and are there particular concentrations of artefacts within the slope area?
- What types and quantities of major artefact groups were recovered? These are likely to include architectural items, domestic tableware and glass bottles, munitions, clay tobacco pipes, and tools.
- What are the Minimum Number of Vessel (MNV) counts for household ceramic and glass objects, and other relevant artefact types?

- How much diversity of form is there within each of these artefact groups?
- Can a relationship to the Glenrowan Homestead be established through the archaeological evidence?
- What activities were people doing here and why?
- Does the assemblage reflect any social/economic status of the people in the area at the time?

### 3.2 Field methods

The aim of the archaeological work was to mitigate the impact of construction works on the physical remains of the artefact scatter. The excavation focused on identifying the extent of the artefact scatter within the area of archaeological potential, as this area was located within the construction footprint and was to be impacted by the project. There was considered unlikely to be any building features present and the remains were considered most likely to be those associated with a late 19th century rubbish dump.

The methodology for the archaeological salvage excavation was based upon the project description and also took into consideration the proposed Aboriginal archaeological salvage methodology, as this was completed concurrently with the historical excavation at the site.

The proposed methodology involved the excavation of a series of one by one metre trenches at the site next to and surrounding SC 1. These were to be excavated in a radial direction (excluding south) from SC 1 to follow the artefact scatter from its known location across the slope (Figure 5). If artefacts were recovered from these trenches, additional trenches could be extended only as far as the boundary of the area of archaeological potential (as shown in Figure 5) until no further artefacts were recovered from deposits or there was a very low density of non-diagnostic artefact fragments (less than 5 artefact fragments per square metre). All excavation was to be undertaken using hand tools (trowels, shovels, mattocks etc).

All excavated deposits were sieved through a set of nested 5 millimetre and 2.5 millimetre wire mesh sieve screens. In accordance with the methodology, artefacts were not point-provenienced but were bulk bagged according to type within each feature, context or grid square.

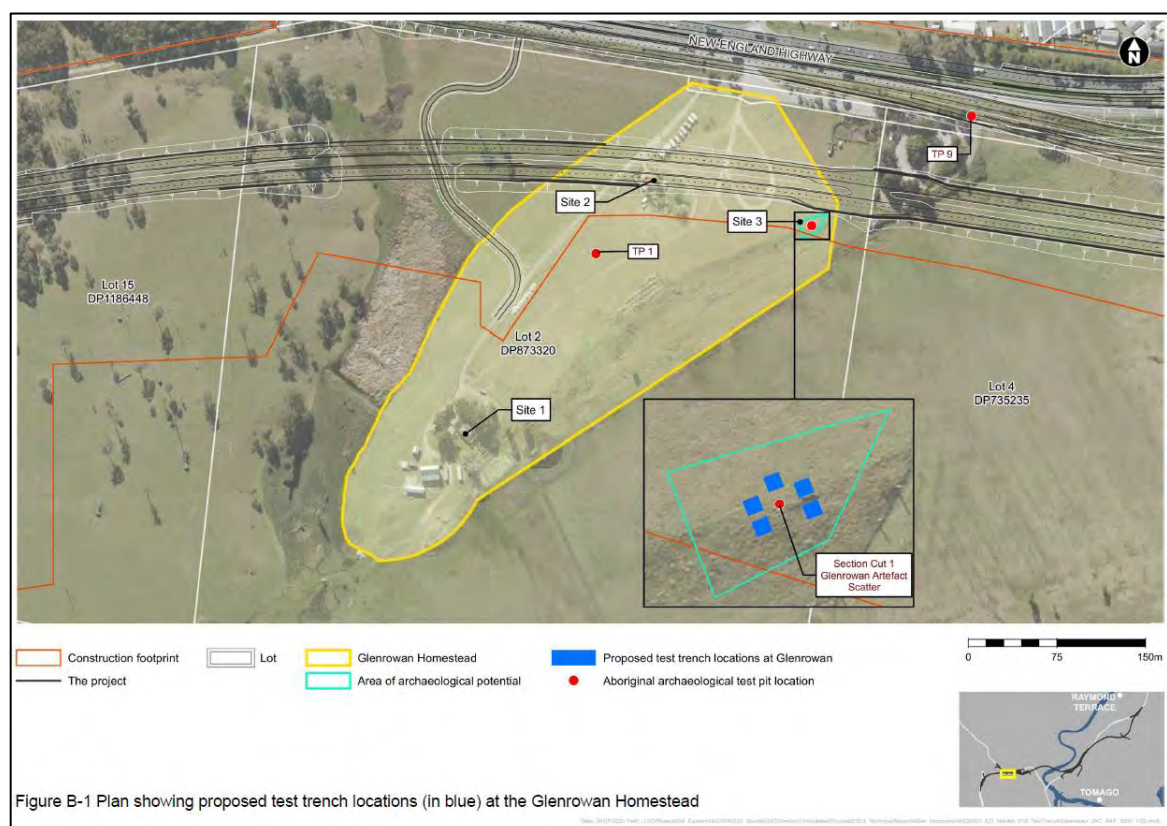


Figure 5. Location of proposed salvage pits at SC 1 (Jacobs 2021:132, Figure B-1)

Standard archaeological excavation and recording methods were adopted during the investigation. These included undertaking the following tasks:

- A survey datum was established in order to record the levels of extant deposits and features.
- Vegetation and grass was removed using hand tools.
- After the removal of grass and topsoil manual excavation and recording of deposits was carried out in reverse order of deposition to either the surface of significant archaeological features or deposits or culturally sterile subsoils, or as advised by the Excavation Director during works.
- Scaled site plans and profile or cross-section drawings showing the location of all archaeological deposits and features revealed by excavation were prepared
- Photographic recording of all phases of the work on site was carried out.
- A standard context recording system would be employed, namely the location, dimensions and characteristics of all archaeological features and deposits recorded on sequentially numbered proforma context recording sheets. It was intended for this to be supplemented by preparation of a Harris Matrix showing the stratigraphic relationships between features and deposits, however no archaeologically-meaningful differentiation of the deposit was evident and no features were identified.
- Historical artefacts were retained for analysis and cleaned off site, sorted according to their fabric classes, bagged and boxed with reference to the context from which they were recovered.
- As part of post-excavation analysis, artefacts were then be divided into categories according to their type and fabric and in the case of glass and ceramics, by colour. These were further divided into those which were non-diagnostic and those which required more close consideration.
- Non-diagnostic artefacts such as unmarked broken glass, shells, small wooden fragments, metal fragments etc. were weighed and recorded, then discarded.
- Excavation was conducted until site clearance was achieved to the satisfaction of the Excavation Director in accordance with the limitations related to the defined area of archaeological potential and the density of artefacts described above.

### 3.3 Results

The salvage works commenced with the relocation of the SC 1 trench previously excavated by Jacobs using the previously prepared site plan and satellite imagery. This was identified immediately below the edge of the terrace near the eastern boundary fence line, extending down the top of the riser slope above the floodplain below. The location of SC 1 was within the south-eastern side of the main Glenrowan house paddock, 285 metres east-south-east from the weatherboard cottage (Glenrowan Site 2) (measured from south east corner of the house) and 130 metres south-south-east from the paddock front gate.

Evidence of the original SC 1 test trench included an approximately two metre wide by two to three metre long depression running lengthways down the slope perpendicular to the edge of the crest which was found to be mostly restabilised by couch grass (Plate 9). At the top of the depression was a partly exposed 200-400mm deep, straight cut orientated parallel to the upper break-of-slope.

The approximate boundaries of the previously excavated SC 1 area were marked out in the field, and a five metre baseline transect was aligned and centred along the top of the cut, from which a five by five metre grid was triangulated and marked to extend beyond all sides of SC 1 by one metre.

A series of one metre by one metre salvage pits were then arranged at two metre intervals on the grid around SC 1 (Figure 6). The excavation grid was marked out and delineated with stringlines, with excavation proceeding from north to south from the level crest down the adjoining slope. The salvage pits were keyed into the site datum and positional excavation grid established for the concurrent Aboriginal archaeological excavation.

Three pits were positioned on the edge of the level terrace crest immediately north west of the SC 1 cut (273E 530N, 275E 530N and 277E 530N), aligned on a short transect bearing 70° above the break of slope. Two perpendicular transects were extended from the eastern and western ends of the anchor transect, running down the terrace slope on either side of SC 1, each containing two further pits (273E 526N, 273E 528N and 277E 526N, 277E 528N for the western and eastern transects respectively). A total of seven pits were excavated around SC 1. All pits were spaced one metre apart. This provided a radial sample across a 25m<sup>2</sup> area in accordance with the methodology, with the aim of determining whether the historical materials encountered in SC 1 extended further along the terrace slope.

Three additional 'offset' salvage pits were positioned further back from the terrace slope, approximately 10 metres to the north west of SC 1 within the northern part of Site 3, to determine whether any historical material occurred away from the slope. These three pits (265E 540N, 275E 540N and 285E 540N) were positioned along a separate transect aligned parallel to the baseline transect, and were spaced at a 10 metre interval with the central square centred on SC 1. The three northern offset squares also formed part of the Aboriginal archaeological salvage sample, with 265E 540N subsequently expanded into a large open area excavation due to a high volume of indigenous artefacts.

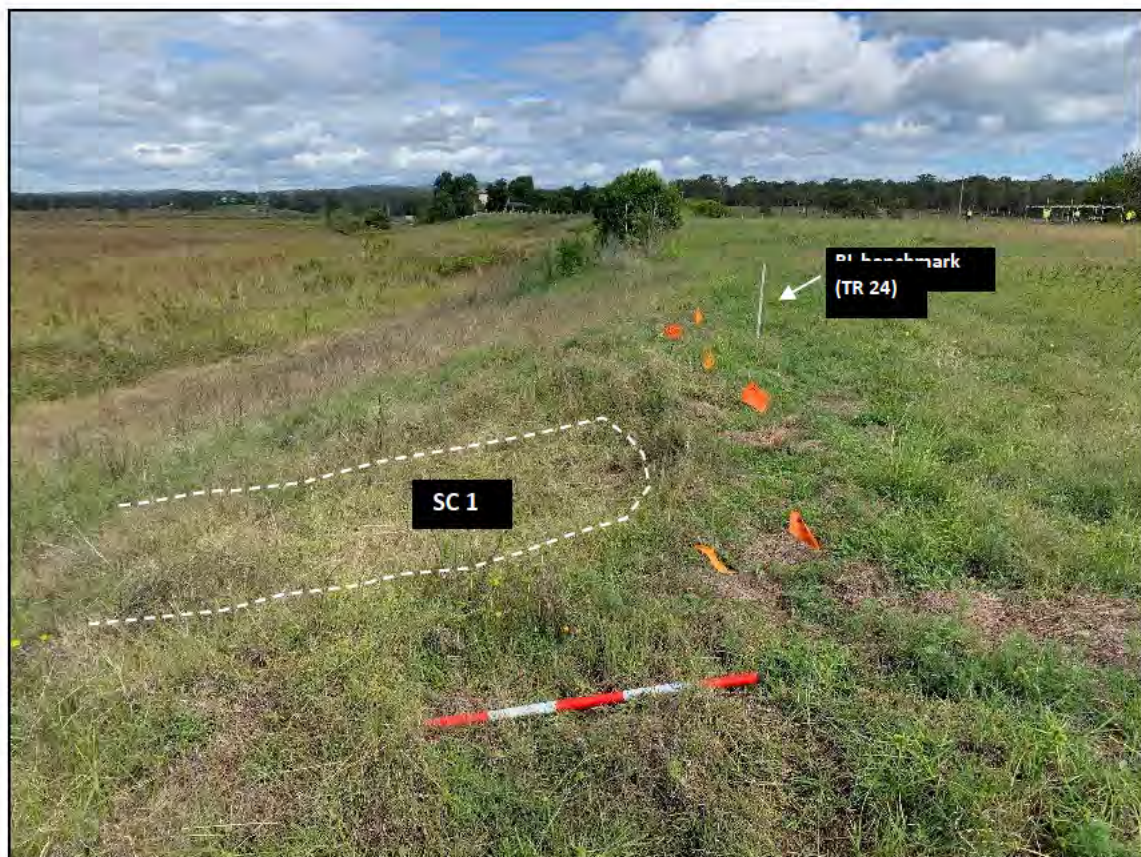
Pre-excavation photos were taken of all ten squares prior to digging. Each pit was then excavated in level, 100mm spits with mid-excavation photos taken at the conclusion of each spit. All pits directly surrounding SC 1 were initially dug to 400mm depth while pits along the northern offset transect were initially dug to 300mm depth. Following the initial excavation, 275E 530N immediately north of SC 1 and all northern offset transect squares along 540N were continued in 100mm spits to 600mm depth. Square 265E 540N at the western end of the northern offset transect was lowered a further two 100mm spits to 800mm depth as part of the subsequent Aboriginal salvage program.

A post-excavation site plan, section drawings and photography were completed at the conclusion of fieldwork. Detailed written notes and recordings were also made during and after the completion of the excavation, to assist with post-excavation analysis of the nature and distribution of the artefact assemblage.

Reduced Levels (RL) for the north west corner of each salvage square were recorded based on an adjacent project survey pin (RL=6.448 metres Australian Height Datum (m AHD)) and are given in Table 4.

**Table 4. Reduced levels for all salvage pits (reference Benchmark TR24 RL=6.884m)**

Salvage pit	RL	Salvage pit	RL
265E 540N	6.894m AHD	275E 540N	7.042m AHD
273E 526N	6.121m AHD	277E 526N	6.164m AHD
273E 528N	6.703m AHD	277E 528N	6.668m AHD
273E 530N	6.920m AHD	277E 530N	6.877m AHD
275E 530N	6.881m AHD	285E 540N	7.181m AHD



**Plate 9. View to south west along terrace edge prior to excavation commencing. Previous SC 1 location indicated. Orange flagging marks anchor baseline at top of slope (529N).**



Plate 10. View to south east across Site 3 towards SC 1. Three northern offset pits along 540N transect and northern anchor transect at top of slope (529-530N) indicated.



Plate 11. View to south from edge of crest down terrace slope prior to commencing excavation at SC 1. Transect flagged along 529N with three anchor pits extended north (530N) onto level crest in foreground.



Plate 12. View to south west, SC 1, showing terrace riser slope and floodplain extending beyond.



Plate 13. View to south east across SC 1 along edge of terrace crest with slope and floodplain to right.

### 3.3.1 Soils, stratigraphy and disturbance

Soils were comparable to those previously described for SC 1. The soil profile comprised relatively deep, layered terrace sands typical of the Hamilton soil landscape (Matthei 1995). This soil landscape occurs across the sandy Quaternary terrace which underlies Glenrowan and the southern part of Tarro, sandwiched between larger occurrences of the Beresfield soil landscape (residual soils atop older Permian sediments) and Millers Forest soil landscape (estuarine soils atop the modern Holocene floodplain) (Matthei 1995).

The Hamilton soil landscape occurs on the level to gently undulating plain atop Quaternary-age sands and clays across the Lower Hunter Plain. Depth of sediment may be considerable – up to 38 metres, comprising one to three metres of sand above stiff, relict estuarine clays. Dominant soil materials comprise brownish black speckled loamy sand (topsoil, A1 horizon) over loose, pale coarse sands (A2 horizon) above a B horizon subsoil pan of indurated brown to orange soft sands.

Four primary soil units and one sub-unit were identified below a thin humic topsoil across the main excavation area and are illustrated in Figure 7. Figures 8-10 show the accompanying individual section profiles and section photographs. Additional representative section profiles and photographs were recorded for each individual salvage pit and are included in Appendix A. The typical soil profile comprised:

Unit	Description
0	Thin dark to mid brown silty sand topsoil, humic, friable, damp
I	Pale grey to grey-brown, loosely compacted coarse sand with abundant fine grass roots, humic
II	Dark grey-brown loosely compacted sand with patches and bands or darker (organic and charcoal) staining, mostly intact unit with some areas of admixture on terrace slope
IIa	Mixed, redeposited unit – dark grey-brown, pale yellow and grey mixed sands with charcoal staining, loosely compacted
III	Pale yellow to pale brown, loosely compacted coarse sand, mostly intact
IV	Yellow to yellow-brown moderately compact coarse sands, fining with depth, appearance of indurated coffee rock fragments with depth, oxidation staining in southern part of lowest elevation pits

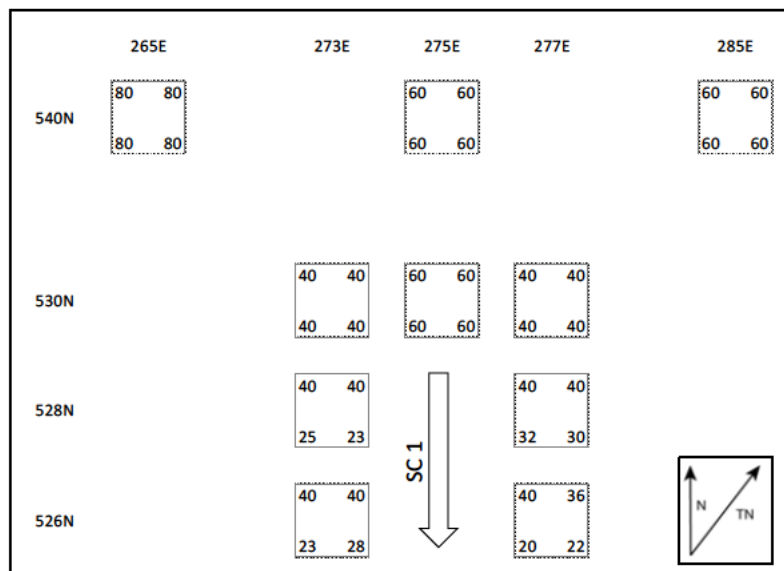


Figure 6. Schematic diagram showing position of salvage pits and excavated depths across salvage area

The excavation was carried out in standard spit levels of 100mm depth. Excavated depths were greatest in the three offset pits excavated further back from the terrace slope at 265/275/285W 540N, which were between 600 and 800 mm deep. These pits displayed three soil units (I, II and III) and were well structured with little to no gross disturbance. Some mixing of the upper 200-300mm has likely resulted from historical cultivation of the paddock however the soil materials have generally remained in place. In these squares, the main Aboriginal cultural horizon and concentration of Aboriginal artefacts appeared around 250-300mm depth, below historical and contemporary disturbance. Soil profiles from the pits excavated across the slope displayed the same general progression down the profile, however the thickness of each unit varied and III was absent across the basal slope. Excavated depths in pits arranged around SC 1 varied from 400-600mm on the edge of the crest (530N), becoming progressively shallower downslope.

The salvage pits excavated around SC 1 also showed a more disturbed profile. The sub-unit **Ila** comprised a disturbed deposit of mixed dark grey-brown and pale yellow-grey loose sands with charcoal staining. This occurred within in-filled dips and depressions across the terrace slope, appearing as a redeposited mixture of units **II** and **III**. This sub-unit has resulted from the movement and intermixture of the overlying and underlying sands and likely results from historical and contemporary landscape disturbance/dumping, compounded by the natural erosional and depositional processes occurring on the slope. The presence of this disturbed sub-unit along the western margins of the downslope squares at 277E also indicates the salvage excavation encountered the eastern margins of the disturbance associated with the previous SC 1 excavation.

The natural erosion, movement and dispersal of soils down the gradient of the riser slope meant that squares excavated closer to the bottom (526E) encountered shallower topsoils. The terrace edge is more geomorphically active than the stable crest, subject to ongoing erosion and movement as sediment is dispersed downslope via colluvial and fluvial processes and across the floodplain below. Squares along the southern basal transect (273/277E 526N) were the only ones to display unit **IV**, the deepest stratigraphical unit encountered by the excavation. This unit comprised a yellow to yellow-brown loose to moderately compact coarse-grained sand, fining slightly with depth. The presence of indurated sands occurring as coarse fragments of 'coffee rock' is typical of the transition from the lower A horizon to the B horizon subsoils and pan of the Hamilton soil landscape. Ironstone nodules and oxidation staining was also present in the southern part of these pits at depth, indicating repeated inundation or waterlogging of the lower slope. This was comparable to the previous stratigraphy described for SC 1, in which this unit was only encountered in SC 1D and SC 1E towards the base of the slope. Deeper excavation for the Aboriginal archaeological salvage work indicated that these indurated nodules appeared from approximately 1000mm depth within the deeper sands of the level crest around 540N.

Other disturbance included the presence of cow (*Bos taurus*) bones within the south-western quadrant of 277E 526N, within Spits 2 and 3. The bone material appeared against the southern wall at approximately 200mm depth and was excavated separately (Plate 14) down to the base of excavation, from within the disturbed **Ila** soil unit. Animal bone was also recovered during previous excavation of SC 1, located within SC 1B at a comparable depth from the ground surface. Large bone material from 277E 526N included the shaft of a femur broken just above the epiphyses, a femoral head, and fragments of a tibia and ischium (pelvis). Total weight of the larger bone fragments was 481 grams. Smaller pieces of non-diagnostic fragmented bone material were also recovered from surrounding pits (see Section 3.3.2 below). The bones were determined to be a recent deposition with no historical significance.

No archaeological features were identified and no archaeologically-meaningful differentiation of the deposit was identified during the archaeological excavation. Historical materials were mixed throughout the upper deposits and were dispersed across the slope and crest (see Section 3.3.2 below). The materials were fragmented and sparse, and were not found to be associated with a historical rubbish dump or other intact deposit with heritage significance.



Plate 14. Excavation of cow bones from southern wall of 277E 526N on lower slope

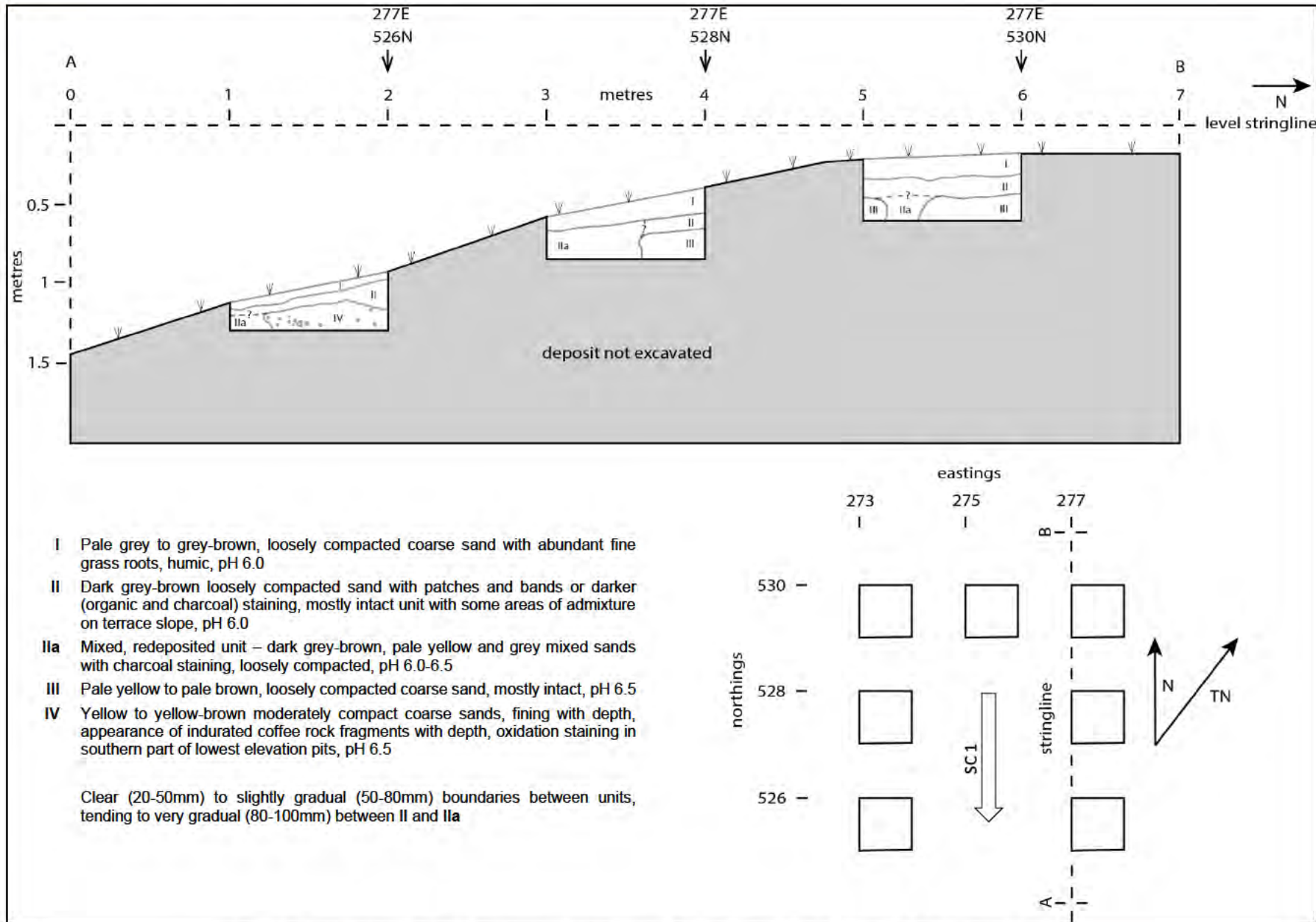


Figure 7. Cross-section showing stratigraphy and soil profiles across terrace slope around SC 1, pits aligned along 277E

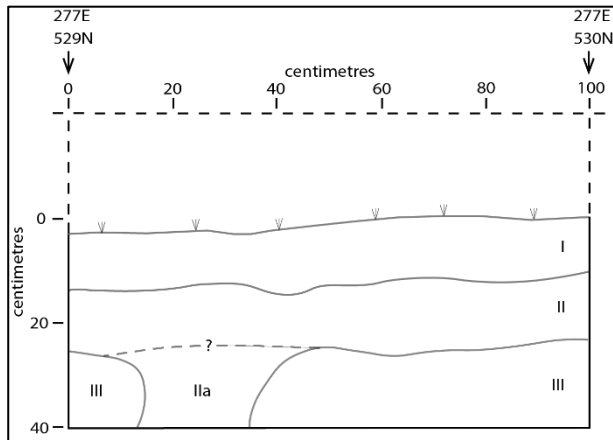
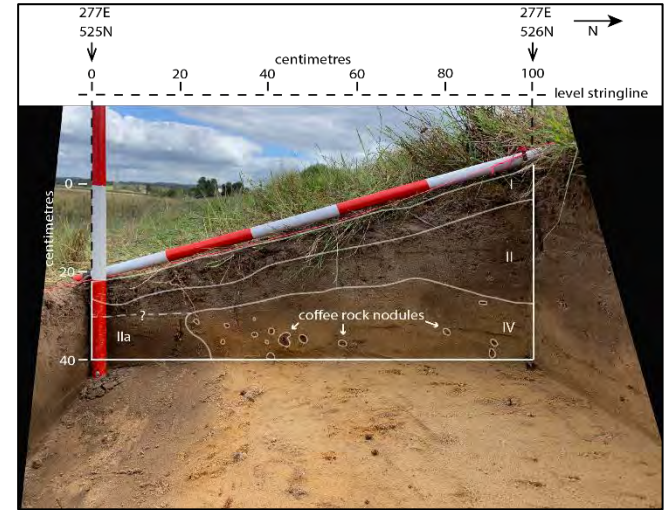
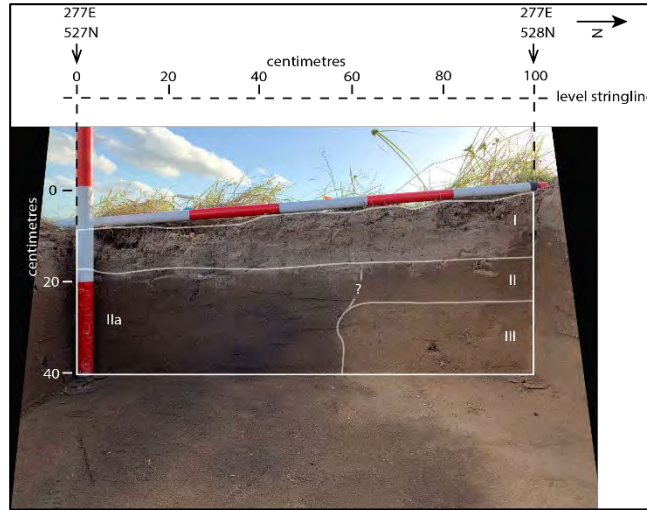
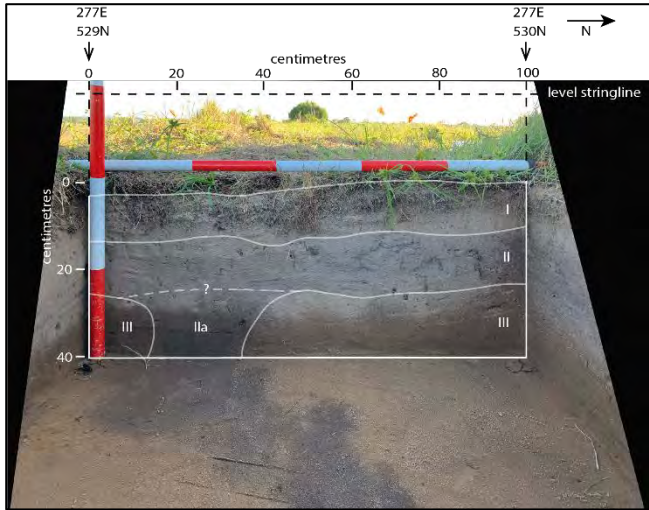


Figure 8. 277E 530N west section (crest)

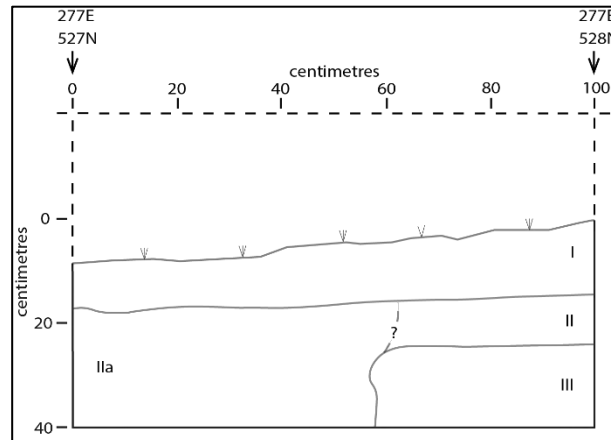


Figure 9. 277E 528N west section (slope)

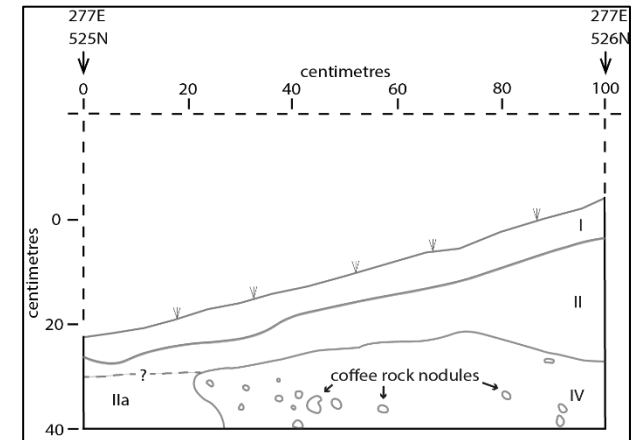


Figure 10. 277E 526N (steeper lower slope)

### 3.3.2 Nature and distribution of historical artefacts

A total of 84 individual pieces of material were recovered from the salvage excavation, recorded as 27 separate items. Artefacts were retrieved both during excavation and from the nearby sieve station. Artefacts were cleaned, bagged with provenience data and retained for further analysis. Following completion of the excavation, artefacts were subject to more detailed study and were sorted by location and material type class. All artefacts were weighed and entered into a database (Appendix B).

Four principal material classes were identified within the assemblage: bone, ceramic, glass and metal. Ceramic and glass materials were present both in the offset, northern pits and in pits excavated around SC 1 on the terrace slope, while bone and metal items were restricted to the SC 1 excavation area (Figure 11). No clear spatial distribution of materials was evident – the assemblage was found to be highly fragmented, discontinuous and dispersed both horizontally across the salvage area and through the upper 300mm of the soil profile.

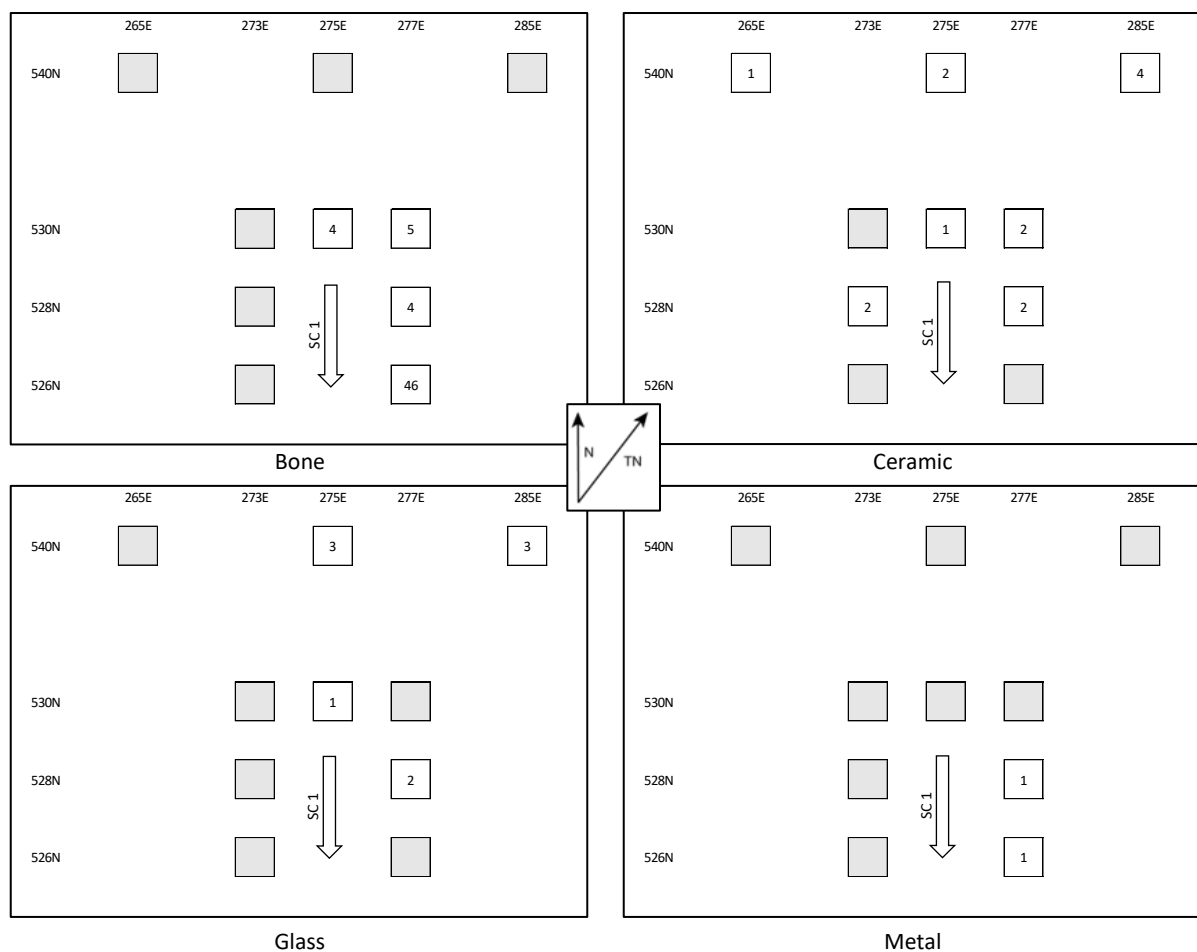


Figure 11. Schematic diagram showing distribution of material classes across salvage area (not to scale)

Similarly, no historical archaeological features or vertical patterning of materials was identified. The majority of individual recorded items (n=19) were recovered from the upper 200mm of the deposit in Spits 1 (n=9) and 2 (n=10), with a further 8 items recovered from Spit 3 (200-300mm depth). No historical material was recovered below 300mm in pits which were excavated to greater depth. This upper 250-300mm of the profile generally corresponds with the vertical extent of historical and contemporary land use disturbance from agriculture.

Fifty-nine fragments (recorded as five items) comprised small pieces of degraded bone material, likely cow bone, none of which were clearly diagnostic. Given the presence of the larger cow bones recorded in situ in 277E 526N, the presence of animal bone during the previous SC 1 excavation, and the concentration of bone materials in pits 275E 530N (n=4) 277E 526N (n=46), 277E 528N (n=4) and 277E 530N (n=5), this material likely forms part of the same skeleton. Bone material was present at all depths but was most common within Spit 2 (100-200mm). Bone occurred within soil units I, II and the disturbed, mixed deposit IIa. No indication of a cut or pit (such as might be excavated for a deliberate burial of deceased stock) was obvious within the excavated stratigraphy. The bones were highly fragmented, degraded and unarticulated, and displayed no meaningful spatial relationship with other materials or soil units. They are not considered further as potential heritage items.

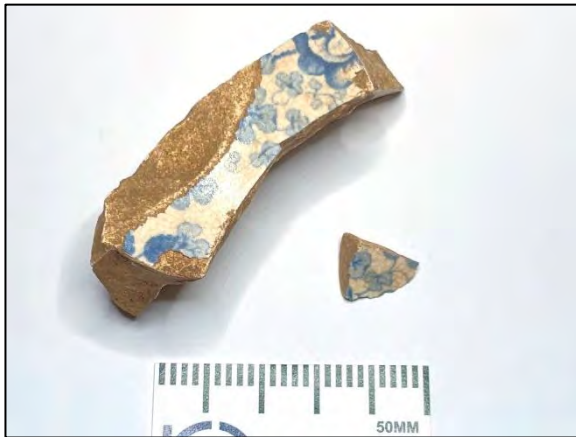


Plate 15. 273E 528N, ID 13. Two fragments (one large, one small) of a large dish or plate, including a section of the curved rim. White glaze, flat portion joined to rim and small fragment light blue transfer print of clover and florals



Plate 16. 275E 530N, IDs 15 and 16. Left: Four small fragments degraded bone material, worn and smooth. Right: Ceramic (stoneware) fragment, white glaze both sides, blue transfer pattern on one side, stylised geometric lines, circles and partial chevron.



Plate 17. 277E 526N, ID 17. Australian one-cent coin, edge dented, heavily worn and oxidised. Plate shows reverse face with feathertail glider. Obverse face has Arnold Machin portrait of Queen Elizabeth II (produced between 1966-1984).



Plate 18. 277E 526N, ID18. Selection of highly fragmented pieces of degraded bone material, non-diagnostic, likely bovine, possibly fragments of carpals/tarsals or phalanges

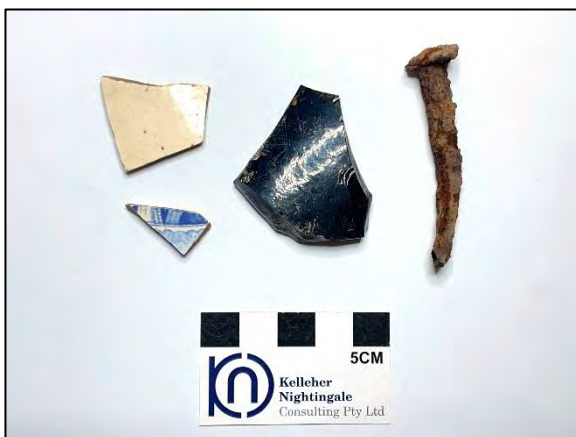


Plate 19. 277E 528N, IDs 20-24, all from 100-200mm depth, Spit 2. Two ceramic, one glass, one iron nail.



Plate 20. 285E 540N, IDs 7-12. Top row: 3 glass, 1 ceramic from 0-100mm depth, Spit 1. Bottom row: Three ceramic (including clay pipe stem fragment) from 100-200mm depth, Spit 2.

After bone, the next most common material class was ceramic (n=14). This was predominantly earthenware (n=13) and included small fragments from domestic or household crockery, most of which were missing any diagnostic features or indications of which part of the whole item they came from. The most common colour was a plain white glaze, with several examples of blue transfer prints on one face of the fragment. These varied in depth of colour and motif and were obviously from several objects. The largest fragment was found in 273E 528N in Spit 1 (0-100mm depth) and comprised a broken section of a large dish or plate, including a section of the curved rim. A light blue transfer print of clover and florals was present atop the white glazed background. A smaller fragment displaying the same print was found in the same Spit (Plate 15). Other transfer patterns included decorative geometric patterns comprised of lines, chevrons and scalloped curves (275E 530N Spit 2; 277E 528N Spit 2), plain lines or decorative bands (285E 540N Spits 1 and 3), another floral print at 275E 540N Spit 2, and one fragment with irregular dark blue glaze around the rim (275E 540N Spit 3). One fragment of a clay pipe stem was also recovered from 285E 540N, within Spit 3 (Plate 20).

Nine fragments of glass were recovered. Colours included dark olive green, medium olive green, light green and clear. Two fragments were identified as bottle glass, both from salvage pits around SC 1 (275E 530N Spit 1 and 277E 528N Spit 2). The smaller fragment was possibly from the shoulder or base of the bottle. These bottle glass fragments were relatively thick, curved, and a darker olive green than the thinner olive green fragments found in Spit 1 of 285E 540N on the main terrace crest and Spit 3 of 277E 528N. Other glass fragments were thin, slightly curved or flat, and non-diagnostic and occurred as clear or light green examples.

Two metal items were recorded, both from salvage pits excavated east of SC 1. The first of these was found in Spit 1 of 277E 526N and comprised an Australian one-cent coin (Plate 17). The coin was heavily oxidised with a dark greenish brown patina on both sides and a dented edge. The obverse face displayed the 'young' version of the Queen Elizabeth II portrait by Arnold Machin, with the reverse face displaying a feathertail glider. The one-cent coin was in circulation from 1966-1992, with the Machin portrait on coins produced between 1966-1984. The second metal item comprised a degraded but almost complete iron nail from 277E 528N, found within Spit 2 (Plate 19). This had a square cross-section and was approximately 57mm in length, with a rounded head. The very distal tip was missing and the nail was highly corroded.

The assemblage of historical material was highly fragmented, and relatively large/complete and diagnostic type materials similar to those previously recovered at SC 1 were notably absent. A formal functional analysis was therefore not undertaken due to the paucity of diagnostic artefacts and high levels of fragmentation, as the original form/shape for a significant proportion of artefacts could not be extrapolated at all.

### 3.4 Discussion

No archaeological features were identified and no archaeologically meaningful differentiation of the deposit was identified. Historical materials were mixed throughout the upper deposits and were dispersed across the slope and crest. The historical materials were fragmented and sparse and were not found to be associated with a historical rubbish dump or other intact deposit with historical heritage significance.

In general, the unstratified and disturbed context of the artefacts makes any specific interpretation difficult. The context, nature and material state of the assemblage suggest that the salvage excavation intercepted the disturbed edges of a more defined (localised) concentration of materials which was present in SC 1. This would also account for the fact that materials uncovered by the previous excavation of SC 1 were more intact. No evidence for a larger rubbish dump or archaeological site was uncovered by the salvage excavation: the recovered materials more likely form part of one or two isolated discard incidents, perhaps of a single bag or barrow-load, of dissimilar household refuse materials dumped off the edge of the terrace crest. Other dispersed fragments across the crest and slope form part of the 'background scatter' of such objects that exists across areas of the landscape with a European settlement history. No other particular concentrations of historical material were identified.

Although the poor archaeological preservation across Site 3 provides little further information about how the house and yard site was used, and a formal functional analysis was not possible, the artefact assemblage can be viewed as generally representative of broad consumption patterns. The assemblage is typical of domestic refuse, with the majority of ceramics from 'everyday' earthenware crockery items, and non-diagnostic glass bottle and other glass fragments. One personal item in the form of the clay pipe stem was identified, along with a single item of currency (one-cent coin).

The majority of the bone material was too heavily degraded to be diagnostic, however the larger bones (femur, ischium etc) allowed for species identification. These did not display any modifications from butchering or processing of the carcass and hence likely relate to disposal of deceased stock (agricultural rubbish disposal) rather than food production (domestic butchery). Apart from the single iron nail, there were no structural items relating to the built environment or clearly identifiable items relating to agricultural practices, however some items could be interpreted to belong to multiple functional categories (e.g. glass fragments may have been from pharmaceutical bottles, used in either human or animal medicine).

In response to the research questions, no stratigraphic sequences were found to be represented at the site. The artefact scatter was found to be localised to SC 1, with the salvage excavation intercepting the disturbed edges of this refuse material. Other dispersed material across the terrace crest is typical of 'background scatter' throughout the landscape. Salvage results did not indicate whether the refuse material was introduced over one or multiple discard events however given its relatively constrained spatial distribution, low numbers and high levels of artefact fragmentation it is considered likely to be from one or two isolated dumping events, rather than representing a sustained or habitual dump location.

A total of 27 individually recorded items (comprising 84 fragments) were recorded. Formal Minimum Number of Vessel (MNV) counts were not undertaken due to the high fragmentation of the ceramic and glass assemblages – the majority of ceramic fragments displayed no characteristic form such as a base or rim, however could tentatively be characterised as ceramic flatware (plates, saucers) as opposed to hollowware (bowls, cups) due to mostly planar or very slightly curved surfaces. Based on a subjective analysis of colour, thickness, quality and translucency, glass fragments were tentatively assigned a MNV of 4, with one of these objects representing a large bottle while the others were unidentified.

### 3.5 Conclusion

Overall, the artefacts present can be extrapolated to represent a mixture of domestic and probable agricultural use, which accords with the historically available information for Glenrowan Homestead, neighbouring properties, and the adjacent Tarro township. No clear link or relationship between the disturbed historical material and Glenrowan Homestead could be established. The recovered materials are typical of mixed domestic and agricultural rubbish from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and could have come from any one of numerous sources, including neighbouring properties and the township. The only dateable item, the one-cent coin, post-dates 1966.

None of the artefacts were located in secure enough contexts to contribute to a clear, supporting narrative of the development of the Glenrowan home site or farm. They contribute only minimally to a general understanding of the property and local area, and the activities of the people who moved through the place over its history. No further information was obtained regarding the Glenrowan property and Site 3 is not considered to be an area of historical archaeological or heritage potential. It does not contain archaeological sites or objects which contribute to the historical heritage values of Glenrowan.

All recovered artefactual material was assessed as non-diagnostic. None of the artefacts are considered to retain any historical heritage value or significance. In accordance with the salvage methodology, recovered materials have been weighed and recorded, and will be discarded. No artefacts have been retained and long-term management and curation of materials is not required.

## 4 Archival Photographic Recording

### 4.1 Introduction and methodology

Archival photographic recording was undertaken for the weatherboard cottage (Glenrowan Site 2, Figure 12) in accordance with the project's CoA and the NSW Heritage Office's *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture* (NSW Heritage Office 2006).

KNC undertook archival photography of the site in April and May 2023. Photography was undertaken using a Canon EOS R50 mirrorless digital camera with a RF-S 18-45mm f/4.5-6.3 IS STM zoom lens and a RF-S 55-210mm f/5-7.1 IS STM telephoto lens. Digital photographic files were saved as both JPEG (.jpg) and raw (.cr3) formats. Recording included preparation of a scaled floorplan showing the cottage layout (Figure 13) which was adapted as the photographic base plan for recording of the interior (Figure 14). Good quality satellite imagery was used as the photographic base plan for exterior and landscape recording (Figures 15-16). The base plans show the sequence and orientation of photographs and are accompanied by photographic recording catalogue sheets cross-referenced to the photographic images and base plan. Image thumbnail contact sheets are included in Appendix C. Over 100 digital photographs were taken of the house site, remaining features/fixtures and landscape setting. These photographs form a comprehensive record of the item as it existed in the landscape prior to demolition.

Recording focused on the cottage structure, including interiors and exteriors, and its relationship to the surrounding landscape. Recording was not undertaken for the sheds/outbuildings associated with the house, as these were not determined to display any historical or associative heritage significance. At the time of recording, surrounding vegetation including pasture grass and weed species around the north-east, north-west and south-west sides of the building obscured the lower part of the structure and surrounding veranda. Vegetation and plantings in the rear yard to the south east of the cottage were also heavily overgrown, limiting clear views of the building. At the time of recording, the house was untenanted and had had some exterior modifications including installation of security screens to exterior windows and doors. Parts of the exterior veranda structure were also degraded and structurally unsound, and could not be accessed.

Photographic recording for the interior proceeded from the front door on the north-west side of the house to the rear annex on the south-east side. Each room was measured and photographed, with additional photography for certain features with some heritage value (fireplace and hearth, original doors/locks, windows, flooring). The roof cavity was accessed via a ceiling access panel in the front hallway, with photography undertaken of the interior roof structure, beams and brick chimney. Exterior photography was undertaken of each elevation, the cottage's relationship to the main, surrounding landforms and land uses, driveway and the main road (New England Highway).



Figure 12. Glenrowan Site 2



Figure 13. Glenrowan Site 2 - weatherboard cottage scale floor plan showing interior layout and surrounding wooden decking of veranda

## GLENROWAN SITE 2 ARCHIVAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING CATALOGUE SHEETS

<b>Project name:</b> M12RT Glenrowan Site 2: Archival photographic recording	
<b>Camera:</b> Canon EOS R50	<b>Lens:</b> a) RF-S 18-45 mm f/4.5-6.3 IS STM b) RF-S 55-210 mm f/5-7.1 IS STM (telephoto)
<b>Sensor size:</b> 24.2 MP (APS-C CMOS 22.3 × 14.9 mm)	<b>35mm lens equivalent:</b> a) 29-72 mm b) 88-336 mm

### Interior (refer base plan; Figure 14)

Image No	Image File Name	Orientation	Description
01	IMG_0022	SE	View down front hall from front door
02	IMG_0031	SE	Front door threshold
03	IMG_0033	SE	Wider angle view down front hall from front door, showing timber panel wainscoting
04	IMG_0037	S	Bed 2 - door and view into hallway
05	IMG_0040	NW	Bed 2 -window onto front veranda
06	IMG_0043	N/A	Bed 2 - Ceiling light and shade
07	IMG_0046	WNW	Bed 2 -view of door and window, to western corner of room
08	IMG_0047	NNW	Bed 2 -view of window onto front veranda, to northern corner of room
09	IMG_0051	S	Bed 2 -view of southern corner of room from northern corner
10	IMG_0056	NW	View down front hallway from lounge threshold, to front door
11	IMG_0076	NW	Detail of front door threshold, polished timber floor (interior)
12	IMG_0079	SW	View to Bed 1 entry door from front hall
13	IMG_0036	NE	View from Bed 1 across front hall into Bed 2
14	IMG_0081	E	Bed 1 - view to eastern corner of room, front hall at left, fireplace at right
15	IMG_0083	SE	Bed 1 - fireplace and mantelpiece
16	IMG_0085	SE	Bed 1 - fireplace and mantelpiece
17	IMG_0086	SE	Bed 1 - Detail of front hearth (sandstone block), and sandstone block floor of back hearth behind
18	IMG_0091	SE	Bed 1 - Detail of brick, firebox back wall
19	IMG_0092	S	Bed 1 - Detail of lintel
20	IMG_0095	N	Bed 1 - Northern corner of room and window onto front veranda
21	IMG_0103	NE	Bed 1 - Detail of Bed 1 door
22	IMG_0105	N/A	Bed 1 - detail of door hardware
23	IMG_0112	NNE	Lounge - view to north corner of room, fireplace at left, door to front hall in centre, door to dining/bed 3 at right
24	IMG_0113	NW	Lounge -view down south-western interior wall against windows
25	IMG_0116	SSW	Lounge -view to south corner, windows at right onto veranda
26	IMG_0122	SSE	Lounge -view to rear hall, door to dining/bed 3 at left
27	IMG_0123	E	Lounge -view to east corner of room and door to rear hall
28	IMG_0125	NW	Lounge -lounge fireplace and mantel
29	IMG_0126	NW	Lounge -detail of fireplace
30	IMG_0133	NW	Lounge -detail of front hearth (slate blocks atop sandstone, fronted with ceramic tiles), and brick floor of rear hearth behind, iron grate in place
31	IMG_0148	NE	Lounge -view of north east wall and entry into dining/bed 3
32	IMG_0149	NE	Dining/Bed 3 - view of north east wall, window and door to veranda
33	IMG_0152	E	Dining/Bed 3 - detail of painted timber board ceiling
34	IMG_0155	S	Dining/Bed 3 - southern corner of room with door to lounge
35	IMG_0156	W	Dining/Bed 3 - western corner of room with lounge beyond doorway

36	IMG_0157	SW	Dining/Bed 3 - detail of door to lounge
37	IMG_0160	N/A	Dining/Bed 3 - detail of door hardware
38	IMG_0165	SSW	Dining/Bed 3 - front of door
39	IMG_0177	SSE	Lounge - view from lounge to door leading to rear hall
40	IMG_0179	SSE	Lounge - view down rear hall from threshold of door to lounge, towards annexe
41	IMG_0181	SSE	Rear hall - detail of door to annexe from rear hall
42	IMG_0184	NNW	Rear hall - view through open annexe door towards front door
43	IMG_0185	NW	looking from rear hall towards kitchen entrance at left. Wall is exterior weatherboard cladding.
44	IMG_0188	N	Kitchen - norther corner of room and door to rear hall
45	IMG_0189	NNE	Kitchen - view from veranda door towards rear hall
46	IMG_0191	E	Kitchen - east corner of room
47	IMG_0194	S	Kitchen - south corner of room
48	IMG_0198	W	Kitchen - view to veranda door and window
49	IMG_0208	ESE	Rear hall - view through bathroom door
50	IMG_0210	W	Bathroom - west corner of room with bath
51	IMG_0212	N	Bathroom - north corner of room with laundry sink and stained glass window
52	IMG_0216	E	Bathroom - east corner of room with boxed shower floor and shower. Door to annexe at right.
53	IMG_0217	S	Bathroom - south corner of room with toilet. Door to annexe at left.
54	IMG_0221	NE	Bathroom - north east wall with stained glass window
55	IMG_0229	SE	Bathroom - detail of door to annexe
56	IMG_0233	NE	Bathroom - detail of floor tiles adjacent to shower box
57	IMG_0235	NNE	Annexe - north east wall with door to bathroom at left
58	IMG_0237	E	Annexe - eastern corner of room
59	IMG_0240	SSW	Annexe - southern corner of room and timber back door
60	IMG_0242	SSE	Annexe - detail of back door
61	IMG_0243	N/A	Annexe - detail of door hardware
62	IMG_0244	N/A	Annexe - detail of door hardware
63	IMG_0248	W	Annexe - north western wall showing doors to rear hall (left) and bathroom (right)
64	IMG_0250	NNW	Annexe - detail of door to rear hall
65	IMG_0255	SE	Annexe - view through south eastern window to rear yard

**Roof cavity**

Image No	Image File Name	Orientation	Description
66	IMG_0111	SE	Front hall - access panel to roof cavity
67	IMG_0060	S	Roof cavity - Timber roof frame, ceiling beams and corrugated iron sheeting
68	IMG_0061	SSW	Roof cavity - Timber roof frame, corrugated iron, and brick chimney
69	IMG_0062	W	Roof cavity - Timber roof frame, ceiling beams and corrugated iron sheeting
70	IMG_0063	NW	Roof cavity - View up to roof apex with cavity ventilation fan
71	IMG_0064	E	Roof cavity - Timber roof frame, ceiling beams and corrugated iron sheeting
72	IMG_0068	WSW	Roof cavity - Timber roof frame, corrugated iron, and brick chimney
73	IMG_0070	N	Roof cavity - Timber roof frame, ceiling beams and corrugated iron sheeting
74	IMG_0072	S	Roof cavity - Detail of ceiling beams and insulation

**Exterior, landscape and setting (refer base plan; Figure 15)**

Image No	Image File Name	Orientation	Description
75	IMG_0292	NE	South west elevation
76	IMG_0303	NNE	View north east towards New England Highway
77	IMG_0309	NNE	View of SW elevation and vegetation in rear yard
78	IMG_0312	NW	South east elevation
79	IMG_0314	WNW	south east side of cottage, view towards veranda from rear yard
80	IMG_0328	NW	View from terrace paddock towards house and plantings
81	IMG_0330	NW	Overgrown rear yard and outbuildings
82	IMG_0331	NW	Overgrown rear yard and outbuildings
83	IMG_0343	W	View from terrace paddock towards house, New England Highway at right. Aboriginal archaeological salvage underway in midground.
84	IMG_0347	WSW	View along south eastern façade with annexe in foreground right
85	IMG_0359	SW	North east elevation
86	IMG_0363	SW	Detail of cladding and constructions to veranda, north east side
87	IMG_0368	SW	View of north east elevation from within paddock boundary fenceline
88	IMG_0382	SSW	View of north east elevation from across driveway
89	IMG_0384	SW	View of north east elevation from driveway
90	IMG_0389	SW	View towards house site and driveway from north east of entrance gate
91	IMG_0391	SW	View of north east elevation from adjacent to driveway at entrance gate
92	IMG_0396	SE	North west elevation, large peppercorn tree
93	IMG_0398	E	View to east from adjacent driveway
94	IMG_0403	NE	View of house to north east from driveway
95	IMG_0404	NE	View of house to north east from driveway, New England Highway at rear

**Exterior, building (refer base plan; Figure 16)**

Image No	Image File Name	Orientation	Description
96	IMG_0020	SE	Detail of front door
97	IMG_0023	SSE	View to front door and veranda from north of peppercorn tree
98	IMG_0030	S	View to front door from edge of veranda
99	IMG_0190	NE	View through kitchen door from veranda
100	IMG_0262	WNW	View across adjacent paddocks from western corner of veranda
101	IMG_0263	NE	Exterior view of lounge windows
102	IMG_0264	NE	Exterior view of Bed 1 windows
103	IMG_0377	SW	View south west towards dining/bed 3 door from below veranda
104	IMG_0378	SSE	View of north eastern veranda, looking towards eastern corner of building
105	IMG_0406	ESE	View from edge of driveway to western corner of building
106	IMG_0409	SE	View of enclosed garden area below south western veranda
107	IMG_0410	E	View of north western veranda
108	IMG_0412	SE	Detail of chimney corbels
109	IMG_0420	SE	View down south western veranda
110	IMG_0421	NE	View down north western veranda
111	IMG_0423	NW	View down south western veranda from outside kitchen door
112	IMG_0424	NE	View of annexe from below south western veranda

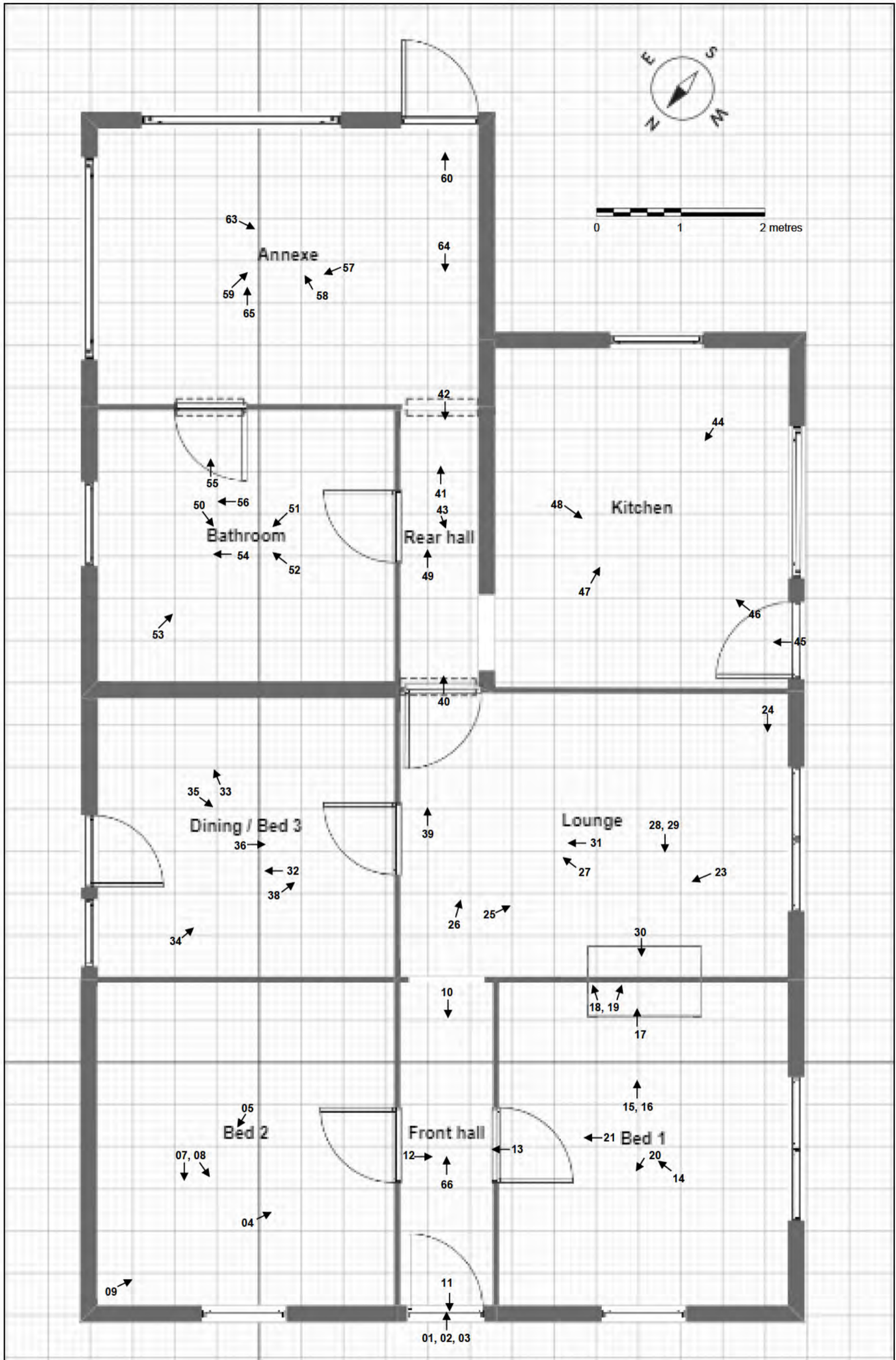


Figure 14. Photographic base plan - interior photography



Figure 15. Photographic base plan - exterior photography (landscape and setting)



Figure 16. Photographic base plan - exterior photography (building)

## 5 Management Conclusions

### 5.1 Archaeological fieldwork and archival photographic recording complete

KNC, as project archaeologist, provided Transport for NSW clearance to commence project works on 16 June 2023 with confirmation that all archaeological and archival photographic recording fieldwork was complete in accordance with the CoA for non-Aboriginal heritage item 'Glenrowan Homestead'.

All conditions related to the archival photographic recording (Site 2) and archaeological excavation (Site 3) within the heritage item listed above were completed within the area shown as *Glenrowan Homestead – historical heritage item* within the construction boundary (Figure 17). No further mitigation is required for the heritage item within the construction boundary.

### 5.2 Artefact assemblage

All recovered artefactual material was assessed as non-diagnostic. None of the artefacts are considered to retain any historical heritage value or significance. In accordance with the salvage methodology, recovered materials have been weighed and recorded, and will be discarded. No artefacts have been retained and long-term management and curation of materials is not required.

### 5.3 Reporting requirements

This report has been prepared to satisfy the CoA related to archival photographic recording and archaeological salvage excavation within the Glenrowan Homestead site in accordance with REMM NA03, for non-Aboriginal heritage. It meets the CoA E56 requirements for non-Aboriginal heritage reporting.

Copies of this report will be provided to the Planning Secretary, Heritage NSW, the relevant council(s), relevant local libraries and relevant local historical societies in accordance with CoA E60.

### 5.4 Ongoing management of non-Aboriginal heritage

Other project measures for mitigation of potential historical heritage impacts include dilapidation surveys and vibration monitoring, architectural noise treatments, and use of barrier fencing during construction for the various other heritage items within the study area.

Ongoing management of non-Aboriginal heritage will be undertaken in accordance with the non-Aboriginal heritage management sub-plan prepared as part of the project Construction Environmental Management Plan.

No further management is required for Sites 2 and 3 within Glenrowan. The main house (Site 1; outside project boundary) is considered to retain a local level of heritage significance as assessed in the EIS.

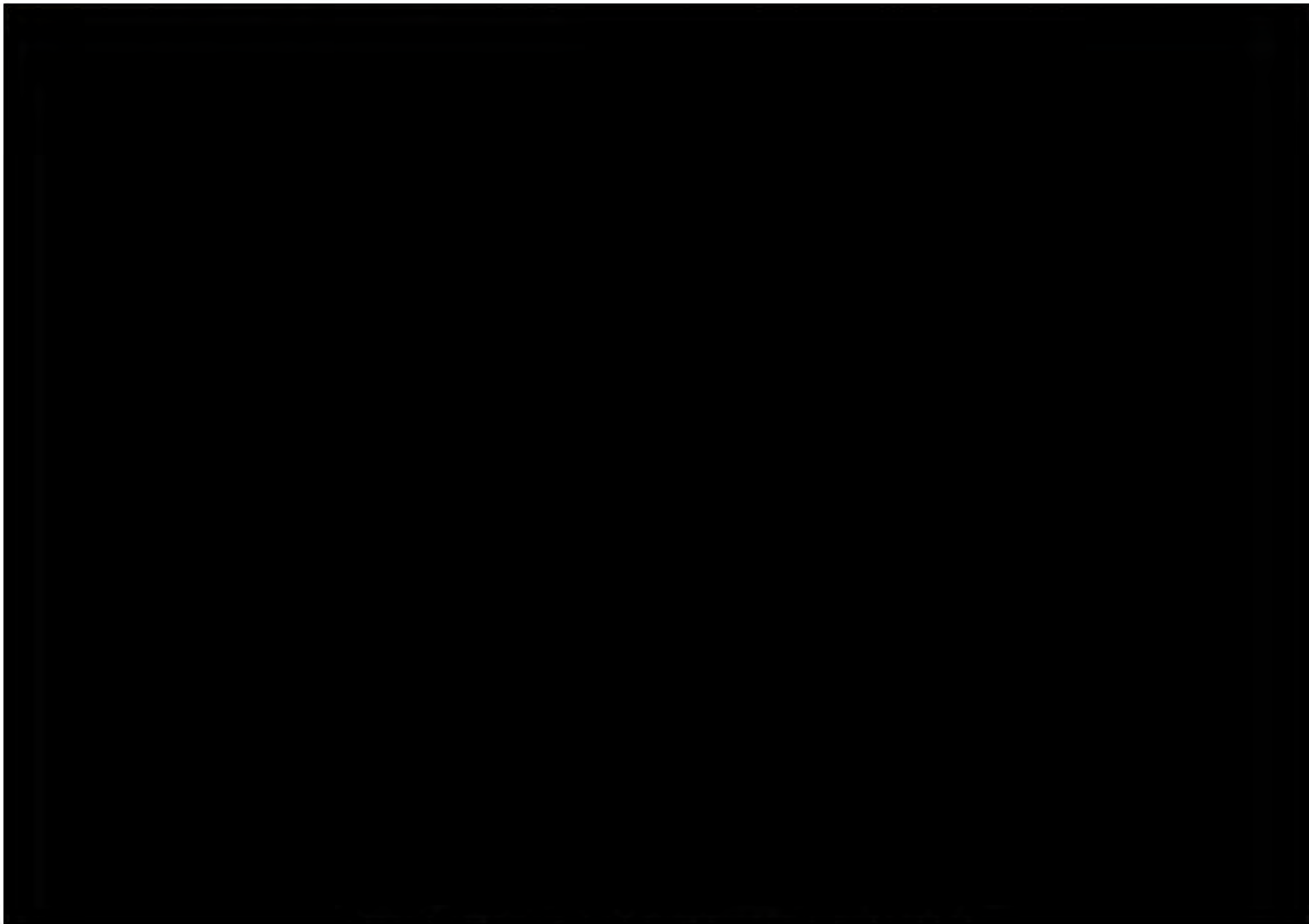


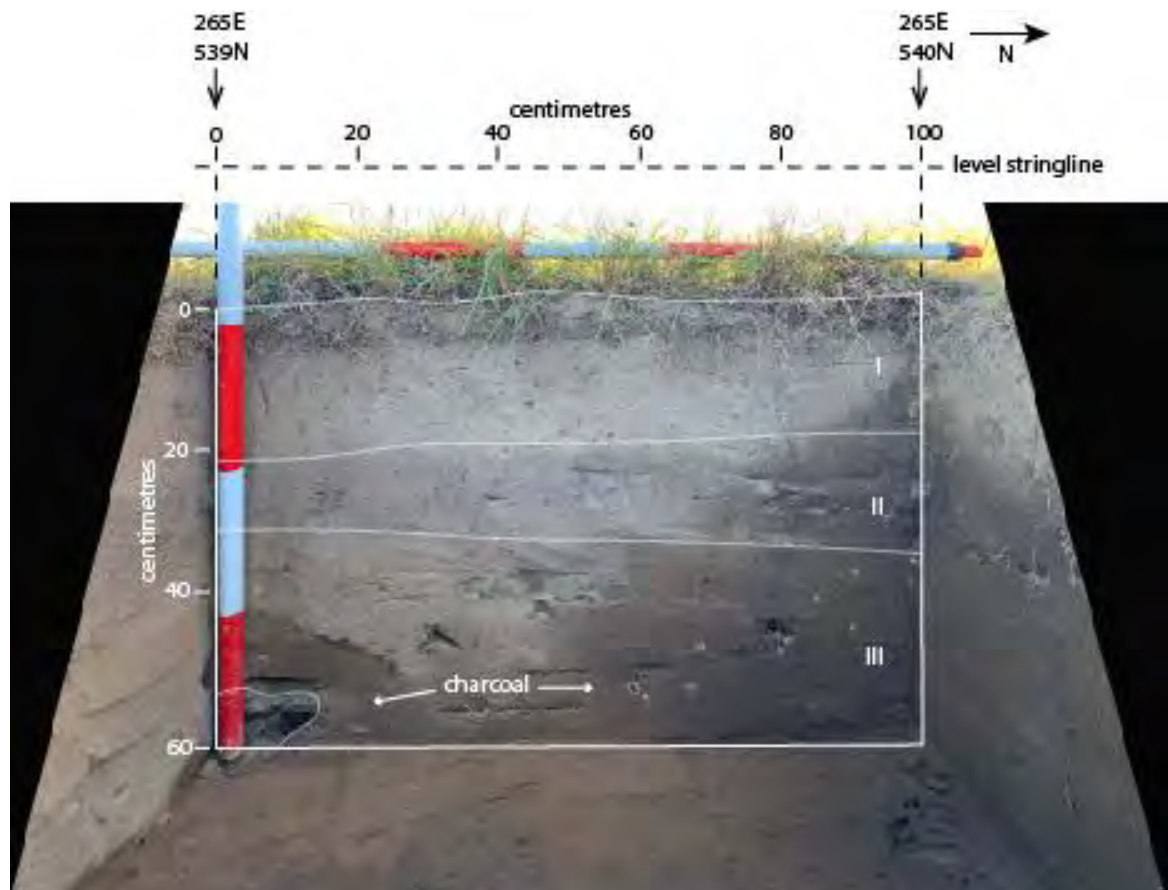
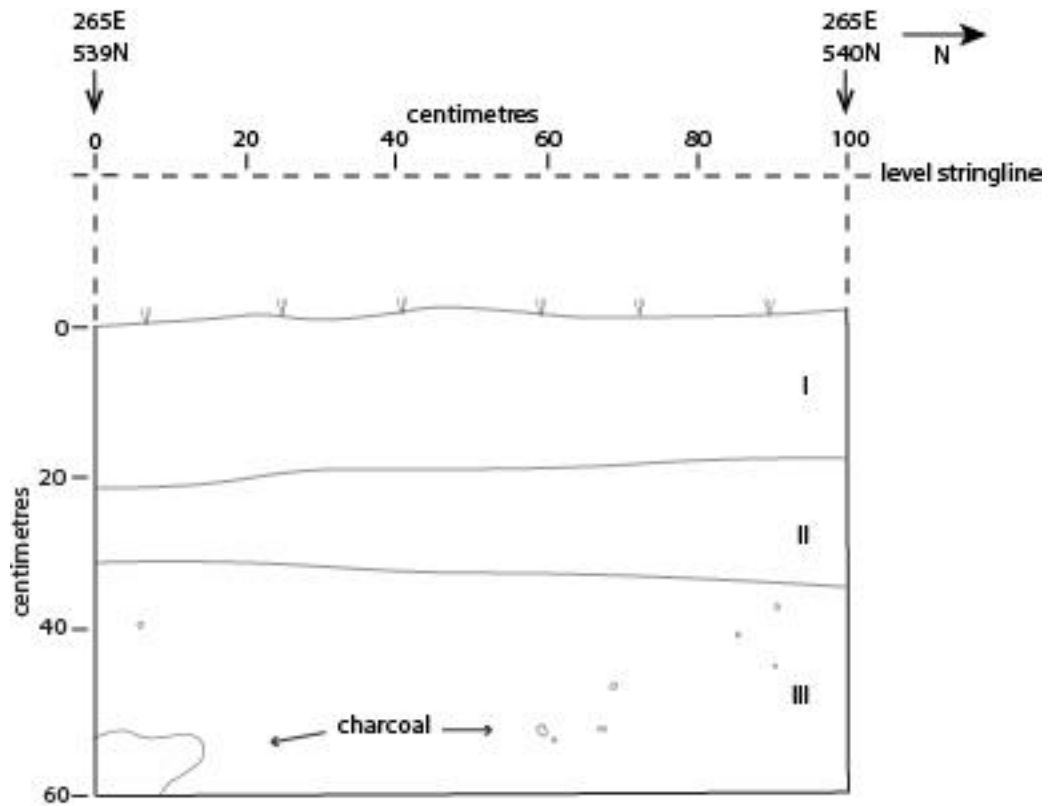
Figure 17. Historical (non-Aboriginal) heritage clearance for Glenrowan Homestead

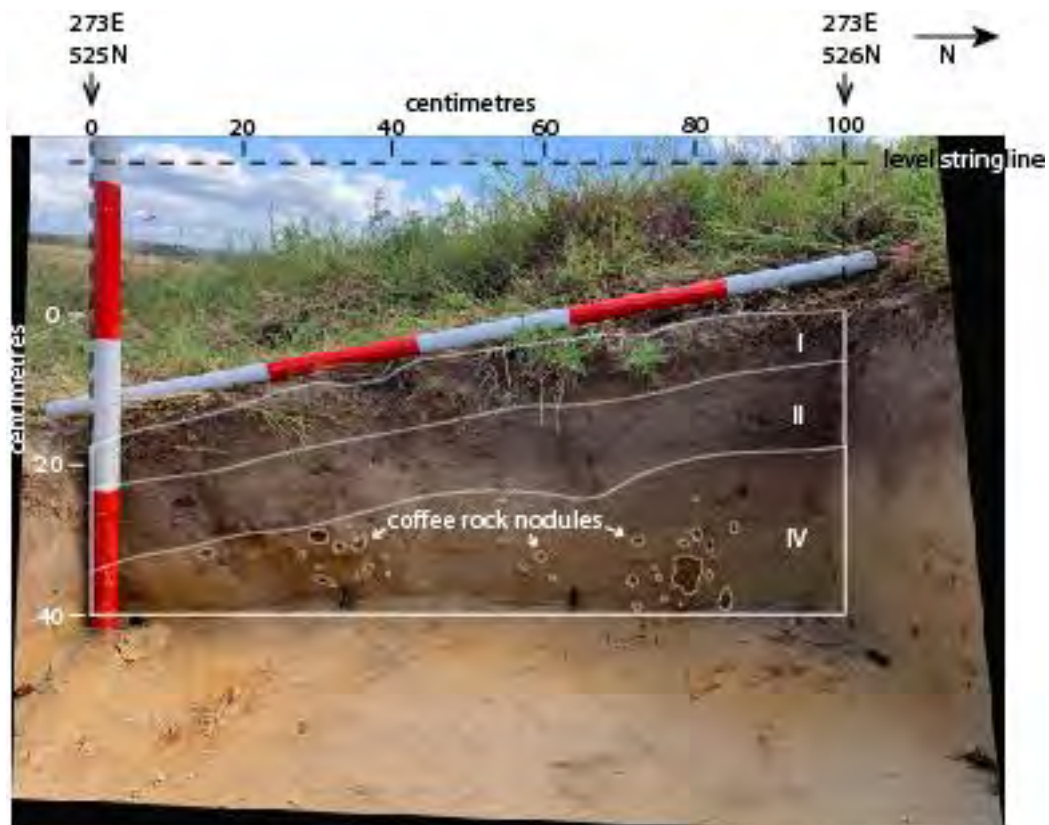
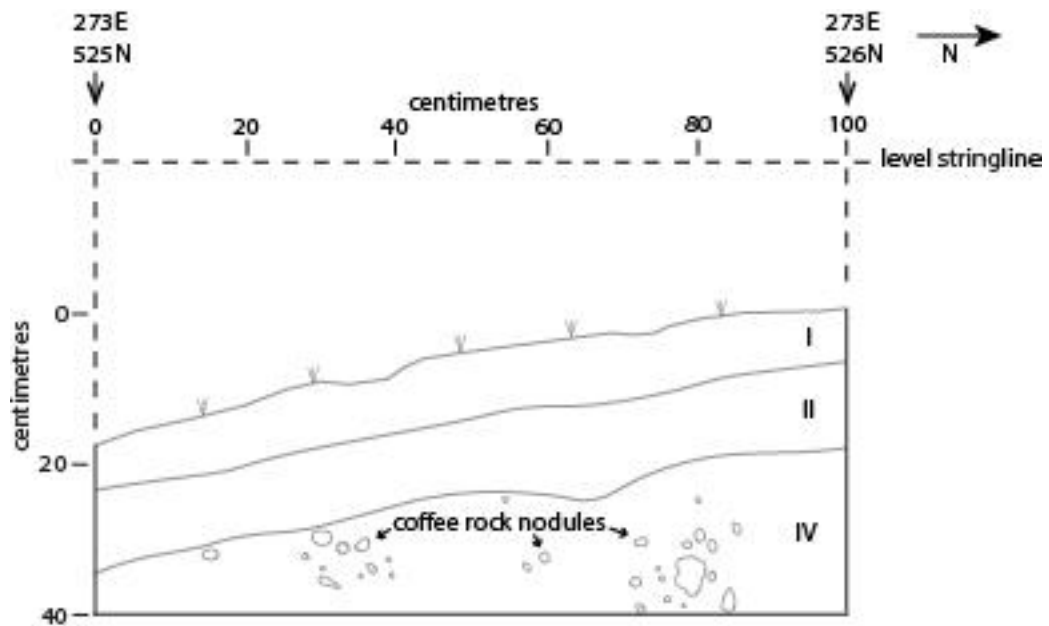
## References

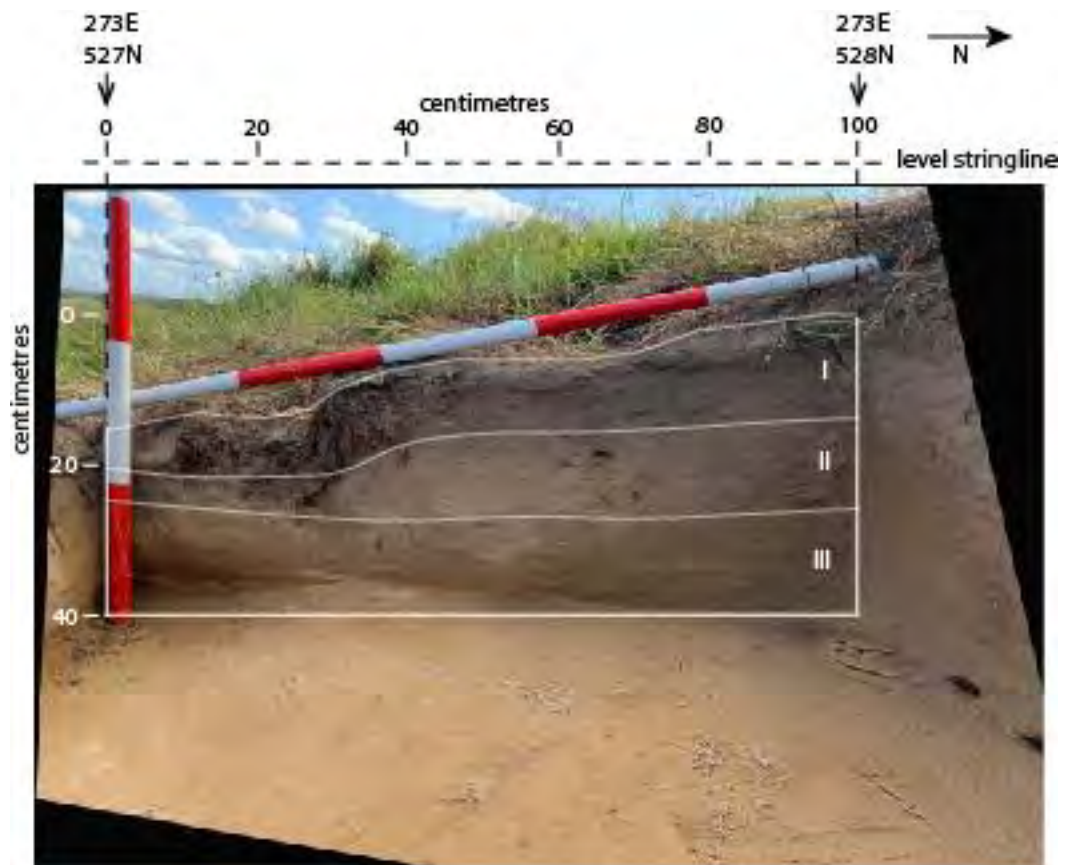
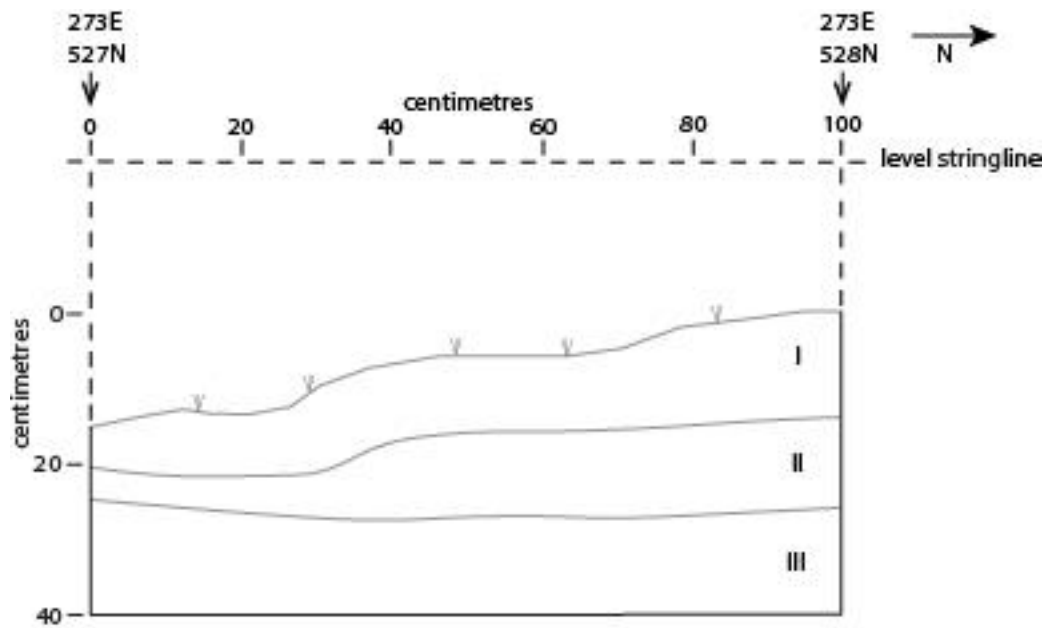
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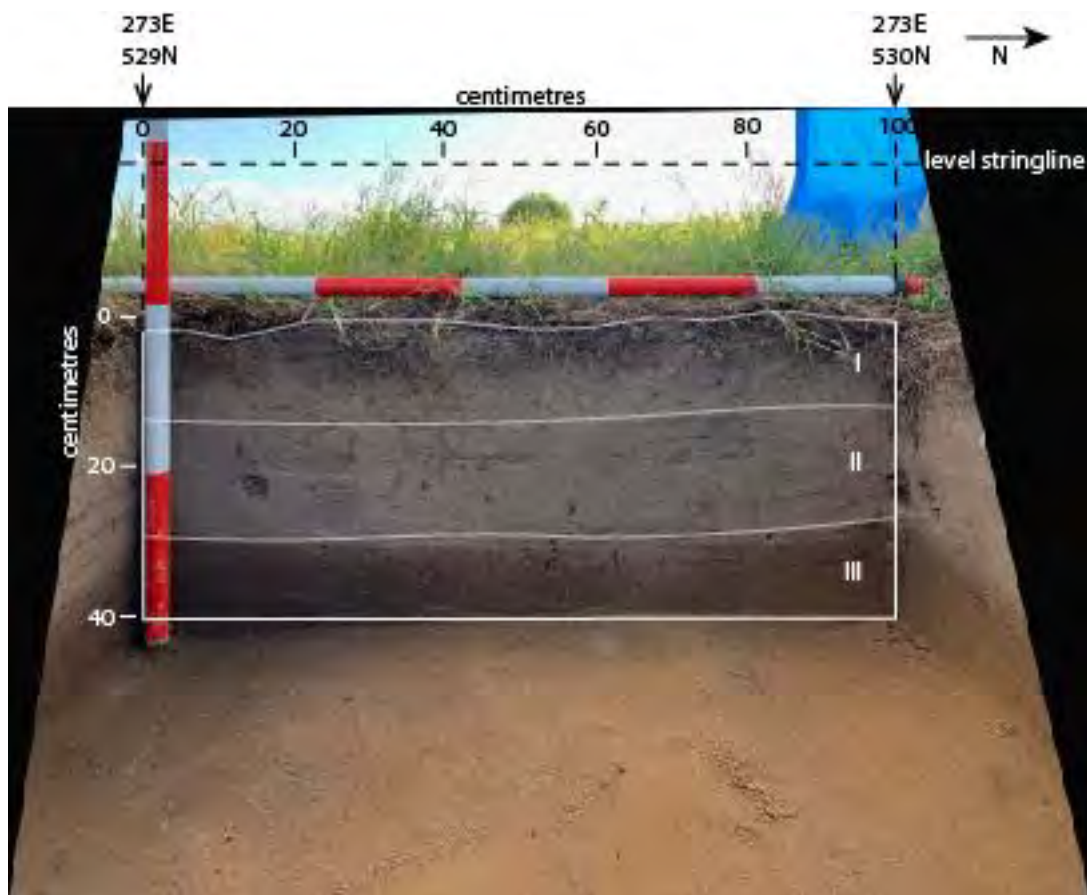
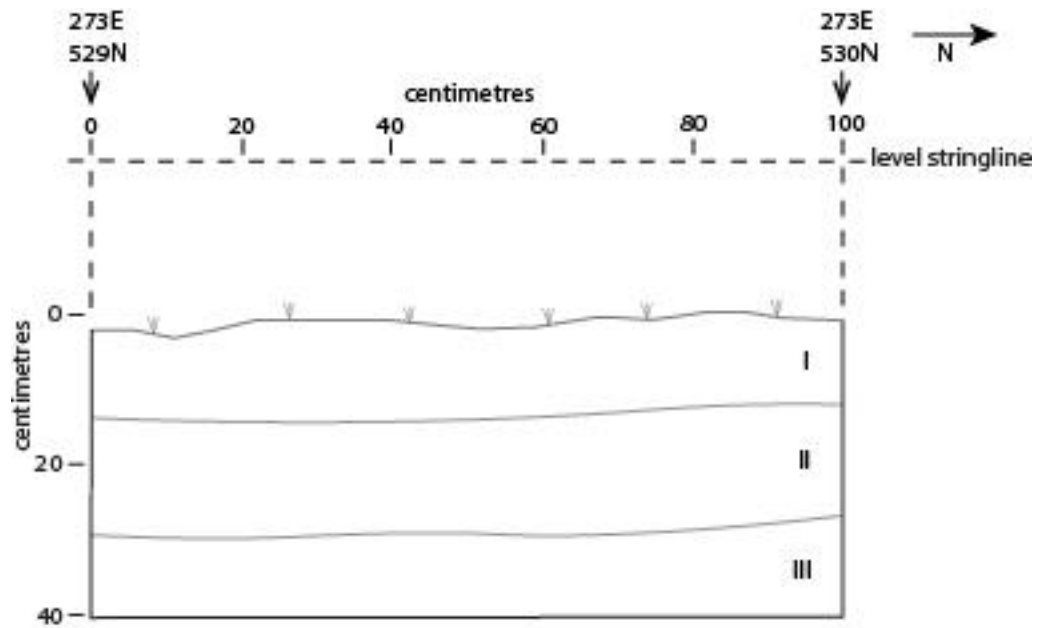
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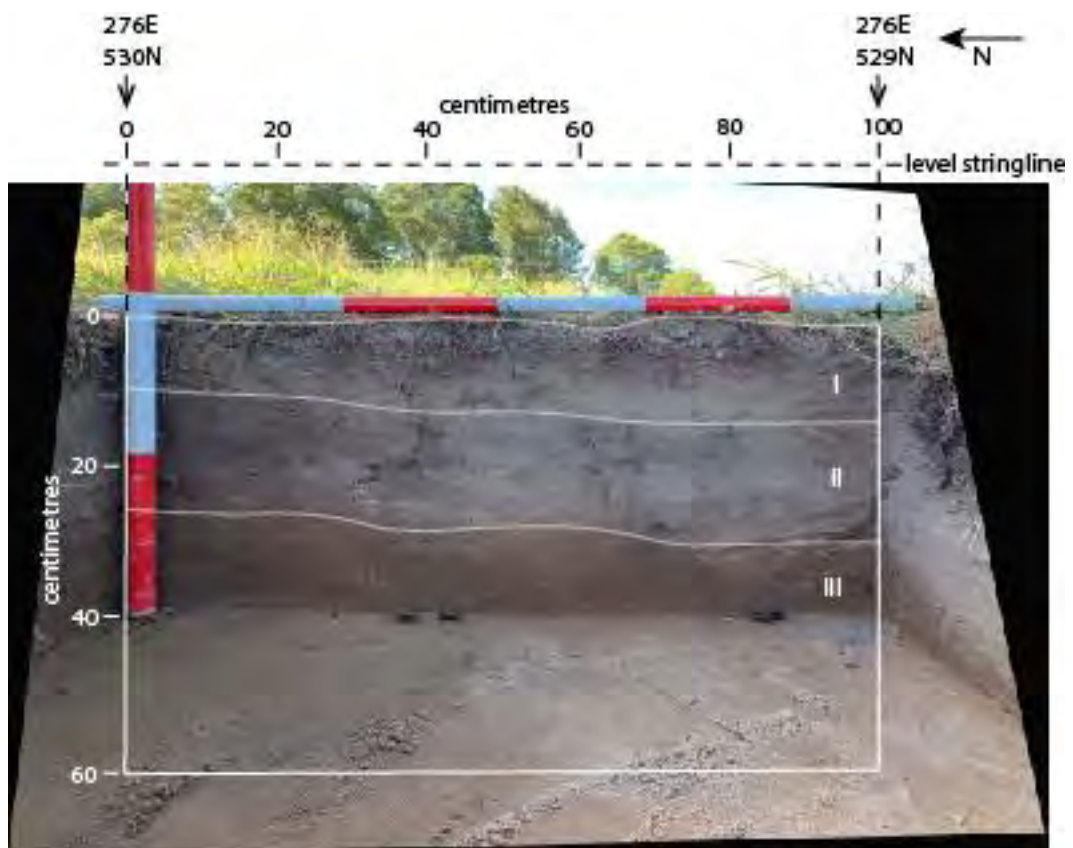
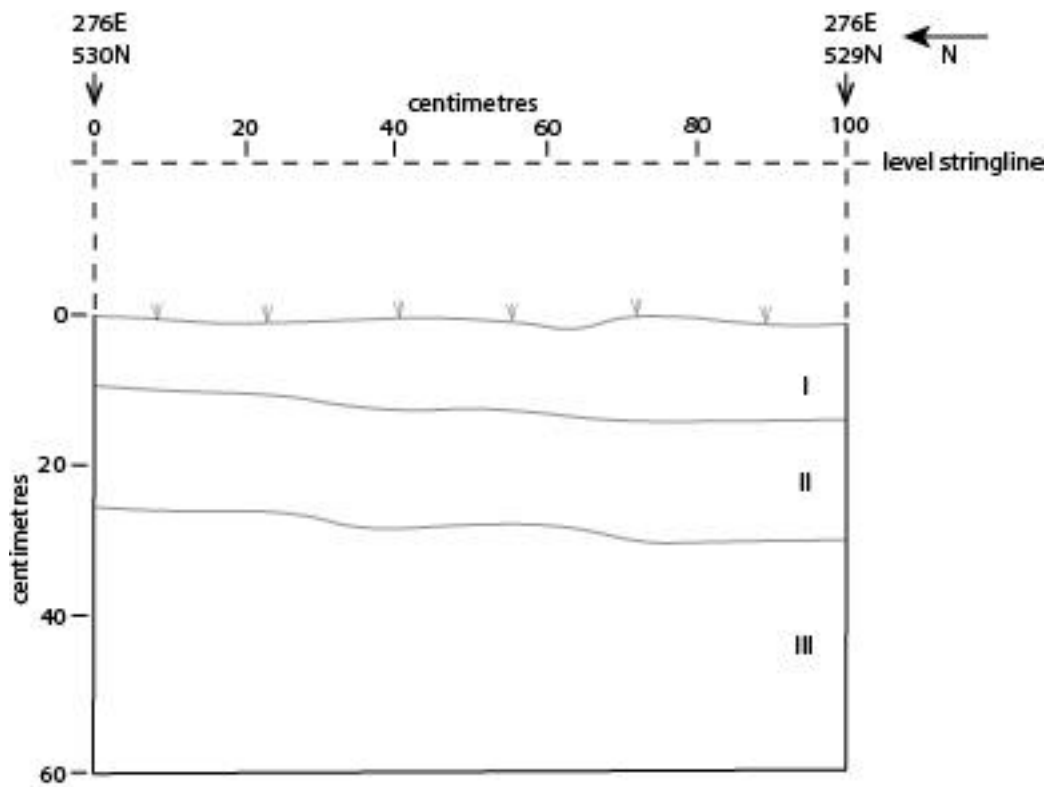
Appendix A – Section Drawings and Section Photographs

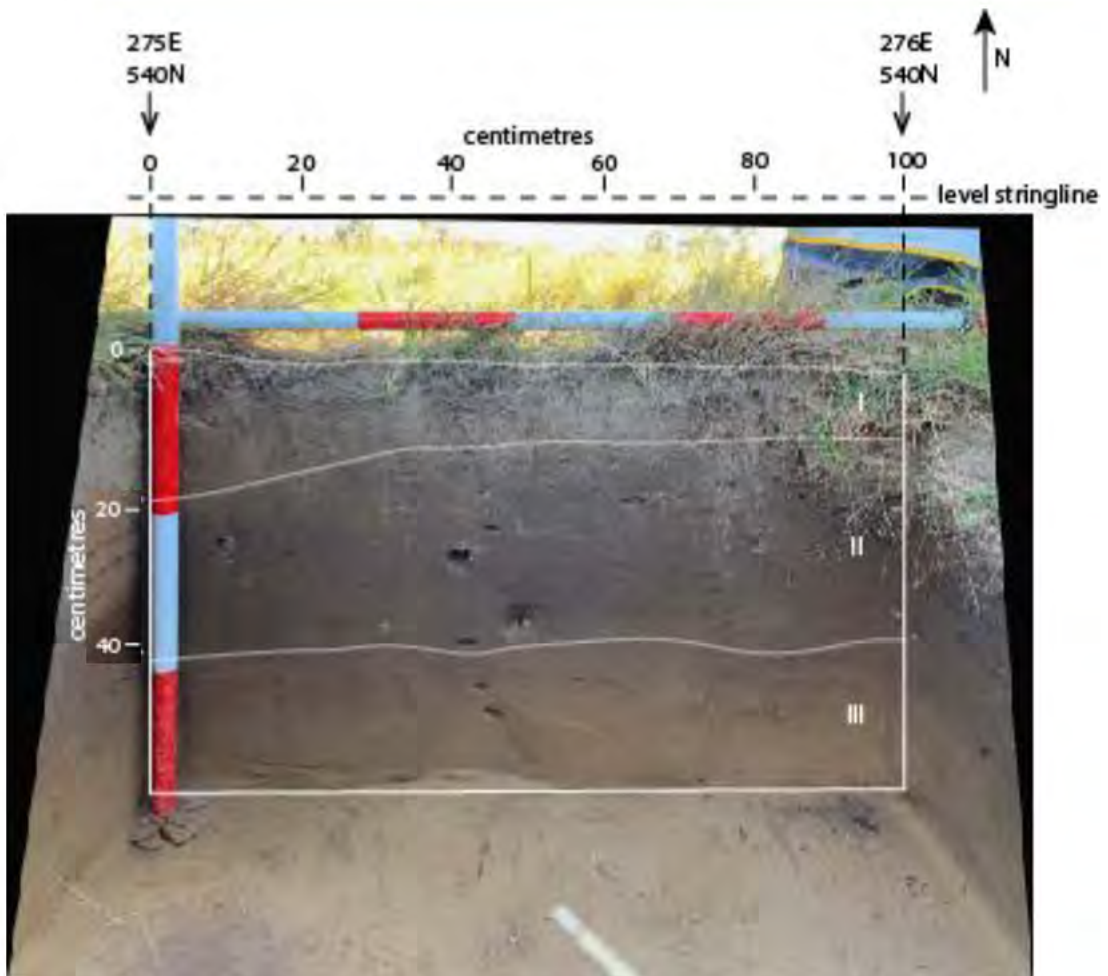
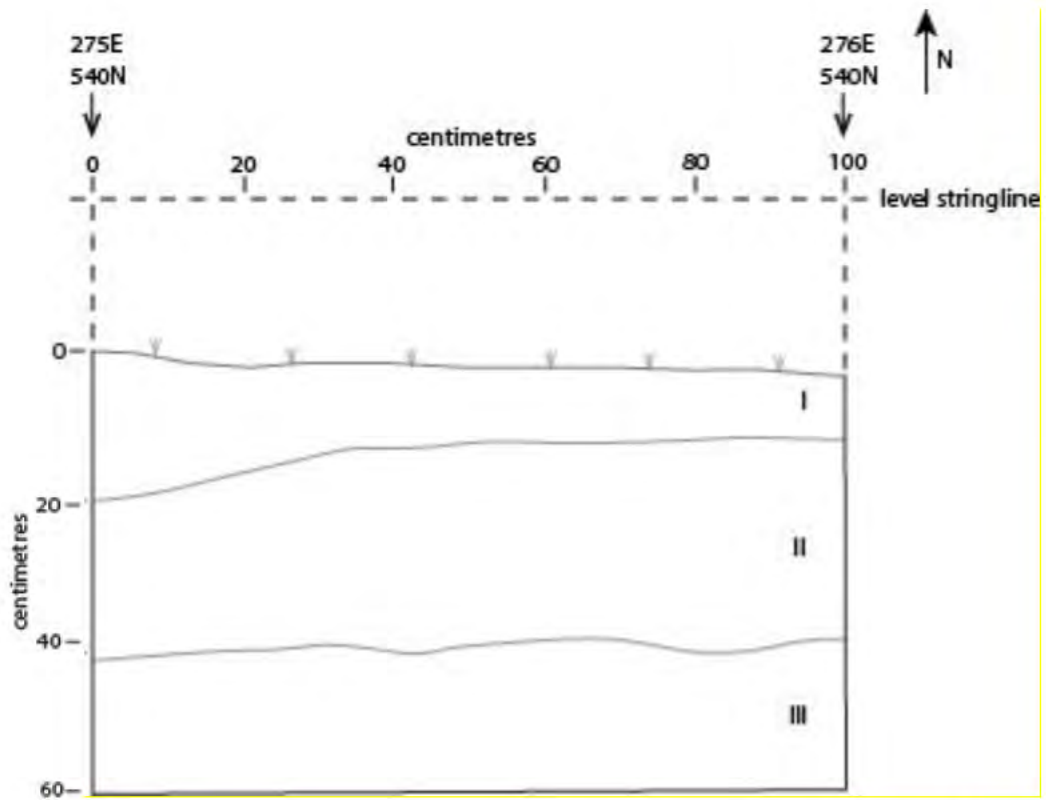


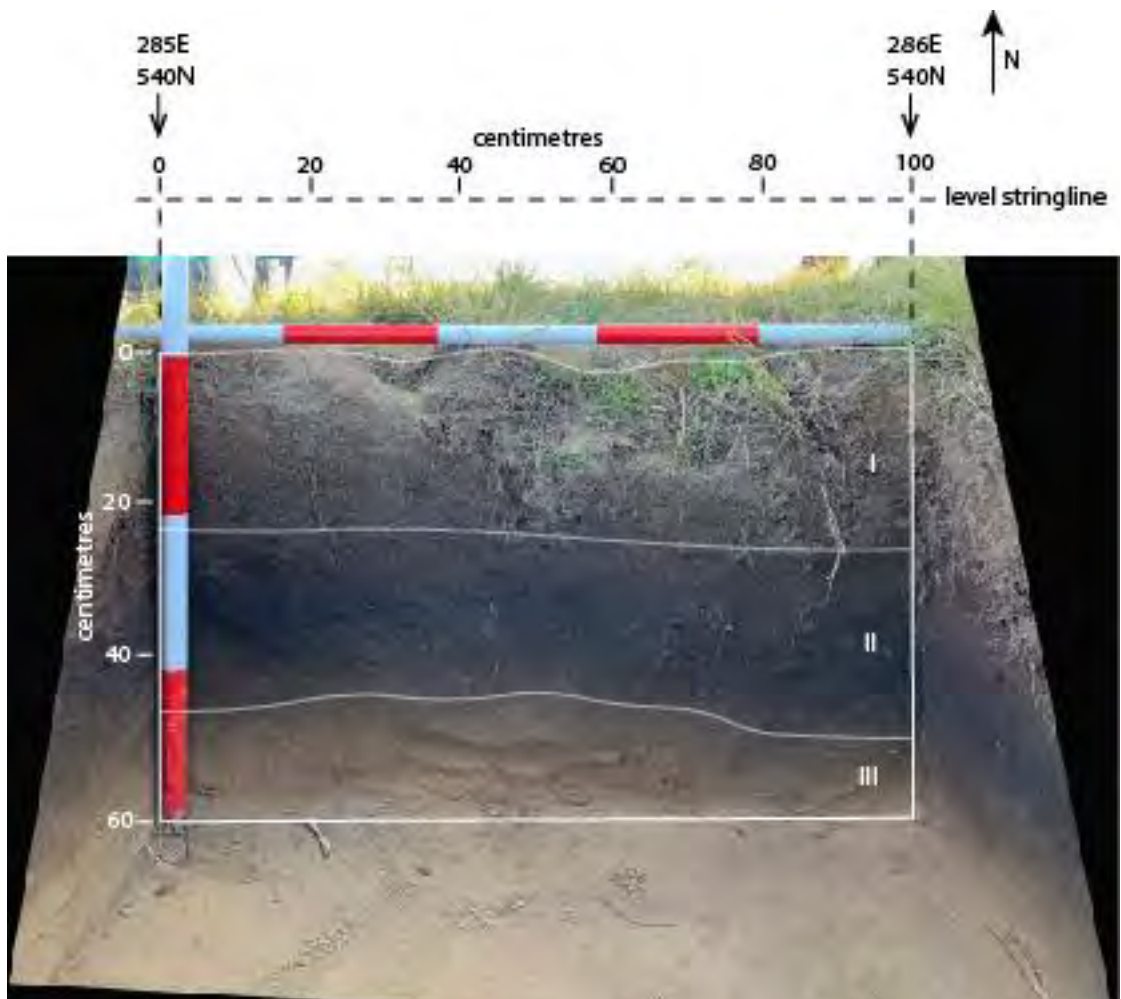
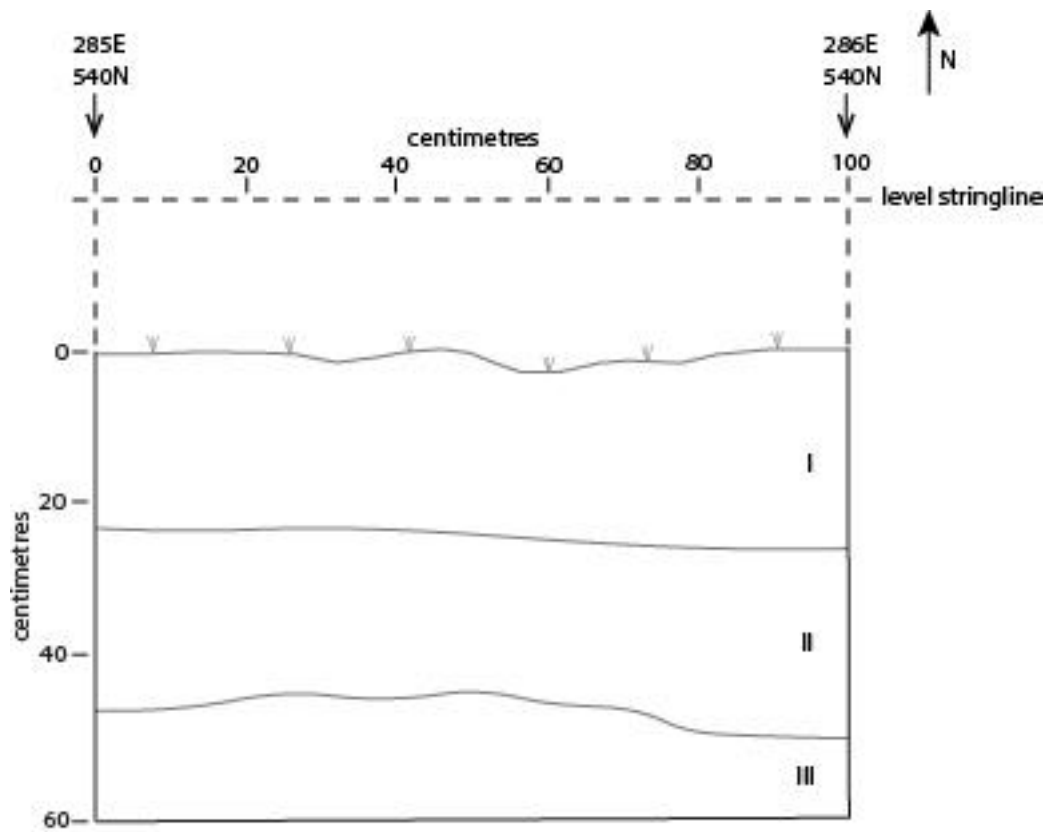












## Appendix B – Artefact Database

Site	Pit	Location	Spit	Depth	Item ID	Material	Type	Colour	Count	Weight	Description
Glenrowan Site 3	265E 540N	Crest, 10m north of SC 1	3	200-300mm	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	White	1	0.69g	Fragment, curved, part of rim with defined lip
Glenrowan Site 3	275E 540N	Crest, 10m north of SC 1	2	100-200mm	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	White/light blue	1	2.00g	Fragment, white glaze on both sides, small area of blue transfer print on one side
Glenrowan Site 3	275E 540N	Crest, 10m north of SC 1	2	100-200mm	3	Glass		Light green	1	0.45g	Small non-diagnostic fragment, thin
Glenrowan Site 3	275E 540N	Crest, 10m north of SC 1	2	100-200mm	4	Glass		Clear	1	0.09g	Small non-diagnostic fragment, thin
Glenrowan Site 3	275E 540N	Crest, 10m north of SC 1	3	200-300mm	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	White/blue	1	0.85g	Fragment of flat rim from plate or similar, white glaze on both sides, dark blue around top of rim
Glenrowan Site 3	275E 540N	Crest, 10m north of SC 1	3	200-300mm	6	Glass		Light green	1	0.22g	Small non-diagnostic fragment, thin, same material as ID 3
Glenrowan Site 3	285E 540N	Crest, 10m north of SC 1	1	0-100mm	7	Ceramic	Earthenware	White/light blue	1	0.74g	Fragment, slightly curved, pale blue transfer print on convex side
Glenrowan Site 3	285E 540N	Crest, 10m north of SC 1	1	0-100mm	8	Glass		Olive green	2	£2.49g	Slightly curved thin fragments of green glass
Glenrowan Site 3	285E 540N	Crest, 10m north of SC 1	1	0-100mm	9	Glass		Light green	1	0.31g	Small non-diagnostic fragment, thin, same material as IDs 3 and 6
Glenrowan Site 3	285E 540N	Crest, 10m north of SC 1	3	200-300mm	10	Ceramic	Clay pipe	Brown	1	1.20g	Fragment of a clay pipe stem, 2.8mm diameter
Glenrowan Site 3	285E 540N	Crest, 10m north of SC 1	3	200-300mm	11	Ceramic	Earthenware	White	1	2.56g	Thicker fragment from a curved lipped plate or bowl rim, white glazed
Glenrowan Site 3	285E 540N	Crest, 10m north of SC 1	3	200-300mm	12	Ceramic	Earthenware	White/light blue	1	0.49g	Fragment, white glaze on both sides, small area of blue transfer print on one side, same as ID 7 from Spit 1

Site	Pit	Location	Spit	Depth	Item ID	Material	Type	Colour	Count	Weight	Description
Glenrowan Site 3	273E 528N	Slope, immediately west of SC 1	1	0-100mm	13	Ceramic	Earthenware	White/light blue	2	£35.13g	Two fragments (one large, one small) of a large dish or plate, including a section of the curved rim. White glaze, flat portion joined to rim and small fragment light blue transfer print of clover and florals
Glenrowan Site 3	275E 530N	Edge of crest, immediately north of SC 1	1	0-100mm	14	Glass	Bottle	Olive green	1	2.70g	Olive green bottle glass fragment, thick, curved, possible part of shoulder or base
Glenrowan Site 3	275E 530N	Edge of crest, immediately north of SC 1	2	100-200mm	15	Ceramic	Earthenware	White/blue	1	1.83g	Fragment, white glaze both sides, blue transfer pattern on one side, stylised geometric lines, circles and partial chevron
Glenrowan Site 3	275E 530N	Edge of crest, immediately north of SC 1	2	100-200mm	16	Bone			4	£3.89g	Four small fragments degraded bone material, worn and smooth
Glenrowan Site 3	277E 526N	Slope, immediately east of SC 1	1	0-100mm	17	Metal	Coin	Dark brown-green (oxidised copper)	1	2.60g	Australian one-cent coin, edge dented, heavily worn and oxidised. Obverse face has Arnold Machin portrait of Queen Elizabeth II (produced between 1966-1984).
Glenrowan Site 3	277E 526N	Slope, immediately east of SC 1	2	100-200mm	18	Bone			46	£33.11	Highly fragmented pieces of degraded bone material, non-diagnostic, likely bovine, possibly fragments of carpals/tarsals or phalanges
Glenrowan Site 3	277E 528N	Slope, immediately east of SC 1	1	0-100mm	19	Bone			3	£1.25	Highly fragmented pieces of degraded bone material, non-diagnostic, likely bovine, possibly fragments of carpals/tarsals or phalanges. Same as ID 18.
Glenrowan Site 3	277E 528N	Slope, immediately east of SC 1	2	100-200mm	20	Ceramic	Earthenware	White	1	3.71g	Fragment of flat ceramic, white glaze on both sides
Glenrowan Site 3	277E 528N	Slope, immediately east of SC 1	2	100-200mm	21	Ceramic	Earthenware	White/blue	1	1.05g	Fragment, slightly curved, white glaze, blue transfer print with geometric lines and scalloped line on concave side
Glenrowan Site 3	277E 528N	Slope, immediately east of SC 1	2	100-200mm	22	Glass	Bottle	Dark olive green	1	15.65g	Fragment of thick dark olive green bottle glass, curved, non-diagnostic
Glenrowan Site 3	277E 528N	Slope, immediately east of SC 1	2	100-200mm	23	Metal	Nail		1	8.05g	Corroded iron nail, square in cross-section, flat head, tip of distal broken

Site	Pit	Location	Spit	Depth	Item ID	Material	Type	Colour	Count	Weight	Description
Glenrowan Site 3	277E 528N	Slope, immediately east of SC 1	3	200-300mm	24	Glass		Olive green	1	0.87g	Small fragment of slightly curved, thin olive green glass, similar to ID 8.
Glenrowan Site 3	277E 528N	Slope, immediately east of SC 1	3	200-300mm	25	Bone			1	0.16g	Very small non-diagnostic bone fragment
Glenrowan Site 3	277E 530N	Edge of crest, immediately east of SC 1	1	0-100mm	26	Ceramic	Earthenware	White	2	Σ2.97g	Two fragments, very slightly curved, white glaze, non-diagnostic
Glenrowan Site 3	277E 530N	Edge of crest, immediately east of SC 1	1	0-100mm	27	Bone			5	Σ5.59g	Five small bone fragments, degraded, non-diagnostic

## Appendix C – Archival Photographic Recording Contact Sheets

### Interior



IMG\_0022



IMG\_0031



IMG\_0033



IMG\_0036



IMG\_0037



IMG\_0040



IMG\_0043



IMG\_0046



IMG\_0047



IMG\_0051



IMG\_0056



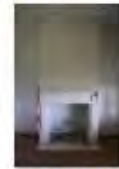
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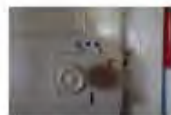
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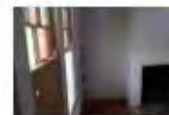
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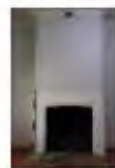
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IMG\_0125



IMG\_0126



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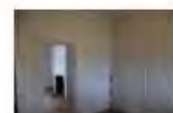
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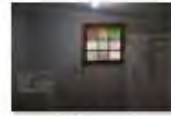
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IMG\_0242



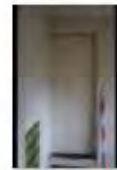
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IMG\_0244



IMG\_0248



IMG\_0250



IMG\_0255

**Roof Cavity**



IMG\_0060



IMG\_0061



IMG\_0062



IMG\_0063



IMG\_0064



IMG\_0068



IMG\_0070



IMG\_0072



IMG\_0111

**Exterior: Landscape and Setting**

IMG\_0292



IMG\_0303



IMG\_0309



IMG\_0312



IMG\_0314



IMG\_0328



IMG\_0330



IMG\_0331



IMG\_0343



IMG\_0347



IMG\_0359



IMG\_0363



IMG\_0368



IMG\_0382



IMG\_0384



IMG\_0389



IMG\_0391



IMG\_0396



IMG\_0398



IMG\_0403



IMG\_0404

**Exterior: Building**

IMG\_0020



IMG\_0023



IMG\_0030



IMG\_0190



IMG\_0262



IMG\_0263



IMG\_0264



IMG\_0377



IMG\_0378



IMG\_0406



IMG\_0409



IMG\_0410



IMG\_0412



IMG\_0420



IMG\_0421



IMG\_0423



IMG\_0424