



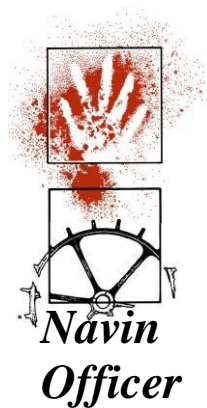
South Tralee Residential Area and Northern Entry Road

Cultural Heritage Archival Recordings

H6A: 'HardiPlank' dwelling

H7 (part): Lean-to addition to woolshed

October 2015



*Navin
Officer*
*heritage
consultants Pty Ltd*

acn: 092 901 605

*Number 4
Kingston Warehouse
71 Leichhardt St.
Kingston ACT 2604*

*ph 02 6282 9415
fx 02 6282 9416*

A Report to
Canberra Estates Consortium No. 4



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preamble

The Village Building Company proposes to develop South Tralee in southern NSW for residential purposes.

South Tralee is located approximately 11 km from Canberra Airport, between the Goulburn-Bombala Railway Line at Hume and Jerrabomberra Creek.

On 9 December, 2010, Queanbeyan City Council (QCC) issued a Notice of Determination of a Development Application (DA157-2010) for the demolition of historic sites **H1, H5, H6A and H7 (Part Item)** at South Tralee. The DA Notice of Determination excluded demolition of the following historic items:

- H3** - Stone Façade Building,
- H6B** - Part of the Old Shearer's Quarters; and
- H7** – Tralee Woolshed proper (i.e. not the skillion / lean-to)

The conditions of approval include:

3. **A professionally prepared photographic and oral history record brought to a publication standard being undertaken.**

REASON: To ensure the history of the site is adequately recorded. **(47.07)**

4. **The complete exterior and interior of the hardiplank building that is part of the shearers quarters is to be photographed using a digital camera of no less than 8 megapixels and set at the highest possible resolution to record the images.**

All images must be saved in JPG formats and burned to a CD, complete with the full address of the property and the date on which the photographs were taken.

The images must be re-named to include the property name and/or feature that has been photographed. If more than one image of the same object is supplied then it must be distinguished with a number to give it a unique file name.

Two copies of the photographs printed by a commercial photographic laboratory must be supplied. The image size, to ensure all detail of the building is visible, must be no smaller than 10"x8" (25cmx20cm).

Images printed on a home/office computer are not acceptable.

REASON: To ensure the history of the site is adequately recorded. **(47.04)**

This consent lapses on 8 December, 2015.

This report provides a photography-based archival recording of two historical sites, H6A and H7 (part item), which will be impacted by the proposed South Tralee development (Figure 1.1).

The sites are:

- Site H6A: A modern weatherboard ('hardiplank') cottage with aluminium windows – referred to as a the hardiplank dwelling; and
- Site H7 (Part Item): Part of the Tralee woolshed made up of the flat roofed steel farmed lean-to/work shed attached to the south western side of the main woolshed structure

The report was commissioned by Canberra Estates Consortium No.4.



1.2 Background to this Study

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd (NOHC) conducted indigenous and non-indigenous cultural heritage assessments for the proposed South Tralee development as part of the proposed South Tralee Development Application (DA) No 157-2010 relating to LOT 6 DP 239080 and LOT 2 DP 1007339 No. 360A Lanyon Road, TRALEE NSW 2620.

In April, 2003, NOHC prepared the cultural heritage component of the Local Environmental Study (LES) for the rezoning of the North and South Tralee properties. This allowed for a change from the existing rural zoning to urban land uses. NOHC identified nine European sites in the Tralee study area.

The sites comprised

- two motor raceway complexes (H1 and H2);
- a stone façade building (H3);
- an old tree row (H4);
- shed ruins (H5);
- the Tralee Homestead complex (H6);
- Tralee Woolshed (H7);
- a sheep dip (H8); and
- the Tralee Landing Ground (H9).

Of the nine sites, H2, H5, H8 and H9 were listed as heritage items on the Queanbeyan City Council LEP 1998 (Schedule 4 – Environmental Heritage), and the NSW Heritage Inventory.

In 2010, NOHC undertook a cultural heritage assessment of South Tralee and a nearby additional development area known as North Tralee which supported both the Local Environmental Study of South Tralee (for the purposes of rezoning the land), and a subsequent Development Application seeking consent to demolish various buildings across the site.

The NOHC 2010 report recommended that:

1. Historic sites - H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H8 and H9 - pose no heritage constraint to the proposed Tralee development.
2. Sites H2, H5, H8 and H9 should be removed from the Queanbeyan City Council LEP 1998.
3. If development impact is anticipated in the area of historic site H1 (Fraser Park Raceway Complex) then written advice should be obtained from the NSW Heritage Council in relation to the destruction of the above ground structures at the site.

The Fraser Park Raceway site should be commemorated in the form of an interpretative plaque, or similar.

4. An archival record of site H1 (Fraser Park Raceway Complex) should be prepared prior to destruction of the site.
5. If development impact is anticipated in the area of historic site H7 (the Tralee Woolshed) then written advice should be obtained from the NSW Heritage Council in relation to the destruction of the above ground structures at the site.

The Tralee Woolshed site should be commemorated in some form - an interpretative plaque or similar, and/or by naming a road or park after the site.

6. An archival record of site H7 should be prepared prior to destruction of the site.
7. Materials from site H7 should be re-used where possible.



8. The lean-to on the southern side of site H7 should be demolished if it is to be used for anything other than a poor quality storage shed (similar to current use). Retention of this shed as a storage shed would necessitate the upgrading of the structure (John Skurr 2010:14).

Historical Architect, Mr Eric Martin, was subsequently engaged in 2013 to review H3, H6B and H7.

Following Martin's assessment of H6 and H7 he recommended the following mitigation measures:

1. Prepare a record of, and permit demolition of, the main homestead (H6).
2. Prepare a record of, and possible relocation of core and re-use of the cook house.
3. Prepare a record of, and permit of demolition of, the shearer's quarters.
4. Prepare a photographic record of, and demolition of, the other structures (garage and sheds).
5. An adaptation, relocation, reconstruction or reuse of critical elements of the woolshed (H7).

Further cultural heritage assessments of South Tralee were undertaken by NOHC in 2013 and 2014, to support the Staged (Conceptual) Development Application for the urban development. The historical heritage recommendations from the 2013/2014 NOHC assessments of the South Tralee development project are relative to NOHC 2010 recommendations.

It was further recommended that:

1. A more comprehensive history, including oral history of the site be prepared.
2. A photographic record be compiled for all structures.
3. The main section of the Shearers' Quarters (Cook House) be re-located and adaptively re-used as a shade structure, kiosk or amenity block within recreational space. The ovens need not be relocated.
4. The Shearing Shed (excluding skillion) be considered for re-use, potentially within structures which will have significance to the local community, such as the proposed community centre or retail centre.
5. Consider how the re-located facilities can be integrated and adapted.
6. An interpretation panel on the history of the site be prepared and integrated with the re-used buildings.

Queanbeyan City Council (QCC) issued a Notice of Determination of a Development Application for the demolition of sites H1, H5, H6A and H7 (Part Item).

In order to satisfy QCC Conditions of Approval, an archival recording of these sites following the NSW Heritage Office guidelines has been undertaken.

Recommendations from NOHC 2010 assessment are included as conditions of Queanbeyan City Council's approval of the project (condition 4, 09/12/2010) *Pursuant to section 80 (4) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of condition 3 & 4 of the project approval.

1.2 Project Description

Village Building Company propose to develop the new Canberra suburb of South Tralee for residential purposes.

South Tralee is located approximately 11 km from Canberra Airport between the Goulburn-Bombala Railway Line at Hume and Jerrabomberra Creek.

The report was commissioned by Canberra Estates Consortium No.4.



1.3 Project Personnel

Personnel involved in the project were:

Nicola Hayes	archaeologist, responsible for project direction, report writing;
Dr Rebecca Parkes	archaeologist and field recording; and
Jo Dibden	archaeologist and field assistant
Kerry Navin	report editor

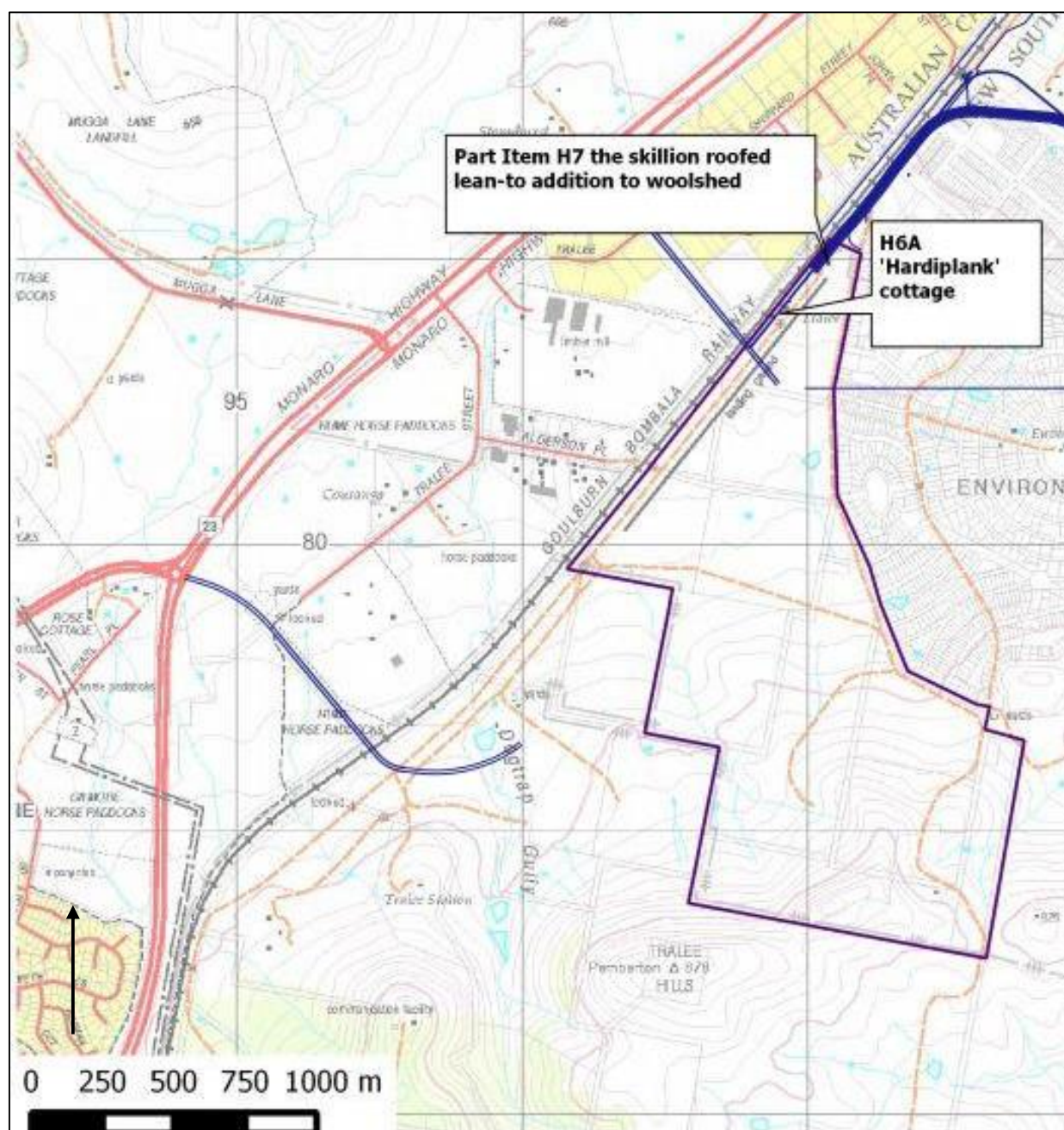


Figure 1.1 Locations of items at South Tralee requiring archival recording
(Base Map: Tuggeranong 8727-3S 1:25,000 Topographic Map)



1.4 Statement of why this record was made

The site of former shearers' residence (H6A), and skillion lean-to on the Tralee woolshed (Part Item of H7) are all situated within the proposed South Tralee residential development area and will be subject to demolition.

This program of works was approved by the Queanbeyan City Council on the 9 December, 2010. Conditions 3 and 4 of this Notice of Determination approval were that the following recommendation of the cultural heritage assessment of the program be complied with:

4. **The complete exterior and interior of the hardiplank building that is part of the shearers quarters is to be photographed using a digital camera of no less than 8 megapixels and set at the highest possible resolution to record the images.**

All images must be saved in JPG formats and burned to a CD, complete with the full address of the property and the date on which the photographs were taken.

The images must be re-named to include the property name and/or feature that has been photographed. If more than one image of the same object is supplied then it must be distinguished with a number to give it a unique file name.

Two copies of the photographs printed by a commercial photographic laboratory must be supplied. The image size, to ensure all detail of the building is visible, must be no smaller than 10"x8" (25cmx20cm).

Images printed on a home/office computer are not acceptable.

REASON: To ensure the history of the site is adequately recorded. **(47.04)**

Following refinement of the design of the required works, the proponents have directed that an archival record be generated for each site, in anticipation that direct impact to all sites will occur during construction activities.



2. METHODOLOGY

Policy: The significant fabric and features that constitute sites H6A and Part Item H7, and which will be impacted by construction works and actions, will be recorded to archival standard prior to their demolition or construction impact.

Aim: The purpose of archival recording is to document a heritage item for future generations.

In relation to sites H6A and Part Item H7, archival recording will be undertaken primarily using a digital photographic record which is supplemented by documentary media. In view of the static nature of the sites, motion picture media (film or digital) techniques were not considered appropriate.

2.1 Field Equipment

Survey: Juno hand-held differential GPS

8m, 50m and 100m tape measures

Camera: Canon EOS 500D Digital SLR camera (15.10 mega pixel CMOS sensor, effective sensor size 22.3 x 14.9mm)

18-55mm lens (35mm equivalent) 1.6 times focal length

And (for H6A internal only)

10 Megapixel on an Olympus SZ – 15 (A) Compact.

Optical zoom 4.5 – 108mm

Each image recorded in JPEG format

2.2 Field Recording

The program of field inspection and site recording was conducted over the course of three days between 9-10/7/14 and 1/8/14 and over one day on 16/10/2015.

The Hardiplank dwelling is currently filled with old furniture and waste hence deemed as asbestos contaminated and therefore unable to be removed at this point in time. A full photographic record could not be obtained of all walls.

2.3 Methodology

1. Review existing information and heritage assessments;
2. Review documentary resources in local collections and organisations;
3. Conduct interviews where feasible, with local individuals with direct knowledge of the sites ;
4. Generate photographic record using colour digital photography:

The photographic record of each subject site will have regard to the nature and degree of heritage values present and aim to record that significance. It will include the following:

- Overall views from different angles, both close-up and showing interrelation with surroundings;



- Views of each exterior and interior elevation (as appropriate); and
- Views of all significant details.

All images will be dated, catalogued and have descriptive captions.

All images will have the photographer's location and view direction marked accurately on a site plan or detailed sub-area plan.

All data files to be provided in electronic format on DVD+R disks

5. Generate supplementary measured and interpretive drawings and maps of the overall site, and of selected site features which warrant this form of record due either to their complexity, significance or former function (the use of Google Earth imagery as a baseline is acknowledged in the generation of the overall site mapping).

2.4 Comments and Limitations

The map grid references were generated using a hand-held GPS unit. Unit reported accuracy's varied from 3 to 20 metres; however a greater margin of error may be encountered due to signal strength and satellite availability.

This record is limited to above-ground features and those surface artefacts that could be detected according to the ground surface and vegetation conditions at the time of inspection.



3. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

3.1 Outline of European Nineteenth Century Land Settlement

The first documentation of Europeans in the Canberra/Queanbeyan area is in 1820 and 1821 when exploratory expeditions in search of the Murrumbidgee River passed through the area (Gillespie 1985). The Queanbeyan area was first visited by Europeans in 1822 when a small group of men led by William Kearns crossed the Molonglo Plains and eventually reached the Queanbeyan River (Lea-Scarlett 1968: 5-6). By the mid-1820s the first settlers, squatters and graziers had moved into the district, some individuals obtaining crown and compensatory land grants.

Large estates were established in and around the Tralee study area during the 1820s. This included Robert Campbell's 'Duntroon', which extended from the Molonglo to the Hume valley, and the 'Jerrabomberra' property, established by John Palmer who arrived with the First Fleet (Lea-Scarlett 1968: 10). Land use over this period was focused upon grazing, although dairying is known to have been undertaken at Jerrabomberra by the early 1830s (Lea-Scarlett 1968: 11).

Following the establishment of the large land grantees whose land covered the best grasslands on the river flats and basal valley slopes, the pattern of land selection was characterised by the purchase or selection of small parcels of forested land, following the Robertson Land Act of 1861. The land selectors who applied for land under the Robertson Land Acts were often people of limited financial resources or no government contacts, and often locals whose occupations and families were connected to the labour force of the larger estates. Their landholdings were often small and conditionally purchased, with freehold title only gained after completion of all payments. During the payment period, various conditions were often specified, including the conduct of improvements such as fencing and clearing, and a period of residency on the block.

Compared to the original government grants, the land subject to selection was mostly more marginal and forested, and often poorly watered in upper creek catchments. In many cases the smallholdings proved uneconomic and selectors could not support their payments and consequently lost or sold their holdings. The buyers were frequently the neighbouring large estate holders who retained the best land, the best water sources and could raise sufficient capital.

Subdivision of Jerrabomberra appears to have commenced in the 1870s when a series of 100 acre blocks were leased to tenant farmers (Gillespie 1991:155). Further subdivision of the estate into blocks of 50 to 300 acres occurred in the 1880s (Gillespie 1991:181).

The Tralee North zone falls within the Parish of Queanbeyan, County of Murray. This area was originally part of the grant to John Palmer (Figure 2).

The Tralee South zone falls within the Parish of Tuggeranong, County of Murray. The pre-1900s parish map (2nd edition) shows a number of 40 to 80 acre portions under conditional purchase and additional conditional purchase (Figure 3). Of some interest are the adjoining portions 226, 63 and 148, all of which had been acquired by Elizabeth Smyth by 1912 (Figures 3, 4 and 5). According to Procter's *Biographical Register*, the Smyth family lived on a farm known as 'Congwarra' near Tralee Station (Procter 2001: 298-299). This information and the size of the holding suggest the possibility of a homestead having once existed on the property, possibly on land within or adjacent to the southern end of the Tralee South zone.

The Tralee property was established by John Morrison in 1906 when he purchased 600 acres to the west of the Goulburn Bombala Railway Line, six miles south of Queanbeyan (Lyons 1974: 100). The original Tralee Homestead was built at the current location of the 'Couranga' homestead complex, now in the ACT (Heritage Archaeology 2000: 16-17). While Morrison purchased more land in the area in the following years, he lost a total of 752 acres between 1912 and 1921 due to acquisition for the Federal Territory. In return he was sold 1,400 acres in the adjoining part of New South Wales by the Commonwealth. This land had belonged to John Fitzgerald of Tuggeranong (Lyons 1974: 101).

Morrison and his family moved across the border into New South Wales in step with the purchase of a further 1840 acres of land from William Blyth and James Heaton between 1924 and 1925 (Lyons 1974:



101). This land was originally part of Hill Station and became the site of the 'new' Tralee Homestead which is evident adjacent to the railway line today.

3.2 Site H6A: 'HardiPlank' dwelling

Site H6 comprises a complex of five buildings located directly to the east of the Goulburn Bombala Railway Line. Building 6A is a modern weatherboard ('HardiPlank') cottage.

The structure was erected between 1921 and 1924 (pers comm. A Forrest). It was part of a complex of three shearers' quarters, the other two being demolished for the adjacent airstrip in c1940.

3.3 Site H7 (Part item): lean-to addition to woolshed

A woolshed is known to have existed at the same location as the extant structure in the early 1920s and is thought to have been associated with the 'Hill Station' run (John Morrison pers. comm.).

An unnamed structure marked at the location on the Imperial 1: 63,360 scale 'Canberra' topographic map indicates that a similar building was also present in the early 1940s. This feature is shown at the same orientation and distance from the Tralee Station as the current woolshed.

In his history of the Morrison family, Lyons (1974) hints at continuous use of the existing woolshed from the 1920s through to recent times. Lyons states that the shed was originally known as 'Mr McDonald's woolshed' (after Alexander Joseph McDonald of Hill Station) before becoming part of Tralee in 1924/1925 (Lyons 1974: 105).

The woolshed also served as an important venue for social gatherings, including an annual race meeting intended to raise funds for the Tuggeranong and Queanbeyan Catholic Church, held up until the advent of the Second World War (Lyons 1974: 105).

It is also interesting to note that the woolshed present in the 1920s is described as a six stand depot shed (Lyons 1974: 105), a structure of comparable size and capacity to that evident today.

A steel-framed work shed with an earth floor adjoins the southern side of the main woolshed (the subject of the current recording). This structure appears to have been added to the woolshed in more recent times and is currently used to as a workshop/maintenance shed.



4. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

4.1 Assessment Criteria

The NSW Heritage Office has defined a methodology and set of criteria for the assessment of cultural heritage significance for items and places, where these do not include Aboriginal heritage from the pre-contact period (NSW Heritage Office & DUAP 1996, NSW Heritage Office 2000). The assessments provided in this report follow the Heritage Office methodology.

The following heritage assessment criteria are those set out for Listing on the State Heritage Register. In many cases items will be significant under only one or two criteria. The State Heritage Register was established under Part 3A of the Heritage Act (as amended in 1999) for listing of items of environmental heritage that are of state heritage significance. Environmental heritage means those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of state or local heritage significance (section 4, *Heritage Act 1977*).

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

- Criterion (a)** an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
- Criterion (b)** an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
- Criterion (c)** an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area);
- Criterion (d)** an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- Criterion (e)** an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
- Criterion (f)** an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
- Criterion (g)** an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's
 - cultural or natural places; or
 - cultural or natural environments.
 - (or a class of the local area's
 - cultural or natural places; or
 - cultural or natural environments.)

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

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

Different components of a place may make a different relative contribution to its heritage value. For example, loss of integrity or condition may diminish significance. In some cases it is constructive to note the relative contribution of an item or its components. Table 8.1 provides a guide to ascribing relative value.



Table 4.1 Guide to ascribing relative heritage value

Grading	Justification	Status
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding item of local or State significance. High degree of intactness Item can be interpreted relatively easily.	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
High	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance.	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
Moderate	Altered or modified elements. Elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item.	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
Little	Alterations detract from significance. Difficult to interpret.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.
Intrusive	Damaging to the item's heritage significance.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.

4.2 H6A: 'HardiPlank' dwelling

The structure was erected between 1921 and 1924 (pers comm: A Forrest). It was part of a complex of 3 shearer's quarters, the other 2 being demolished for the adjacent airstrip in c1940. The site is in poor condition but is part of a homestead complex.

As part of the Tralee Homestead complex the site is of low local historical significance (Criterion e).

4.3 H7 (Part item): lean-to addition to woolshed

The lean-to is a modern addition to the Tralee Woolshed and does not meet the criteria for heritage listing.



5. INVENTORY OF ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS

5.1 H6A: 'HardiPlank' dwelling

5.1.1 Documentary Sources

No documentary sources were located pertaining to this item. The overall history of the Tralee area and the homestead are detailed in the various NOHC reports for the Tralee project area.

5.1.2 Photographs

No photographs were located pertaining to this item.

5.1.3 Oral Sources

John Morrison is a descendant of the John Morrison who founded Tralee Station and was the last owner of the property before its sale to the Canberra Estates Consortium No.4. John provided information on the history of various items with the Tralee property in 2010 during the archaeological survey of the site.

Anne Forrest is also a descendant of John Morrison and lived on Tralee as a child. Anne provided information on the history of various items during onsite discussions in 2013 and 2014.

5.2 H7 (Part item): lean-to addition to woolshed

5.2.1 Documentary Sources

No documentary sources were located pertaining to this item. The overall history of the Tralee area and the homestead are detailed in the various NOHC reports for the Tralee project area.

5.2.2 Photographs

No photographs were located pertaining to this item.

5.2.3 Oral Sources

John Morrison is a descendant of the John Morrison who founded Tralee Station and was the last owner of the property before its sale to the Canberra Estates Consortium No.4. John provided information on the history of various items with the Tralee property in 2010 during the archaeological survey of the site.



6. DESCRIPTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

6.1 Contents

This record includes the following information for each of the four sites:

- **Description** - including general site mapping and measured drawings;
- **Plans of photograph locations** - including a plan labelled according to the image catalogue;
- **Digital image catalogue**
- **Photographic thumbnail compendium**- labelled according to the image catalogue;
- **DVD+R disc** - containing a copy of this report and all electronic image files cross-referenced to the image catalogue.

A full set of professionally printed photographs for site H6A: 'Hardiplank' dwelling (only) is provided in Appendix 1.

6.2 H6A: 'HardiPlank' dwelling

6.2.1 Description

Site H6 comprises a complex of five buildings located directly to the east of the Goulburn Bombala Railway Line. Building 6A is a modern weatherboard ('HardiPlank') cottage with aluminium framed windows adjacent to the main entrance.

Both the cottage and skillion have corrugated iron roofs and aluminium-framed windows.

The cottage measure 10 x 5 m and has a single timber door at its northern end and 6 windows.

The skillion measure 4 x 10 m and has 2 windows and a door on its northern end.

The building has been modified internally.

The cottage has been vandalised and is in a very poor condition.

Access was not possible to the inside of the structure in 2014 due to the presence of a large amount of rubbish and the presence of damaged Asbestos 'HardiPlank' sheeting.

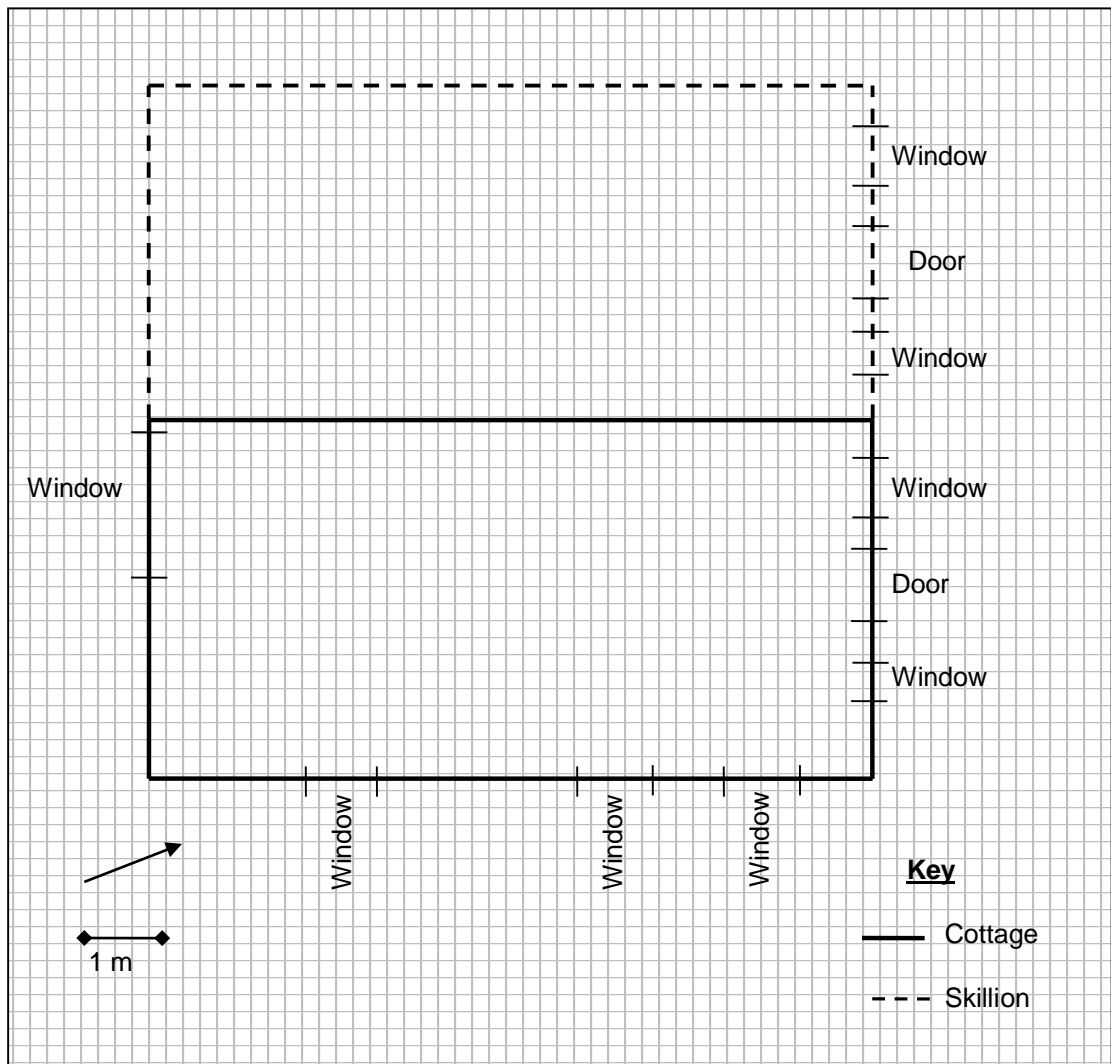


Figure 6.2.1 Plan of site H6A



6.4.2 Plans of Photograph Locations

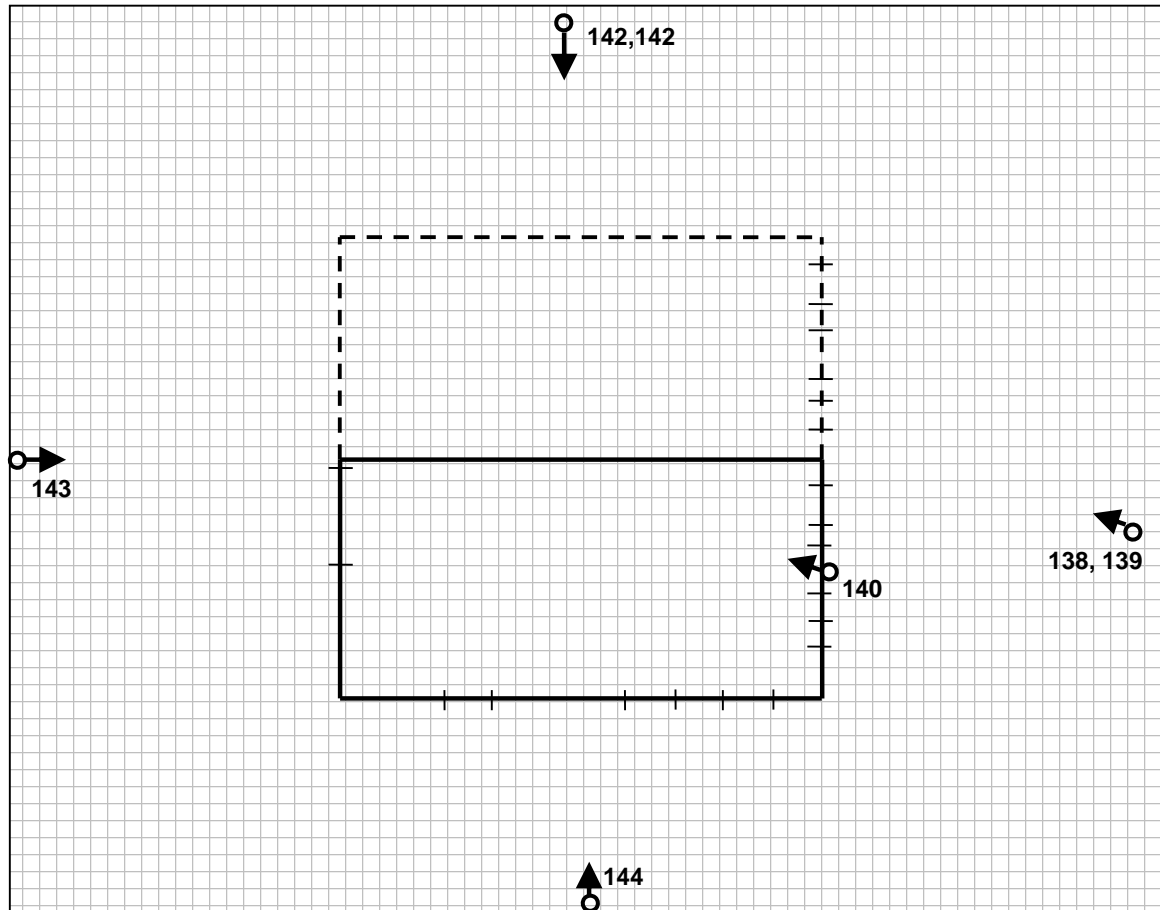



Figure 6.2.2 Plan of Photograph Locations - H6A - External

KEY

- 


Circle denotes approximate position where photo taken
 Arrow denotes approximate direction photo taken
 Numeral identifies cumulative image number
- 



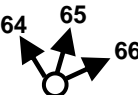
Image number inside a circle denotes a detail or close up view at this location
- 

Image numbers adjacent to a circle denote additional detail or close up views at this location
- 

Multiple image numbers adjacent to an arrow denote multiple images taken in this direction, Image number in circle denotes detail or close up view at this location
- 

Panorama, multiple photos taken from the same location

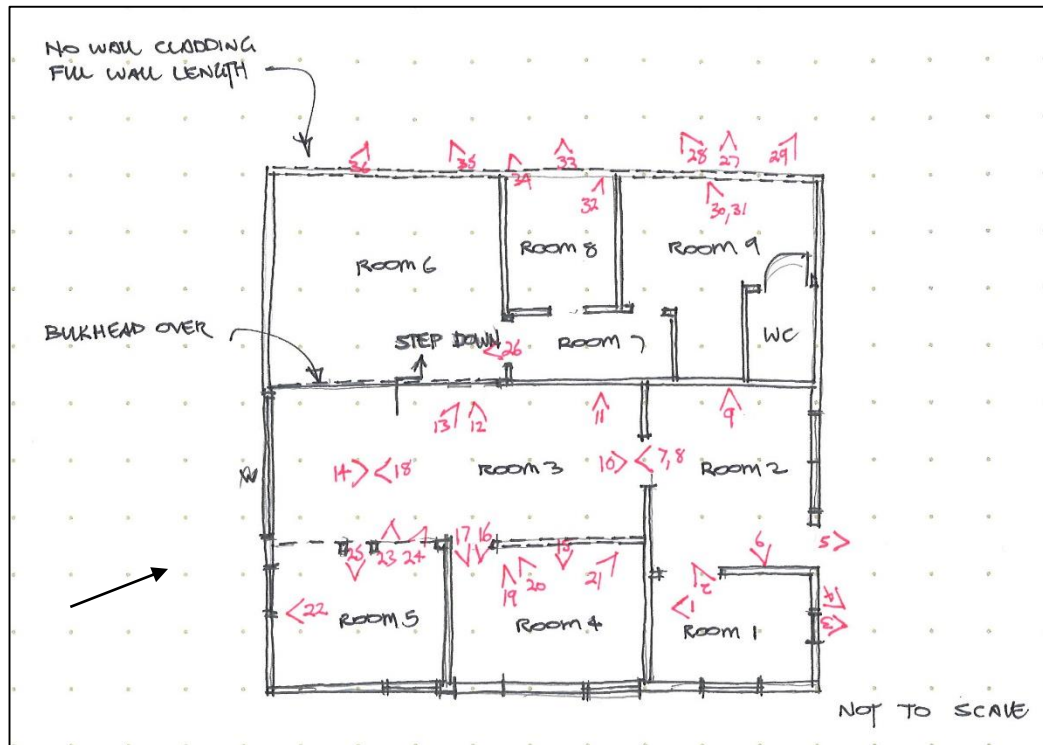


Figure 6.2.3 Plan of Photograph Locations - H6A – Internal (image prefix in)

6.2.3 Digital Image Catalogue

Photo number	Image file name	Description of image content	Photo direction
138	IMG_6686	north elevation	north
139	IMG_6687	north elevation	north
140	IMG_6688	interior	north
141	IMG_6689	west elevation	west
142	IMG_6690	west elevation	west
143	IMG_6691	south elevation	south
144	IMG_6692	east elevation	east
in1	PA160306	room 1 northern wall	north
in2	PA160307	room 1 eastern wall	east
in3	PA160308	room 1 southern wall	south
in4	PA160309	room 1 western wall	west
in5	PA160310	room 2 southern wall	south
in6	PA160311	room 2 western wall	west
in7	PA160312	room 2 northern wall	north
in8	PA160313	room 2 northern wall	north
in9	PA160314	room 2 eastern wall	east
in10	PA160315	room 3 southern wall	south
in11	PA160316	room 3 eastern wall	east
in12	PA160317	room 3 eastern wall	east



Photo number	Image file name	Description of image content	Photo direction
in13	PA160318	room 3 eastern wall	east
in14	PA160319	room 3 southern wall	south
in15	PA160320	room 4 western wall	west
in16	PA160321	room 3 western wall	west
in17	PA160322	room 3 western wall	west
in18	PA160323	room 3 western wall	west
in19	PA160324	room 4 northern wall	east
in20	PA160325	room 4 eastern wall	east
in21	PA160326	room 4 eastern wall	east
in22	PA160327	room 5 northern wall	north
in24	PA160328	room 5 southern and eastern wall	east
in23	PA160329	room 5 eastern wall	west
in25	PA160330	from room to room 6 western wall	west
in26	PA160331	room 7 northern wall	north
in27	PA160332	room 9 eastern wall	east
in28	PA160333	room 9 eastern and northern wall	east
in29	PA160334	room 9 eastern and southern wall	east
in30	PA160335	WC	east
in31	PA160336	WC door	east
in32	PA160337	room 8 southern wall	east
in33	PA160339	room 8 eastern wall	east
in34	PA160340	room 8 northern wall	east
in35	PA160341	room 6 northern wall	east
in36	PA160342	room 6 southern wall	east

6.2.4 Photographic Thumbnail Compendium

		
IMG_6686	IMG_6687	IMG_6688
		
IMG_6689	IMG_6690	IMG_6691



		
<p>IMG_6692</p>	<p>PA160306</p>	<p>PA160307</p>
		
<p>PA160308</p>	<p>PA160309</p>	<p>PA160310</p>
		
<p>PA160311</p>	<p>PA160312</p>	<p>PA160313</p>



		
PA160314	PA160315	PA160316
		
PA160317	PA160318	PA160319
		
PA160320	PA160321	PA160322



		
PA160323	PA160324	PA160325
		
PA160326	PA160327	PA160328
		
PA160329	PA160330	PA160331



		
PA160332	PA160333	PA160334
		
PA160335	PA160336	PA160337
		
PA160339	PA160340	PA160341
		
PA160342		



6.3 H7 (Part item): lean-to addition to woolshed

6.3.1 Description

Site H7 comprises a six-stand woolshed with a total floor area of approximately 25 x 15 m, located approximately 200 m to the northeast of the homestead.

A steel-framed work shed/lean-to with an earth floor adjoins the southern side of the main woolshed. This structure has been added to the woolshed in more recent times and is currently used to as a workshop/maintenance shed. The structure measure 9.2 x 21m and is clad in corrugated iron with a corrugated iron roof.

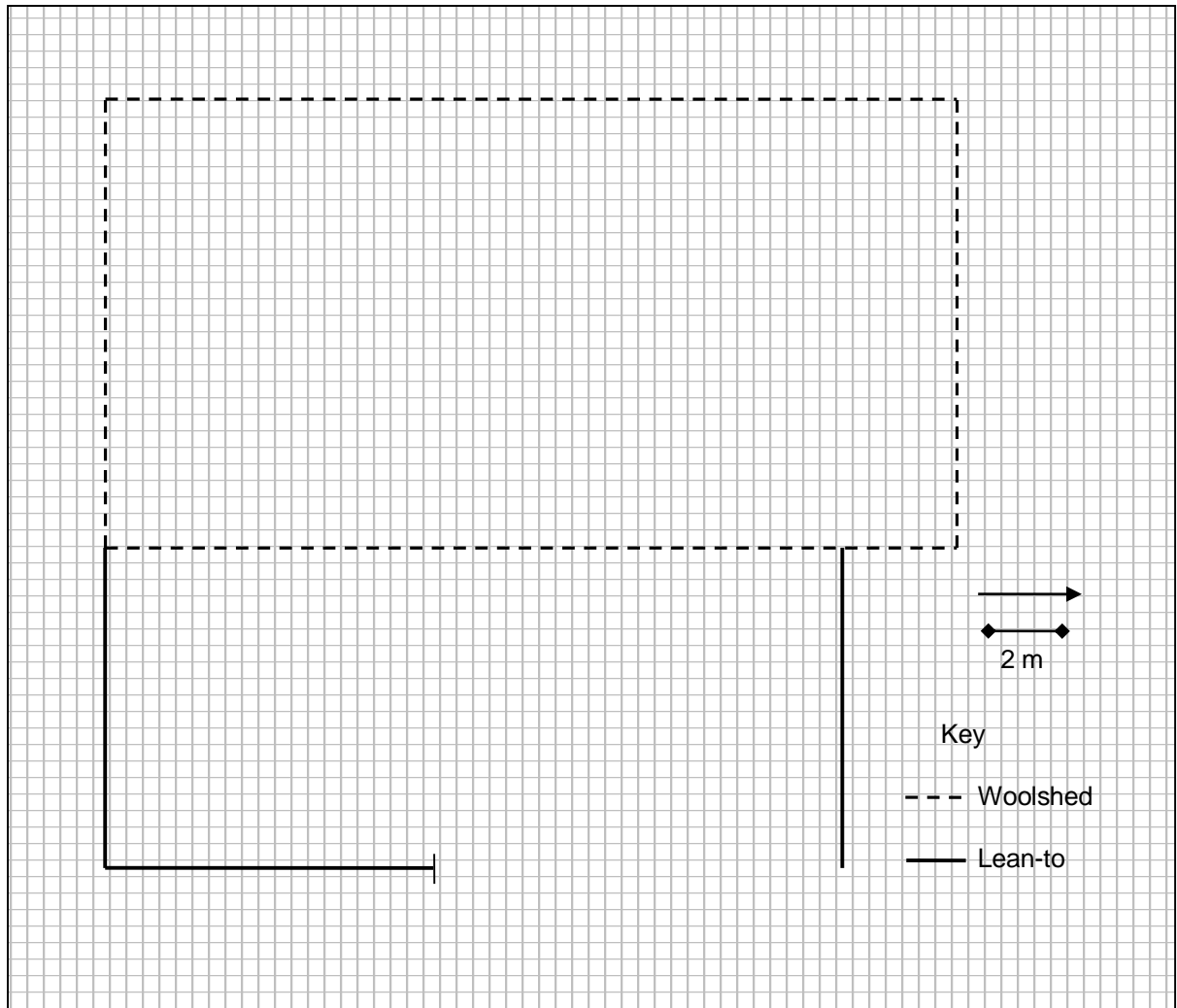


Figure 6.3.1 Plan of site H7 (part)



6.5.2 Plans of Photograph Locations

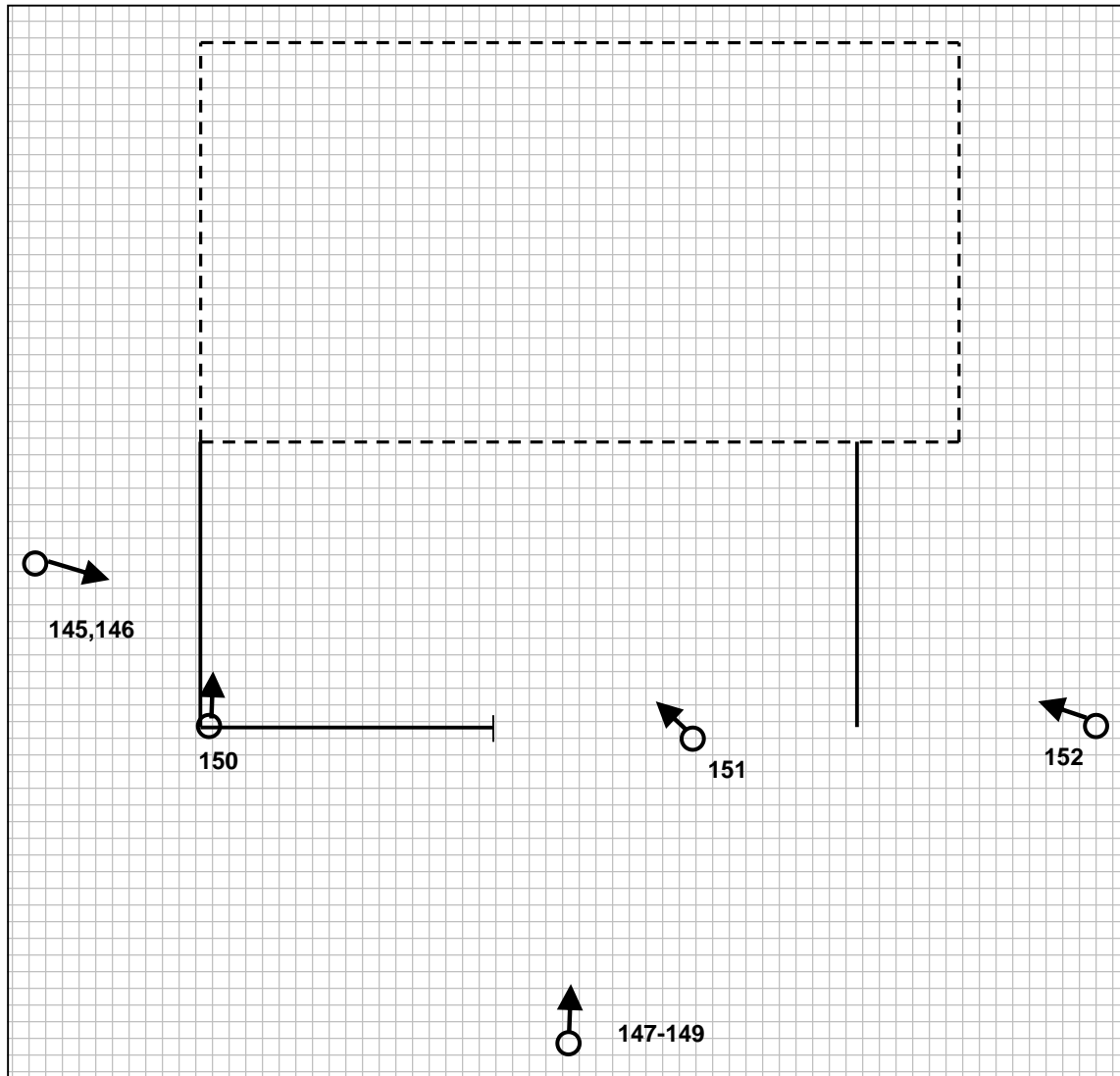


Figure 6.3.2 Plan of Photograph Locations - site H7 (part)

KEY

- | | |
|--|---|
| | Circle denotes approximate position where photo taken
Arrow denotes approximate direction photo taken
Numeral identifies cumulative image number |
| | Image number inside a circle denotes a detail or close up view at this location |
| | Image numbers adjacent to a circle denote additional detail or close up views at this location |
| | Multiple image numbers adjacent to an arrow denote multiple images taken in this direction, Image number in circle denotes detail or close up view at this location |
| | Panorama, multiple photos taken from the same location |



6.3.3 Digital Image Catalogue

Photo number	Image file name	Description of image content	Photo direction
145	IMG_6678	east elevation	East
146	IMG_6679	east elevation	East
147	IMG_6680	south elevation	South
148	IMG_6681	south elevation	South
149	IMG_6682	south elevation	South
150	IMG_6683	interior, looking north	North
151	IMG_6684	interior looking NW	North-west
152	IMG_6685	west elevation	west

6.3.4 Photographic Thumbnail Compendium

		
IMG_6678	IMG_6679	IMG_6680
		
IMG_6681	IMG_6682	IMG_6683
		
IMG_6684	IMG_6685	



7. RECORD MANAGEMENT

This archival record should be lodged with:

- ***Hard copy and DVD format:***

Queanbeyan City Council
257 Crawford Street
PO Box 90
Queanbeyan NSW 2620

- ***DVD format:***

Heritage Branch
NSW Department of Planning
3 Marist Place
PARRAMATTA NSW 2124

8. REFERENCES

Eric Martin & Associates 2013 Report on Tralee Homestead and Woolshed. Report to NOHC on behalf of Village Building Company.

John Skurr 2010 Tralee Woolshed; Structural Engineering Report on Current Condition 2010:14

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants (NOHC) 2003 (NOHC) Tralee Local Environmental Study: Cultural Heritage Component. Report to URSCorp Australia.

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants (NOHC) 2010 North and South Tralee Residential Development: Cultural Heritage Review. Report to The Village Building Company.

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants (NOHC) 2013a South Tralee: Desktop Assessment. Report to Village Building Company.

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants (NOHC) 2013b Tralee Northern Entry Road: Desktop Assessment. Report to The Village Building Company.

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APPENDIX 1

PROFESSIONALLY

PRINTED PHOTOGRAPHS