

Singleton Shire Healthy Environment Group

“HVO North & South National Heritage 2021”



Singleton Shire Healthy Environment Group
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18 February 2023

Dept of Planning & Enviro/nt
Director Resources Asses/mts
Locked Bag 5022

Parramatta NSW 2124

Make a Submission online

A community-based group looking to address Environmental issues affecting Singleton Shire residents

Author: Dr Neville Hodkinson PhD

We seek identification as to what is making our Children and our Community Sick so they can be mitigated by OH&S Compliance Orders.

SSHEG Focus on Health

10 Year SSHEG Review Findings: - 2020

- Computer Alarm Controls for Individual Mines
- “Air Pollution Minimisation & Air Pollution Dispersion”.
- Residents “Sense of Place” Cultural Heritage Impacts.

SSD-11826621 & SSD-11826681 Exhibition Notice

Director – Resource Assessments, Development Assessment, Department of Planning and Environment, Locked Bag 5022, Parramatta NSW 2124
Contact (02) 4908 6896 or 1300 305 695

“SSHEG Coal & Allied Mining Community Heritage Action”

“Cockfighter Creek Holistic Ancestral Heritage Significance”

The introduction of Open Cut Coal Mining at Mt Thorley Mine by the respected and Community supportive RW Miller in 1980 in the Hunter Valley Singleton Shire heralded Forty Years of focus on the Saint Patricks Plains Historic Heritage Significance of the Hunter Valley.

By 2010 Singleton Shire Healthy Environment Group (SSHEG) with its focus on “Community Health” detailed to “Coal & Allied’ Mining by Written Submission the “Sense of Place” Community Health consequences of Open Cut Mining; RIO TINTO by 2012 established the “Community Heritage Advisory Group” (CHAG) and by 2016 Upper Hunter Mining Dialogue had considered their “Tacit Support” for Hunter Valley Heritage..... Approaches to NSW Government & Ministers; Singleton Council; Mines since February 2017 await positive responses.

In the absence of any positive Hunter Valley Heritage Response of Support across the Hunter Valley Coal Mine Resource Regions, Bulga Milbrodale Progress Association (BMPA) have proceeded with the establishment of the in “Heritage Listed Bulga Public School” as “Bulga Culture Centre” as detailed to CHAG in June 2016; now as Business Case & DA awaiting “Singleton Council Action”.

As “Community Health” across “Saint Patricks Plains” pertains to “Aboriginal, Colonial, Convict, Emigrant, Immigrant and Industrial Historic & Cultural Heritage” Holistic Community Heritage detailing has identified the Cumulative National Heritage Significance, first of “Cockfighter Valley Precinct”; “Howe Equine Valley Precinct”; and “Sub Colony – Saint Patricks Plains” across the entire Upper Hunter Valley. Heritage Significances are detailed below

Bulga Residents Act to Safeguard Culture

Unfortunately the centralised money approach by Local Councils has left the most affected “Near Neighbours to Mining” with little or mostly nothing to show for decades of monetary compensation generously provided by most Hunter Valley Coal Mining Companies; except when Residents sell their Homes under favourable circumstances to Mining Companies.

This brings us to the crux of this Submission. The Bulga Culture Centre Ancestral Heritage is declaring the Bulga Community “Claims and Ramifications” on Wambo – United Mines Lands and Heritage Artifacts being a portion of “Cockfighters Valley Precinct”.

Residents in the Cockfighters Valley Precinct, extending from Broke - Vere, Fordwich, Milbrodale, Bulga, Warkworth and Jerrys Plains have borne the brunt of Open Cut Coal Mining intrusion into their daily lives; mostly being impacted as “Near Neighbours” as distinct from more remote Town Residents such as at Singleton.

Irate Community Submissions in 2010, 2011 and again in 2014 etc demanded not only Environmental Flora and Fauna Conservation, but specifically “Aboriginal – Colonial – Convict

This SSHEG Submission Supports the “HVO North & South Continuation Project SSD 1122222” in general terms subject to the following “Bulga Culture Centre Ancestral Heritage declaring the Bulga Community “Claims and Ramifications” across the Totality Environs of the ‘Cockfighter Valley Precinct’ being CHAG RIO declared Coal & Allied Mining Lands are hereby advised by “The Heritage Community” to pertain across the ‘The Five Mine Sites along the Hunter River and Wollombi Brook Regions’.

To apply here: SSHEG seeks NSW Ministerial Specific Orders across “Cockfighter Valley Precinct Environs Coal Mines; Specifically, here this SSD12345 HVO North Continuation Project; Mine Land Historic Heritage ‘Community classification Items’ to be returned to their 1999 Heritage Significance minimum standards of Maintenance and Repair: Extracts outline the detailing involved.

“Since the original NSW Heritage Act was passed in 1977 the “wilful neglect” provisions had been ineffective in preventing the deterioration of heritage items; now by 1999 required to ensure that heritage significance is maintained. Owners are required to achieve minimum standards of maintenance and repair. The standards are set out in the Regulation, and relate to: • weatherproofing; • fire protection; • security; and • essential maintenance. These are minimum standards to ensure that heritage significance is maintained. They do not require owners to undertake restoration works, but where works are needed owners may apply for financial assistance through the Heritage 2001 funding program. Where these standards are not met and the heritage significance of the item is in jeopardy the Heritage Council will now have the power to order repairs after consultation with the owner”.

Generally, as a result of “Heritage Wilful Neglect” in Singleton Shire across half a century – with Councils preferring Open Cut Mining over Shire Colonial, Convict and Emigrant Cultural Heritage; with the last clear across the Shire Heritage recognition manifestations was the 175 Year Celebrations to commemorate the founding of the Town (Singleton) and the district (Saint Patricks Plains); dated 15 March 1995, titled ‘Singleton “Home” it started and grew’, Local History Topics, Compiled by Singleton Historical Society.

This adds to the “Wambo Estate and Homestead” Permanent Conservation Order Wilful Neglect” and the “Ravensworth Estate Heritage ‘Wilful Neglect Classification be it EPBC and Heritage’; now here also for ‘Wilful Neglect Classification’ of the “Great Lodge” Estate along with others such as “Mackerson Thorley Homestead, Archerfield, Stafford, Clifford, Dights”, Great North Road Remanent at Watts Hill, Colonial- Convict Cemeteries etc, Woodlands Estate, “Terrace as CM CD1”, Mitchell line of Road detailing throughout the HVO Mine Leases, Springwood Estate.

Singleton Shire Healthy Environment Group “Glendell Mine Ravensworth Estate Obstacle”



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SSHEG Focus on Health

SSHEG is Not Anti Mining or Anti Power Stations

20 January 2020

Dept of Planning, Industry & Environment
NSW Major Project SSD 9394
Email: Lauren@planning.nsw.gov.au

“Community ‘Sense of Place & Health’ under threat by Glencore”

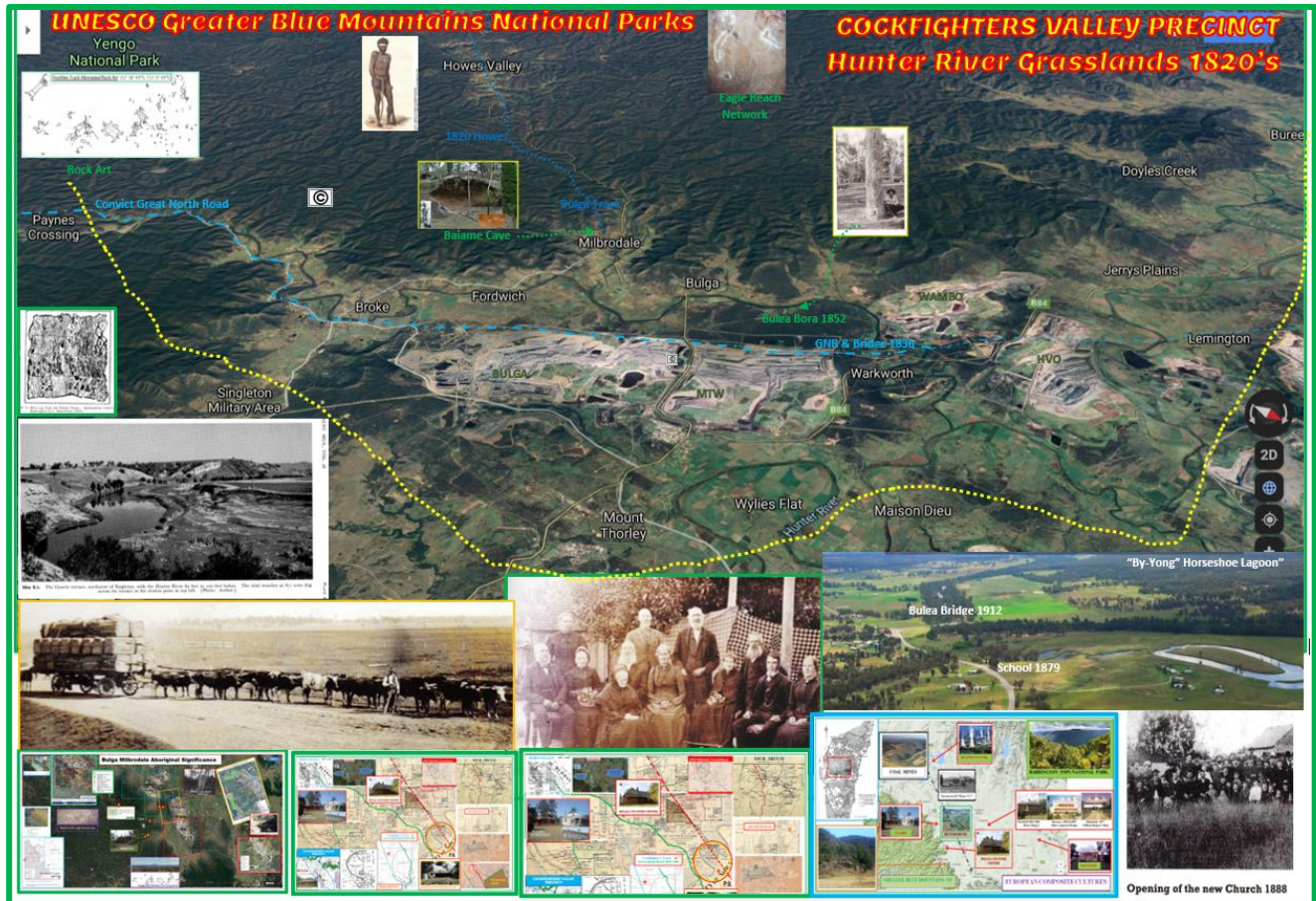
The SSHEG Community National Heritage Nomination in 2021 of the “Cockfighter Valley Precinct” features the Cumulative Heritage Assembly Impact as an Integral Entity within, and of, individual “UNESCO World, National, State, Regional, Local & Community Ancestral Descendants; recognised Pioneer Colonial Settlers, Emigrants & BondServants Cultural Heritage Significances; manifestly engrained today, as Ancestrally Family Generational Linkage Dialogue across their Fifth, Sixth and Seven Descendants 100 Years Legacy of Cockfighter Creek Environs; their interwoven dialogue with Archival Colony Records, Museums Artefacts, Archaeological Studies, Royal Societies, Descendants Records, and Historical Event Stories of Personal experiences etc.

The Region for 200 Years: National & Regional Significance Centenary, Sesquicentenary & Bicentenary recognition across Biographically Lands that are embraced by the Great Dividing Range of Grasslands Valleys across River Plains Escapement of UNESCO “Gondwana Rainforests of Australia” to North; on the South foothill Escapement of The Greater Blue Mountains National Parks World Cultural Heritage Significance Forested - Gondwana Significant Lands; these Lands hemmed in the British Port Jackson Convict Colony on the Pacific Ocean Coast until the 1820’s when the Sub Agricultural Cockfighter Creek Saint Patricks Plains Colony of Pioneer Settlers, Emigrants with Convict BondServants established the “Foodbowl for the British Colony”; and the then Vision of the Northward Landscape Progression, Explorers, Settler Tracks, Stock Routes, Roads etc of the NSW Port Essington Trading Route.

This SSHEG Submission is focused upon Five protection issues for Singleton Shire Residents Health from All Mine Operations: -

- [1] “Health Threat”; Air, Smell, Noise, Vibration, View, Home, Escape.
- [2] “Sense of Place Daily Mine Health disturbances impacting Persons Sensory Stability over time”, Blasting, Vibrations, Visible Plumes.
- [3] Air Quality Mine Pollution Minimisation and Dispersion Mitigation Controls to target Particulate Matter Diseases, and
- [4] Deep seated Ancestral Cultural Heritage lineage loss of Aboriginal, Colonial, Convict & Immigrant “Family Legacy Connection”.
- [5] Patricks Plains State Significant Conservation Area – Aboriginal, Colonial, Convict & Immigrant Heritage of the 1820’s grasslands adjoining the UNESCO Greater Blue Mountains National Parks.

National Heritage Recognition of Cockfighters Valley Precinct



Cumulative Cockfighter Valley Precinct Heritage Features include: -

Outlined above from Time Stamped progression, Aboriginal, Colonial, Convict, Emigrant & Industrial Cultural Heritage Eras in chronological 25 year increment Study sequences of Ancestral Pioneer Settler flow following the 1819 Howe Explorers exposure across the Hunter Valley Grasslands Plains; “Colo, Garland/Chapman Valley, Putty, Howes Valley- connected to Baerami; Howes Track Milbrodale, Bulga Village, Wambo Estate, Warkworth Village, Jerrys Plains Villages, Great Lodge, Lemington, Clifford, Stafford, Dights Crossing, Archerfield, Ravensworth Estate, Maison Dieu- Shearer, “Gowie Terrace” Gouldsville, Hambleton Hill, Mount Thorley- Mackerson Thorley, Loders Abbey Green, Cobbs Hill, Minimbah, Broke Village, Fordwich, on to Paynes Crossing via Yellow Rock; including Mountain Escapement Creek Gully Grasslands that penetrated many Miles into the GBMNP’s that Cockfighter Creek Pioneer Settlers Cattle relied upon for 99 Years, especially during Droughts.

“Cockfighter Creek Valley” are the adjoining Mountain Grasslands bounded within Wollombi Village to East, Merton -Ravensworth- Segenhoe to West, Singleton- Whittingham- Glendon to the North. Also tracing the Hunter River and ‘Cockfighter Creek’-Wollombi Brook downstream Landscape Progression to Dalwood Wallis Plains- Maitland -Morpeth, with Henry Dangar Land Titles 1824 -1826 Surveys confirming “Pioneer Settler Selections” that then avoiding Traditional Aboriginal Subsistence Lands. Refer Module C3 for the Prioritised Community Cultural Heritage Significance.

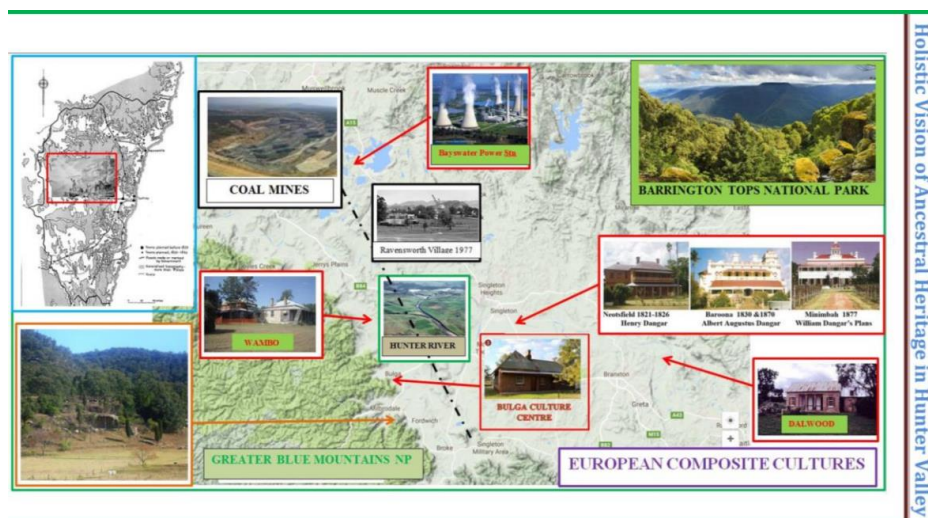
Also previously; Community is seeking proactive support of NSW Minerals Council and Mining Dialogue to establish a Tourism Hub Dialogue Project based upon the four Phase twenty year Plan outlined in June 2016 for the Community Heritage Advisory Group CHAG established in 2012 by Rio Tinto.

Of the Four Phases outlined, the first two Cultural Heritage Phases have progressed to detailing and scheduling for implementation. While Phase 3 “European Composition Culture” and Phase 4 “Future Tourism Vision” are the type of Tourism Projects that are now integrally interwoven with other Hunter Valley Strategic Planning and Mining cumulative impacts.

This Tourism Hub aims to perpetuate employment opportunities for future generations that focuses upon a State Significance Conservation Area which would enhance and further showcase Mining into the future as an integral entity within the Aboriginal, Colonial and Convict cultural heritage Significance of the Hunter Valley. By way of illustration the Phase 3 Map “European Composite Cultures” identifies the 2020 Tourism Hub Vision of the here and now in the Hunter Valley, illustrating much of the information that is locked away from view in storage; much related to Mining investigations since 1980, alongside Reserves, Biodiversity and Conservation Areas.

By 2020 SSHEG 10 Year Cultural Heritage Review soon identified the Cumulative Heritage Impact of Cockfighter Valley Precinct in the Convict BondServants period 1820 to 1840 establishing Agricultural Region, Stock Routes Community Enclaves, Villages, and Towns. Government Roads followed Howe Explorers, 1825 to 1836 from Wisemans Ferry as the Great North Convict built Road & Cockfighter Creek Bridges (now Wollombi Brook Warkworth) - Major Mitchell’s Great North Convict Road then envisaged onto Northern NSW Port Essington Trading Vision Route at the time ,& Ludwig Leichardt’s Significance, was via “Cockfighter Creek Pioneer Settler Enclave- Broke, Milbrodale, Fordwich, Bulga, Warkworth, Lemington, Jerrys Plains, Dights Crossing, Maison Dieu & Mount Thorley Environs”; emerging as the Golden Highway to the agricultural lands North West of the Blue Mountains.

By 1900’s the Blaxland’s Land Grants at Broke, Vere-Cultural Landscape Progression- “Fordwich” soon linked to 1820’s Bushby “Kirton’ Vine Nursery; then by 1900 Blaxland’s Estate saw Mr Green of ‘Lantra’ Glenfell-subdivision, Share Farming influences; here as Dairy Farming introducing? - later Alexanders from “Mt Leonard- Milbrodale’ Jerrys Plains Share Farming and their ‘Tocal’ Alexander’s Cultural Heritage & Landscape Significances across Cockfighter Valley Precinct. Significance of Alexander’s Family Burials at the Culturally Heritage Bulga Village Cemetery dating back to 1830’s.



Holistic Vision of Ancestral Heritage in Hunter Valley (Att. 8)

- ✓ Assembly of Information and the Preparation of a Report to outline the features and detailing of the *"The State Significant Conservation Area – Cockfighters Valley Precinct"* and associated Tourism Hub being the adjunct grasslands North of Greater Blue Mountains National Parks, encompassing the Five Mining Operations along the Hunter River from Jerrys Plains to Broke and Gouldsville.
- ✓ Prepare through the Working Groups and identify Land Tenure features that support and encourage combined Community (Hunter Coal Festivals) and Mining Festivals Tourism Opportunities by way of Synoptic Planning guidelines related to the five Mine currently within the State Significant Conservation area – Cockfighters Valley Precinct along this portion of the Hunter River Environs.
- ✓ Outcome is a Draft "State Significant Conservation Area – Cockfighters Valley Precinct" Report of sufficient outline and detail prepared by the Mining Dialogue Project team to a level that the NSW Minerals Council would facilitate support and endorse to Governments on behalf of the Hunter Community.
- ✓ Develop the various options for Public, Private and Community Tourism based opportunities which dovetails Mining Heritage to enhance existing State and local Tourism agencies and facilities, building upon the 200year Cultural Heritage Community initiatives detailed in Attachment 1.
- ✓ Just as the Mine School Tours have gained Community support for the Mining Dialogue then a Dialogue Working Group will bring together Mining and Commerce perspectives of the Holistic Cultural Heritage of past, present and future Employment Opportunities within the framework of the Tourism Hub Precinct. The resultant daily visible presence of Tourism Displays to the standard of Australian National Museum would showcase the Area.
- ✓ The World Health Organisation in 2015 provides the Health benefits outcome significance of Cultural Heritage on Community Health and Well-being:- *"an awareness of cultural contexts allows us to better understand the compounding influences of diverse but interrelated determinants.....While alienation and marginalization are key upstream determinants for any number of illnesses and vulnerabilities, cultural understanding can be a source of health resilience in a rapidly changing world"*.
- ✓ **Cultural heritage** across the Cockfighters Valley Precinct includes tangible **culture** (such as buildings, monuments, landscapes, books, works of art, and artifacts), intangible **culture** (such as folklore, traditions, language, and knowledge), and natural **heritage** (including culturally significant landscapes, and biodiversity)

Serious Community concerns relate to the ability of any Mining Company as distinct from an Internationally experienced and Industry recognised Explosive Company with appropriate Explosive Protocols to operate what looks like in the Glencore Project the manufacture and extensive Storage of Mine Explosives.

Clearly the recent Community devastated Lebanon Port Explosion has focused attention on the Manufacture and Storage of Mine Explosives in and around the Hunter Valley; the need to perhaps relocate existing Manufacture influences regarding Stockton Community Risk and the 'Late nightly Truck Transport of bagged Explosives' from Newcastle to the Upper Hunter.

Perhaps a dedicated Explosive Risk Study by Independent, and NSW and Australian Government sanctioned Experts needs to be produced in the light of the Serious Community Consequences of any unexplained or planned Explosion.

SSHEG are not aware that such a study has even been contemplated, and certainly upon questioning the wisdom of the HVO Proposal, no such information or confidence that such a detailed study has been undertaken are evident.

As a result, SSHEG does not support the current Explosive Manufacture and Explosive Storage of apparently up to 7250 Tonnes.

Dr Neville Hodkinson PhD

Singleton Shire Healthy Environment Group



Department of Planning and Environment

EXHIBITION OF STATE SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS

HVO South Open Cut Coal Continuation Project and HVO North Open Cut Coal Continuation Project

Application No	SSD-11826621 (South) and SSD-11826681 (North)
Location	Lemington Road, Lemington
Applicant	HV Operations Pty Ltd
Council Area	Singleton and Muswellbrook Shire
Consent Authority	Minister for Planning or Independent Planning Commission

Description of proposals

HV Operations Pty Ltd is seeking approval for the HVO Continuation Project (the Project). The Project involves:

- continuation of mining to optimise resource recovery from the existing operation, predominantly by extracting coal from deeper seams;
 - extension of mine life at HVO North from 2025 to the end of 2050 and at HVO South from 2030 to the end of 2045;
 - extraction of an additional 400 Mt of run-of-mine (ROM) coal;
 - a reduction in the approved maximum ROM coal extraction rate at HVO South from 20 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) to 18 Mtpa;
 - realignment of Lemington Road and construction of a new bridge over the Hunter River; and
 - amendments to the currently approved final landform.
-

About the exhibition

An exhibition process allows any individual or organisation to have their say about a proposed development.

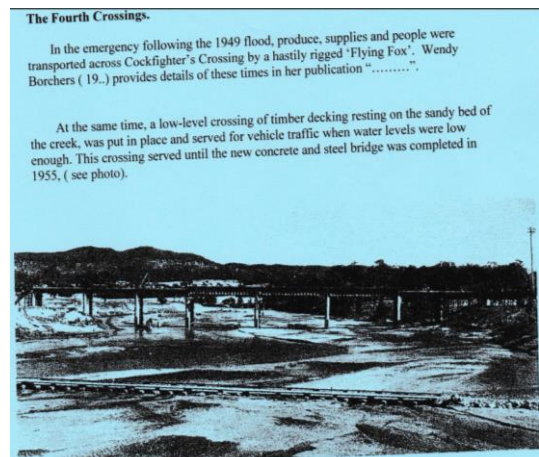
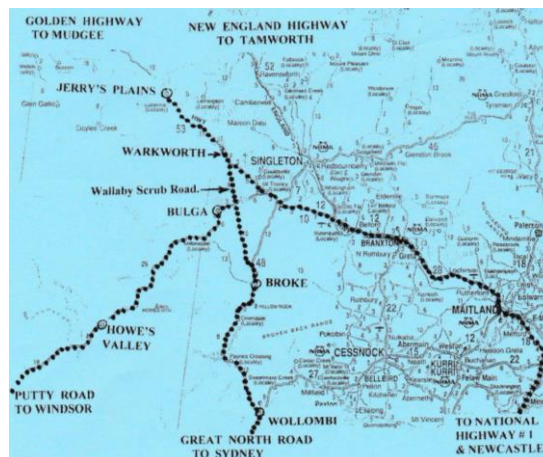
The Department of Planning and Environment (Department) has received State significant development applications for the abovementioned projects. The applications, environmental impact statement, and accompanying documents are on exhibition from **Monday 30 January 2023** until **Monday 27 February 2023**. You can view these documents online at planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-projects.

At the time of publishing this advertisement, the Minister for Planning has not directed that a public hearing should be held.

The National Heritage list criteria relevant of “Cockfighter Valley Precinct”

- a. **The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place’s importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia’s natural or cultural history**

“Currently, the Greater Blue Mountains is only recognised formally for World Heritage for its biodiversity, not for geodiversity, cultural heritage or scenic grandeur. Increasing evidence however indicates a strong case for considering all these aspects, both on a National and World Heritage basis, and for considering an extension of boundaries for the current World Heritage Area”. i.e. Cockfighter Valley Adjoining Grasslands, Rivers, Creeks add to their Holistic Cultural Heritage.
- b. **The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place’s possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia’s natural or cultural history.**
 - Baiaime Cave ‘Aboriginal Creator Spirit’ compared to Brazil’s ‘Cristo Redentor’ & US ‘Statute of Liberty’ characteristics
 - ‘Warkworth Aeolian Sands’ with their unique Flora & Forna.
- c. **The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place’s potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia’s natural or cultural history**
 - Baiaime Cave ‘Aboriginal Creator Spirit’ & Bulga Bora - Indigenous GBMNP’s Art Songlines across Cockfighter Creek, Hunter River Environs including chronology of Tribal Types involved as Archaeology, Ice Maximus Science and DNA Studies evolve are better understood.
- d. **The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place’s importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of: i. a class of Australia’s natural or cultural places.**
- & e. **The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place’s importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group**
 - 1840- 1920 emergence to Colonial Australian Bush survival Skills and Physic Characteristics
- f. **The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place’s importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period**
 - Established Cockfighter Creek Family & Community Enclave in foreign Lands against Droughts, Fires & Floods by human Toil as Early Settlers; many as Convicts, or ex-Convicts.
 - NSW 1830’s Major Mitchell Roads, Inns Towns to Port Essington; 1826 Great West, South & North Roads, 1826 – 1836 Great North Road Convict Built (Part UNESCO Heritage Listed) built through to Cockfighter Creek (Warkworth) 1833-1836 Convict Cockfighter Creek Bridge & Jerrys Plains Convict Police Trooper Facilities; 1833 Saint Patricks Plains Mitchell Roads Inns & Villages- Wallis Plains (Maitland), Dalwood, Black Creek, Mount Thorley, Cockfighter Creek, Jerrys Plains, Merton, to Inland West (Golden Highway by 1903 Mr Greene connects ‘Fordwich to ‘Landra’ Glenfell); 1824 Ogilvie during Floods via Glendon, Neotsfield, Singleton Ford, to Merton; also the Route to NSW North -Port Essington; Ludwig Leichardt 1840’s.



- g. The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Bulga Tourism Hub Vision©	
❖ 'The Hunter Valley Convict significance 1820-1840'	
Module	C5 'Land Grants with Convict Bondservants'
C5.1	'Henry Dangar Surveyor' 1821-1825, 4 Convicts
C5.2	'Philip Thorley' 1821 "Mount Thorley", Son of Convict, 14c
C5.3	'Robert Hoddle' 1824 "Warkworth", Surveyor
C5.4	'Richard Hobden' 1824 "Great Lodge", 4 Convicts
C5.5	'Joseph Onus' 1825 Exconvict, 6 Convicts
C5.6	'George Bowman' 1825 "Archerfield", 8 Convicts
C5.7	'Dr Thomas Parmenter' 1825 Exconvict "De Quirosville" 5c
C5.8	'Major Mitchell's Great North Road' 1826-1836, # Convicts
C5.9	'James Hale' 1837 Exconvict "Wambo" chain, 20 Convicts
C5.10	'William Watts' 1842 Exconvict "Black Cock Inn"
C5.11	'Henry Nowland' 1843 son of Convicts "Chain of Ponds",

Note 'Ravensworth Estate' 1824 adjoins these C5 Convict Significant Modules

Heritage Detailing Books:

- 'A History of Bulga' Gateway to the Hunter Valley since 1820, Bulga Milbrodale Progress Association Inc 2013
- 'Clarks of Cockfighter Creek since 1820, Bulga Milbrodale Progress Association Inc 2013
- 'Warkworth via Singleton ' Bill Greenhalgh 2007, Singleton Library Reference Digital Scan Original Book Dr Neville Hodkinson 2018
- 'Broke Fordwich 1820- 1914 ' Elizabeth Collins, Stewart Mitchell Typed Feb 2023 Handwritten Private Family Collection
- 'A History of Jerrys Plains' Ian Webb Handwritten Copy Convict Road Digital Scan Collection SSHEG 2017
- 'A History of Jerrys Plains' Ian Webb Handwritten Copy Convict Road Digital Scan Collection SSHEG 2017
- 'From Brook to Broke' Anne Dunne 2012 A History of Broke Fordwich
- 'Bulga Cultural Centre' June 2016 Stewart Mitchell 7& Dr Neville Hodkinson PhD
- Various Locations: Hay (1834) Lemington, Dights Crossing Stafford Clifford, Auckland, 1824, Gouldsville, Mount Thorley 1824, Mount Loder, Cobbs Hill 1830, etc
- 'Jerry's Plains The First 100 Years' Ellis 2003
- 'A Million Wild Acres' Eric Rolls 1981

- h. The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history

200 Years Family linkage across Cockfighter Valley Precinct

The first white settlers at Bulga, almost without exception, came from the Windsor and Richmond area of the Hawkesbury Valley. Howe, Singleton and their party came from that locality and it was logical that their friends and neighbours would soon learn of the exciting new lands to the north that beckoned pioneers.

Bulga Pioneers – circa 1890

Standing – Ann Holmes, Peter McAlpin, William G McAlpin & William Partridge
Sitting – Thomas & Mary Ann Hayes, Thomas & Elizabeth Eather, Elizabeth Partridge, James & Sarah Coe, Mrs Eliza Clark (at front)



Stewart Mitchell 6th Generation Pioneer Bulga Local Historian 2015



Vahid Roser 7th Generation Pioneer Bulga Local, St Marks Bulga Church 2020



- i. **The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.**
- **Baiaame Cave 'Aboriginal Creator Spirit' compared to Brazil's 'Cristo Redentor' & US 'Statute of Liberty' characteristics**
 - **'Warkworth Aeolian Sands' with their unique Flora & Forna**
 - **Baiaame Cave 'Aboriginal Creator Spirit' & Bulga Bora - Indigenous GBMNP's Art songlines across Cockfighter Creek, Hunter River Environs' including chronology of Tribal Types.**
 - **National Heritage List -R.H Mathers 1890+ "Transcriptions Legacy"**
Lifetime Royal Society; Study of Indigenous Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.
 - **National Heritage List "The Noble Camle Roy Tribe, Upper Hunter" Pages River joining Belvue, Scone & Village Reserve.**
(Taken "Possession" by Billy Murphy on 13 April 1871- to be confirmed by Legal Challenge in 2020's.)

Bulga Historian (SM) Archival Ancestral based Family Outlines

Aboriginal Heritage 1770 – 1860+ People & Cultures

- Howe's Aboriginal Myles Guide spoke of the land as 'Coomery Roy', the land of the Kamilaroi people calling it 'Pullmyheri' or 'Pullumunbra'. Nov 1819
- Threlkeld & RH Mathews - Kamilaroi land north of Jerrys Plains, (Whirle & Son Darkinung, at Howes Valley Aboriginals 1819) Cockfighter Creek "Baiaime Valley" Lands Aboriginals, or Darkinyung – GE Ford 2012.
- GBMNP's Grasslands adjunct with Warkworth Aeolian Sands Land
- Baiaime Cave beside Howe Track on Bulga Creek Inlet Mar 1820+
- Baiaime Cave presence neither acknowledged, revered or embraced 1820 +
- "Baiaime Valley Custodians" Traditional Habitat Lands Areas 1788+
- Coastal Tidal Reach, Sea Level changes reflected in "Baiaime Arise Legend"
- Bulga Mountain; "Bulgar" Aboriginal Name for "Mountain"
- "Doolerwing" Shared Waterhole Drought 1847-51; Legacy at Mt Leonard.
- GBMNP's Escapement Creeks, South Wambo Creek & Caves
- Bora Creek-way from Saddle Ridge & Grinding Groove Areas
- 1852 Bora Ceremonial & Carved Tree Site, Bora Camping Site
- Bora related Locations beside TSR, Stock Reserve, Parish Corners
- 1875 Baiaime Cave and Bulga Creek Valley Alexander Bros Land
- Bora Lands Survey 1892 RH Mathews of Singleton Questions?
- Baiaime Cave RH Mathews Survey, Royal Society Paper 1893
- Baiaime Valley Land by 1900+ Dodds- daughter Mrs Smith today.
- Australian Museum Studies Bora, Caves & River Terraces 1895, 1913+
- 5 Mines Heritage Details 1980+ Environmental Impact Statements

Colonial, Convict, Immigrant with Convict Bondservants 1821-1860

- Aboriginal "Whirle to Howe" 1819 Return track - a easier way to River Land
- Howe Track entry "Gateway to Patricks Plains"- Hunter Valley Mar 1820
- 1821 Land Grants, Singleton & Thorley Families via Howe Track.
- Henry Dangar Patricks Plains Land Surveys, 1821-5, No Roads
- 1825 Joseph Onus Grant across Wollombi Brook beside Bulgar Mountain
- Cockfighter Creek Bulga Settlement & Bulga Track, Howe, Onus "Bulga", Blaxland "Fordwich", Rev Hill "Milbo Dale", Parmenter "De Quirsville", Hale "Wambo", Doyle, Eather "Meera", Hobden "Grand Lodge", Bowman "Archerfield", Robertson "Plashett", Bowman "Ravensworth", Cobbs Station "Minimbah".(W.A. Wood 1972 Dawn in the Valley, Papers A6628iii Notes on Peter Clark, Bulga and Eather, Onus and McAlpin families;)
- Thomas Mitchell Convict Great North Road 1826 – 1830; Port Essington!

- 99 Year Grazing Leases of Escapement Inlets, Creeks of GBMNP's
- Convict "Cockfighter Creek Crossing" 1836, 1859 low, 1860, 1877, 1925-6, 1949, Flying Fox, 1955, Wollombi Brook Floods
- Bulga Track two solid Wollombi Brook Government Road crossings avoiding Bulga Bora Carved Tree Site beside TSR & Stock Reserve on Parish Junction
- Clarke Native Animal Specimens sent to British Museums
- Dawn in the Valley "The Story of Settlement in the Hunter Valley" to 1833
- Mitchell Surveyor General Grid; Bulgar Mountain & Watts Hill Trig Sites
- Landscape Progression Droughts, Floods, Fires & Water Sources
- Flora & Fauna Ludwig Leichhardt Patricks Plains 1844-5

Cockfighter Creek Settlement Culture 1821-1920

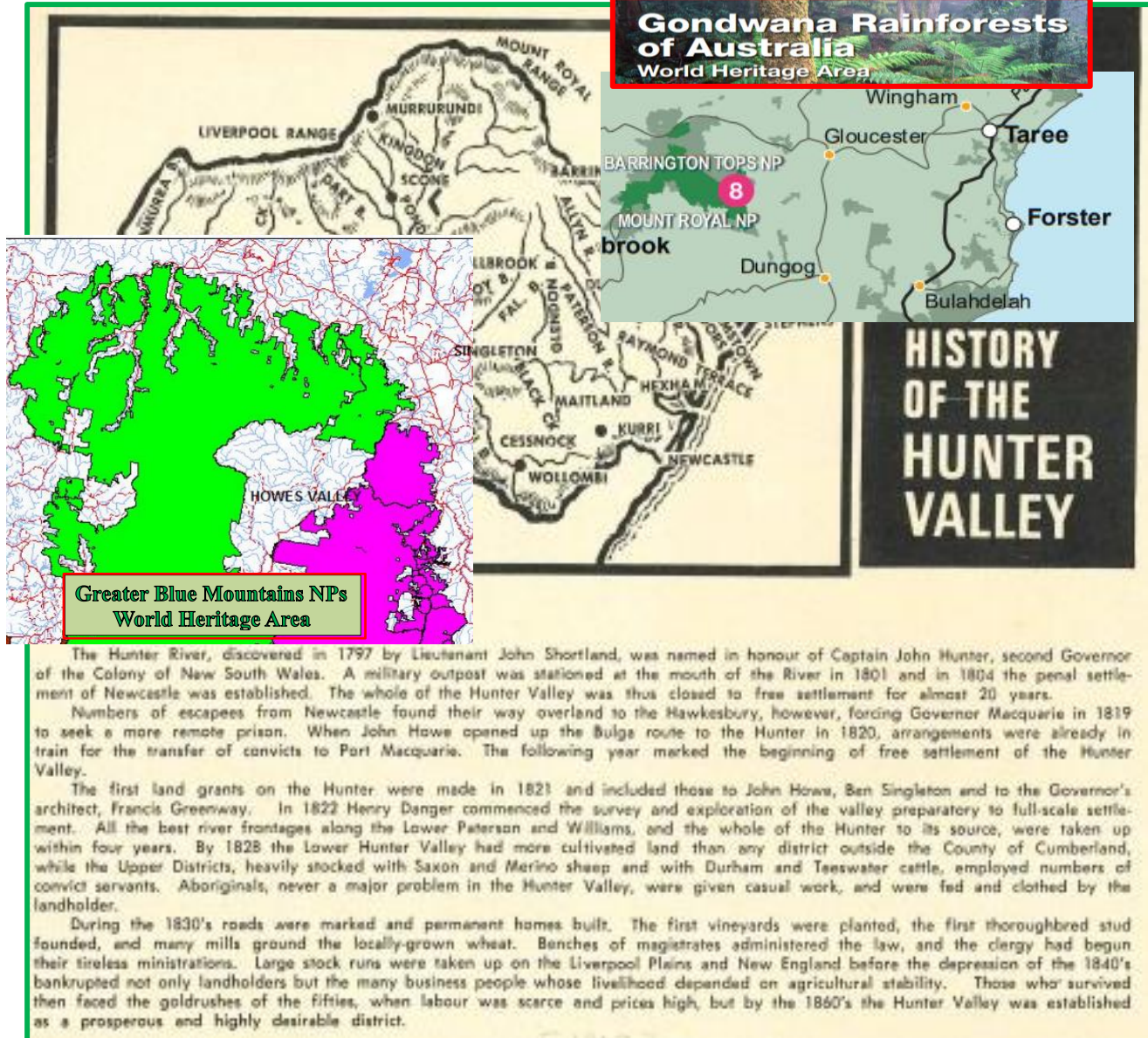
- Royal Society NSW Papers 1882+ RH Mathews Singleton Surveyor
- Six Generations of Family & Oral Landscape & Cultural Heritage
- 1900 Bulga Pioneer Families Three Generations Legacy & Photo
- Clarke Native Animal Specimens sent to British Museums
- Wollombi Brook Floods, 1857, 1913, 1949, 1955, 2007
- SSHEG Ancestral Heritage Significance of Patricks Plains June 2016; CHAG
- Clarke "Green Flat" & Mounted Police; Mitchell "Green Flat" 3 Generations
- Pioneer Settler Social Interactions, Onus, Hale, Mc Alpin, Eather, Clarke etc.
- Watts "Black Cock Inn", Philip Thorley "Mount Thorley Inn", Brown's Inn, Minimbah Inn, Black Creek "Wyndam" Government Road
- Hale "Wambo" – Durham; Alexander Bros 1875 "Mt Leonard" 1900
- Landscape Progression, Squatting, "Limits of Location 1826", "Nineteen Counties 1829"; Travel: Pathways; Ships, Tracks – Howe/Bulga Track 1820+; Roads – Convict GNR, Government Stock Crossings 1823+; Railways- 1860-1933; Rail as Road Highways 1929 +.
- Philip Thorley & Andrew Loder – Longreach Hall of Fame Legends
- Cockfighter Creek Heritage Villages- Broke/Vere, Fordwich, Bulga, Warkworth (Cockfighter Creek Crossing of Convict GNR), Lemington, Jerrys Plains, (Denman, Braerami), Maison Dieu, Gouldsville, Mount Thorley.
- Lone Pine Barracks; Army Infantry Museum, Cosivoes Asylum 1999.
- Patricks Plains Holistic Natural & Cultural Heritage & Landscape Estate 1975
- Colonial Droughts, 1790, 1822-3, 1828-9, 1845-6,
- Liverpool, Gwydir Plains, refer ARTC 2020 Squat
- Estate Subdivisions, Dairies, World Wars, Depression, R

Criteria Two: Heritage Significance compared to other similar list items

: National Heritage List Great North Road & National Heritage Landscape 2010

: Geographic Significance-

**-adjoins UNESCO GBMNPs & Gondwana Rainforests of Australia Significance
& Valley Shaped by Great Dividing Ranges and Valley Aeolian Sands**



SSHEG has since 2010 prosecuted in writing the Cultural Heritage Aboriginal, Colonial, Convict, Immigrant, and now Industrial Mining Significance specifically researching British and Colonial Archival Records and Cockfighter Creek Family Descendants Six and Seven Generation Precinct Lineage and their Family Records across 200 years as they see it their Family Duty now to preserve Hunter Valley Region Australia's Cultural and Historic Heritage in our "National Estate".

National Heritage List Criteria Response Topics outlined

Criteria one: Outstanding Heritage Value to the nation

Criteria Two: *Heritage Significance compared to other similar list items*

*: National Heritage List Great North Road & National Heritage Landscape 2010
: Geographic Significance-
-adjoins UNESCO GBMNP's & Gondwana Rainforests of Australia Significance
& Valley Shaped by Great Dividing Ranges and Valley Aeolian Sands*

Criteria Three: *Patricks Plains role of current recognised International, National, Regional and local Heritage Significance*

Criteria Four: *Nomination requires more comprehensive information*

Cultural Viewpoint One

*“Patricks Plains Holistic Ancestral Heritage and the Cockfighter Creek Precinct”
being the then “Satellite Sub Agricultural Colony cojoined along the Howe Track to
Sydney Colony at Windsor after 1820”.*

Cultural Viewpoint Two

*“Patricks Plains pivotal role in 100 Years Landscape Progression via Howe (Bulgar)
Track of Port Jackson Colony”*

Cultural Viewpoint Three

*“Cockfighter Creek Enclave role in 100 Years Landscape Progression of Port
Jackson Colony”*

Cultural Viewpoint Four

*Community Health Holistic Cultural Heritage Vision 2010 Singleton Shire Healthy
Environment Group*

Cultural Viewpoint Five

Chronology Port Jackson Colony Progression

*Early Australian Colonial Establishment across 100 years
Reference Video YouTube*

<https://youtu.be/Sv2fDRF2Vok>

National Heritage List Criteria Response Topics

Criteria one: Outstanding Heritage Value to the Nation

- **“Cockfighter Valley Precinct” as National Heritage and National Estate Significance Recognition** to assume its rightful **Cultural Heritage & Landscape Cultural Progression place** in Australia’s Port Jackson’s Colony Convict BondServants Cultural Heritage Period after 1820.
(Compare-Sub Colony Grasslands, Rivers, Creeks)
- **“Saint Patricks Plains and Cockfighter Creek Enclave” as National Heritage and National Estate Significance of Adjoining Grasslands, Rivers & Creek Gully Valleys of UNESCO GBMNP’s to the South; across to Gondwana Rainforests of Australia to North; enclosed within the Great Dividing Ranges East Coast continuum.** (Compare-Sub Colony Grasslands continuum GBMNP’s & Mt Royal)
- **Howe Track 1820 as National Heritage List and National Estate Recognition**, being The Bulga Road 1824- Stock Route, Port Essington NSW Export Overland Vision 1845, Windsor Road & Darkie Creek 1900, Government Road- Bulgar, Jerrys Plains, Merton Village 1825, Travelling Stock Route then in Tandem with Convict Great North Road Cockfighter Creek Bridges 1836, Windsor Road & Darkie Creek 1900, Putty Road 1892 Map, Putty Road 1970.
(Compare-List Great North Road & National Heritage Landscape 2010)
- **National Heritage List Convict built Great North Road & National Heritage Landscape 2010**
(Complete Convict Era concept -UNESCO World List Old Great North Road period 1826 to 1836)
- **World & National Heritage List – Biame Culture Legacy East Coast Lethargy**
Biame Cave Image, Saint Patricks Plains Boras, Emu Cave Legacy, Art & Pecked Art Legacy.
(Incorporate into UNESCO-World List GBMNP’s & Old Great North Road)
- **National Heritage List -R.H Mathers 1896 “Transcriptions Legacy”**
Lifetime Royal Society; Study of Indigenous Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.
- **Henry Dangar Dynasty National Heritage Significant Pioneer Person 1820 – 1865; Saint Patricks Plains, Explorer, Pioneer Settler Family Dynasty “Neotsfield Estate” as National Heritage List Homestead.**
- **National Heritage List “The Noble Camle Roy Tribe, upper Hunter” Pages River joining Belvue, Scone & Village Reserve.**
(Taken “Posession” by Billy Murphy on 13 April 1871- to be confirmed by Legal Challenge in 2020’s.)
- **Mary & William Ogilvie Merton Village Dynasty National Heritage Significant Pioneer Person 1824 – 1865; Merton Village Locality – 1830’s, centre upper Saint Patricks Plains, Pioneer Settler Family Dynasty**
- **Mr Thomas Macqueen Dynasty National Heritage Significant Pioneer Persons 1824 – 1865; Segenhoe Pioneer Agricultural Dynasty Locality - 1826, centre upper Saint Patricks Plains, Landscape Progression Legacy; Ravensworth James Bowman 1825**

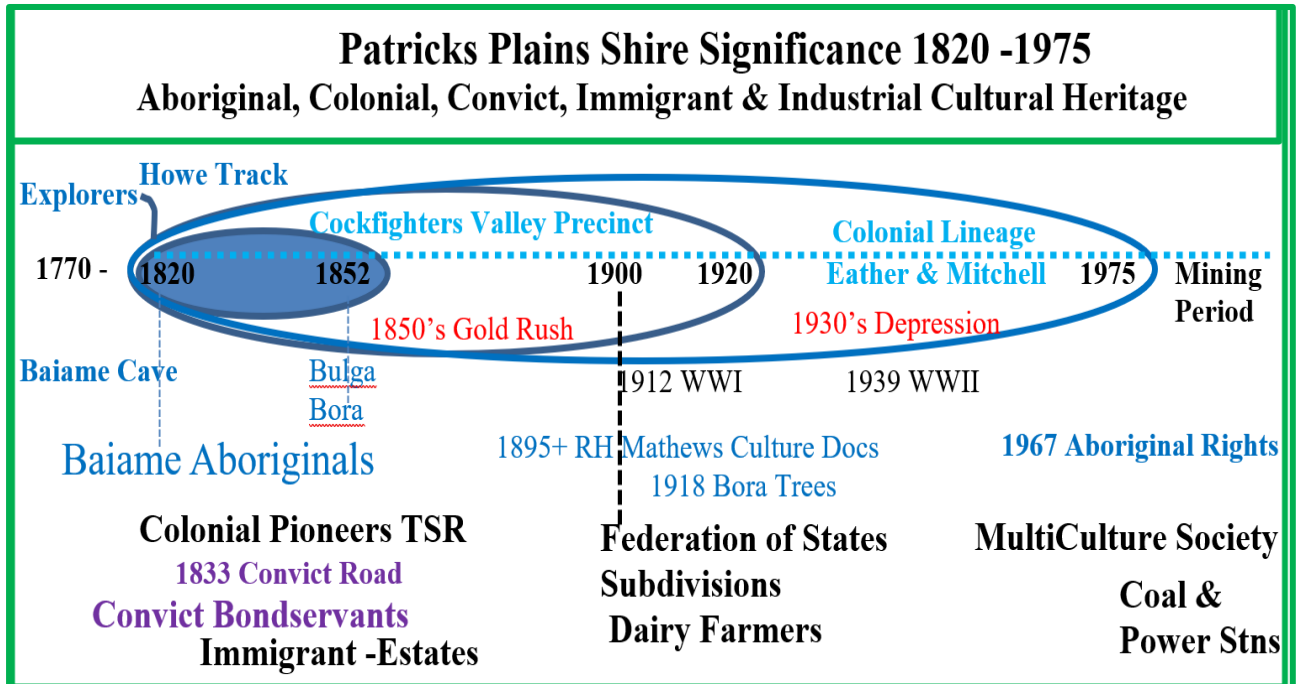
Cultural Viewpoint One

***“Patricks Plains Holistic Ancestral Heritage and the Cockfighter Creek Precinct”
being the then “Satellite Sub Agricultural Colony cojoined along the Howe Track to
Sydney Colony at Windsor after 1820”.***

As advised in your Exhibit 3 Paragraph 4 first assessment period identified a specific need *“To determine whether a place has ‘outstanding heritage value’ it is compared to other, similar types of places.....or if it is unique.”*

<div><p>Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment</p></div> <div><p>AHDb ID: 106385</p></div> <div><p>Dr Neville Hodgkinson Community Health Singleton Shire Health Environment Group PO Box 626 SINGLETON NSW 2330 Email: ssheg@hotmail.com</p></div> <div><p>Dear Dr Hodgkinson</p></div> <div><p>Australian Heritage Council 2022–23 Finalised Priority Assessment List</p></div> <div><p>Thank you for your nomination of the NSW Patrick Plains Heritage – Cockfighters Valley Precinct (the place) to the National Heritage List.</p></div> <div><p>Under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (the Act), the Australian Heritage Council (the Council) provides the list of places it proposes should be assessed for inclusion on the National Heritage List to the Minister for the Environment for consideration. The Minister may add or omit places to the list before it becomes final.</p></div> <div><p>In providing its advice to the Minister, the Council considers the results of a preliminary review by the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (the department) on the claims of the place against the National Heritage List criteria. At the same time, the Council applies a 'significant threshold' test for each nomination. This test helps the Council to judge the level of significance of a place's heritage value. To reach the threshold for the National Heritage List, a place must have 'outstanding' heritage value to the nation. This means that it must be important to the Australian community as a whole.</p></div> <div><p>To determine whether a place has 'outstanding' heritage values, it is compared to other, similar types of places. This allows the Council to determine if one place is 'more' or 'less' significant compared to other similar places, or if it is unique. The degree of significance can also relate to the geographic area, for instance, the extent of a place's significance locally, regionally, nationally or internationally. The Council also considers its capacity to undertake further assessments given the number of places already under assessment.</p></div> <div><p>Based on the information in the nomination, advice from Council and consideration of the matters outlined above, the NSW Patrick Plains Heritage – Cockfighters Valley Precinct was not included in the places to be assessed in 2022–23.</p></div> <div><p>The Council considered there was no strong evidence provided to justify how the place might meet the National Heritage threshold of outstanding value to the nation. The nomination requires more comprehensive information with regard to the scope, additional local information, as well as clarification of boundaries and evidence of consultation with Traditional Owners, and other owners and occupiers.</p></div> <div><p>This is the first assessment period for which your nomination has been considered. Under the Act, a nomination is eligible for consideration for two consecutive assessment periods.</p></div> <div><table border="0"><tr><td>T +61 2 6272 3933 F +61 2 6272 5161</td><td>John Gorton Building King Edward Terrace Parkes ACT 2600</td><td>GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601</td><td>awe.gov.au ABN 34 190 894 983</td></tr></table></div>	T +61 2 6272 3933 F +61 2 6272 5161	John Gorton Building King Edward Terrace Parkes ACT 2600	GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601	awe.gov.au ABN 34 190 894 983	<p>This is the first assessment period for which your nomination has been considered. Under the Act, a nomination is eligible for consideration for two consecutive assessment periods. Accordingly, the department will notify you when a new nomination round is called for 2023–24 and you may provide additional information for your nomination, or the Council will automatically reconsider your original nomination. Alternatively, you may wish to provide additional information at any time to the department via email to heritage@awe.gov.au.</p> <p>Should you wish to discuss your nomination at any stage, please do not hesitate to contact Dr Sarah Titchen, Director Natural Heritage on 0400 301 864 or at Sarah.Titchen@awe.gov.au.</p> <p>For further information on the nomination process for the National Heritage List, you may wish to visit the department's website at: awe.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage/about/national. Information on The National Heritage List cycle can be viewed at the following website: awe.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage/heritage/about/national/national-heritage-list-cycle.</p> <p>Yours sincerely</p> <div></div> <p>Sian Hewitt Director Heritage Strategies Section 19 April 2022</p> <table border="0"><tr><td>T +61 2 6272 3933 F +61 2 6272 5161</td><td>John Gorton Building King Edward Terrace Parkes ACT 2600</td><td>GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601</td><td>awe.gov.au ABN 34 190 894 983</td></tr></table>	T +61 2 6272 3933 F +61 2 6272 5161	John Gorton Building King Edward Terrace Parkes ACT 2600	GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601	awe.gov.au ABN 34 190 894 983
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“To determine whether a place has ‘outstanding heritage value’ it is compared to other, similar types of places.....or if it is unique.” (2022 level of Detailing)

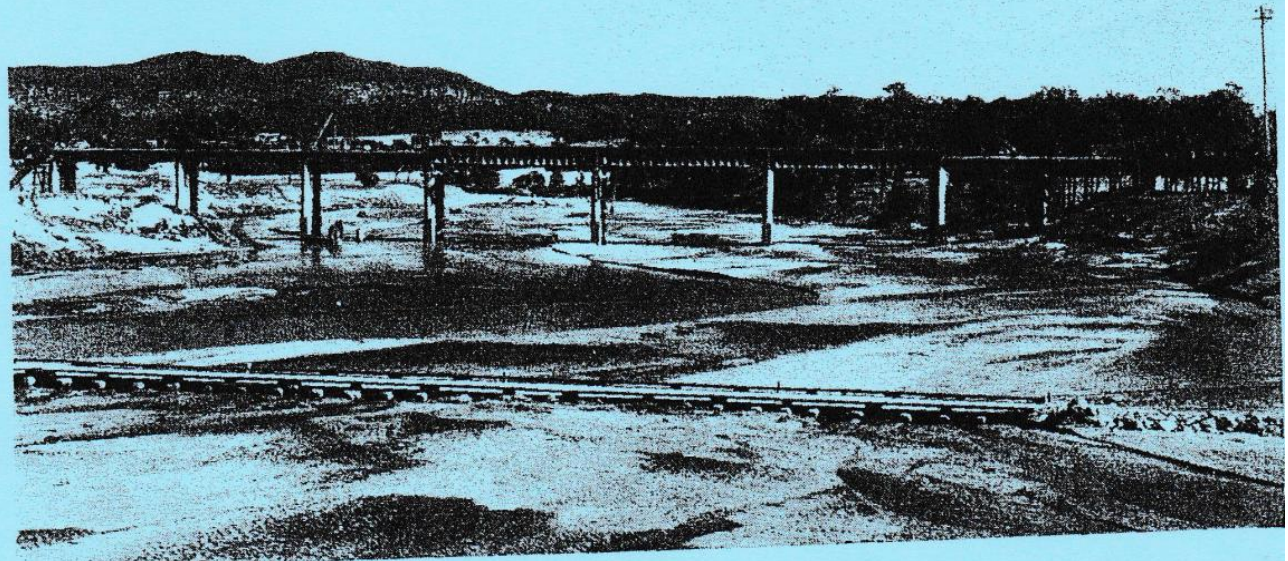


The Fourth Crossings.

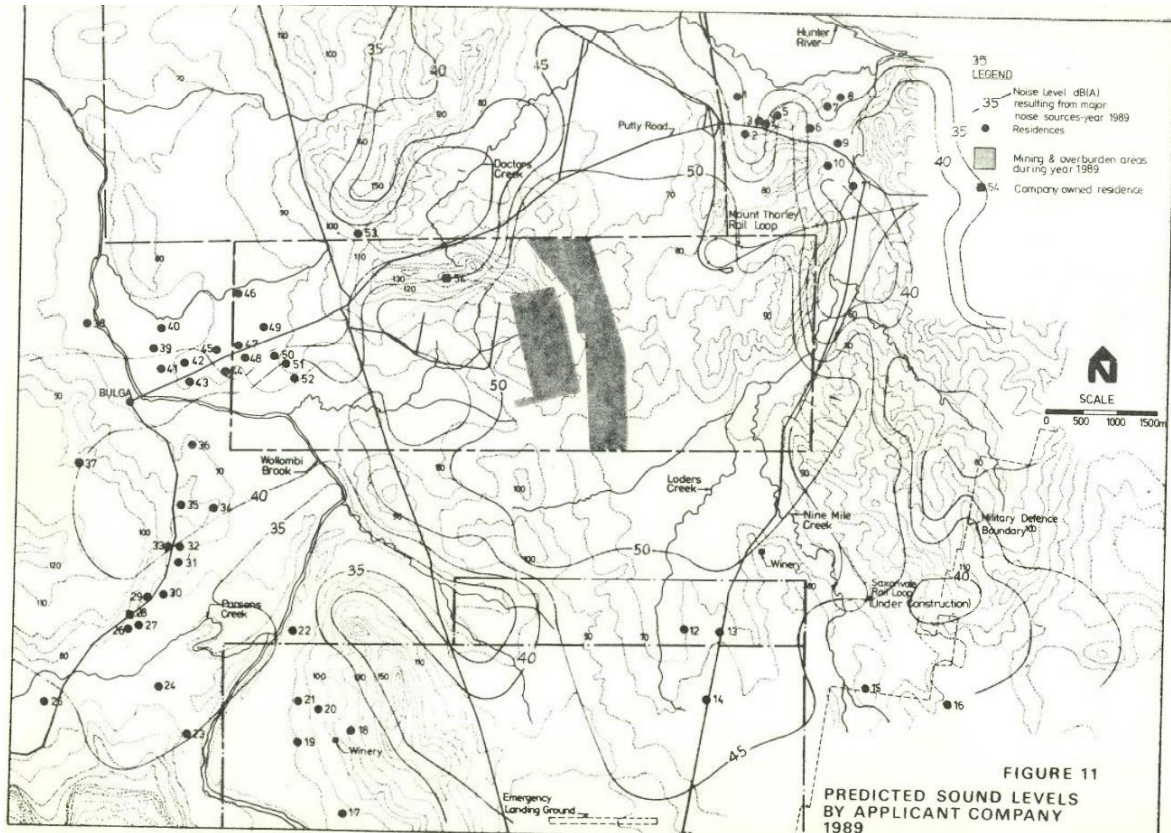
In the emergency following the 1949 flood, produce, supplies and people were transported across Cockfighter's Crossing by a hastily rigged 'Flying Fox'. Wendy Borchers (19..) provides details of these times in her publication ".....".

At the same time, a low-level crossing of timber decking resting on the sandy bed of the creek, was put in place and served for vehicle traffic when water levels were low enough. This crossing served until the new concrete and steel bridge was completed in 1955, (see photo).

Bill Greenhalgh 'Warkworth' 2009

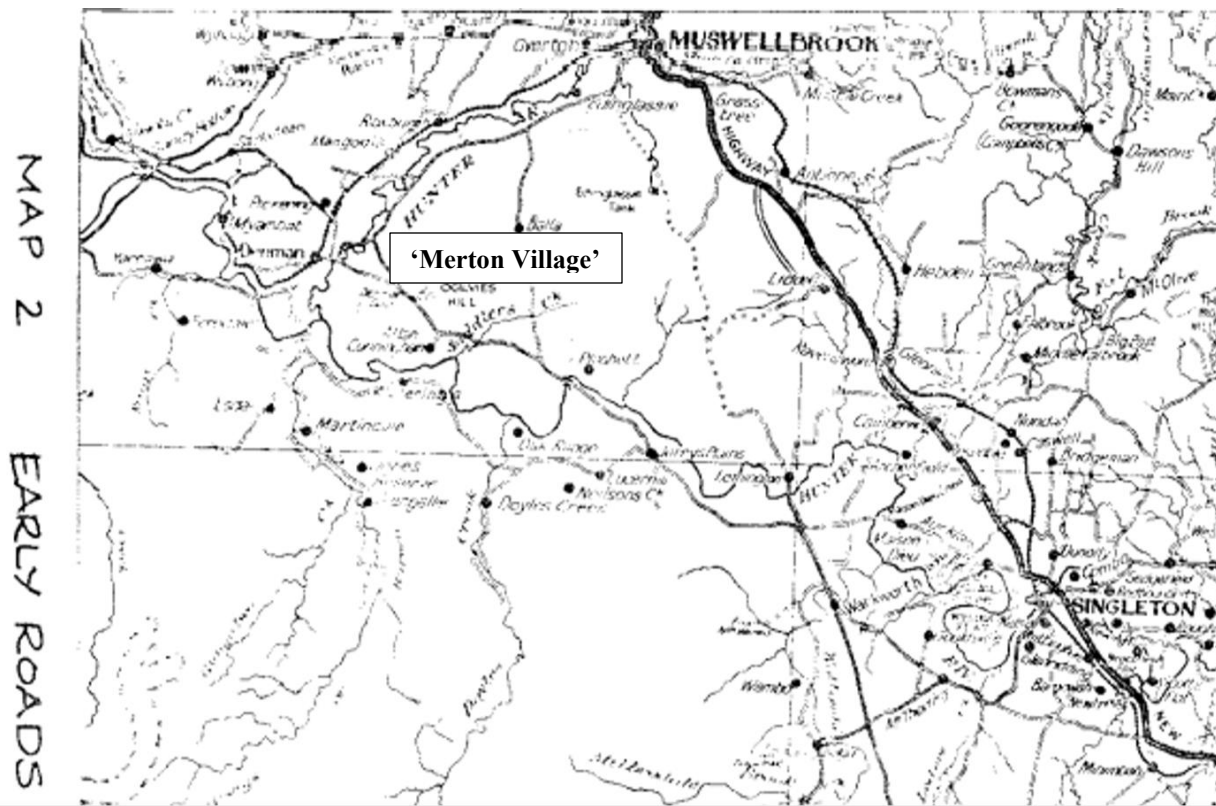


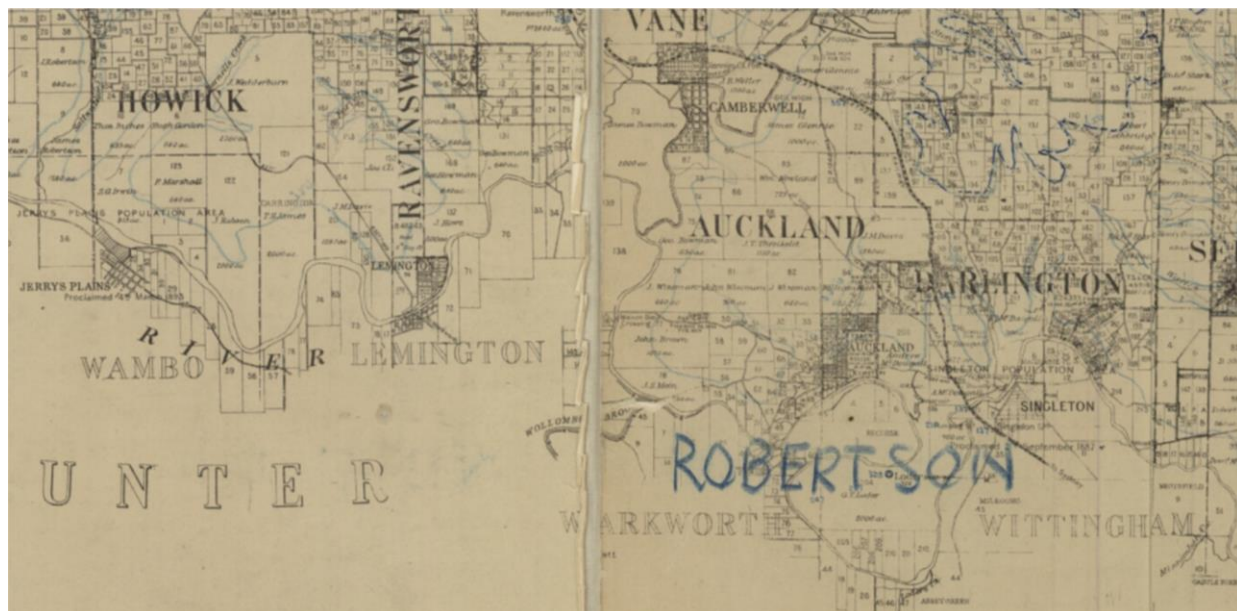
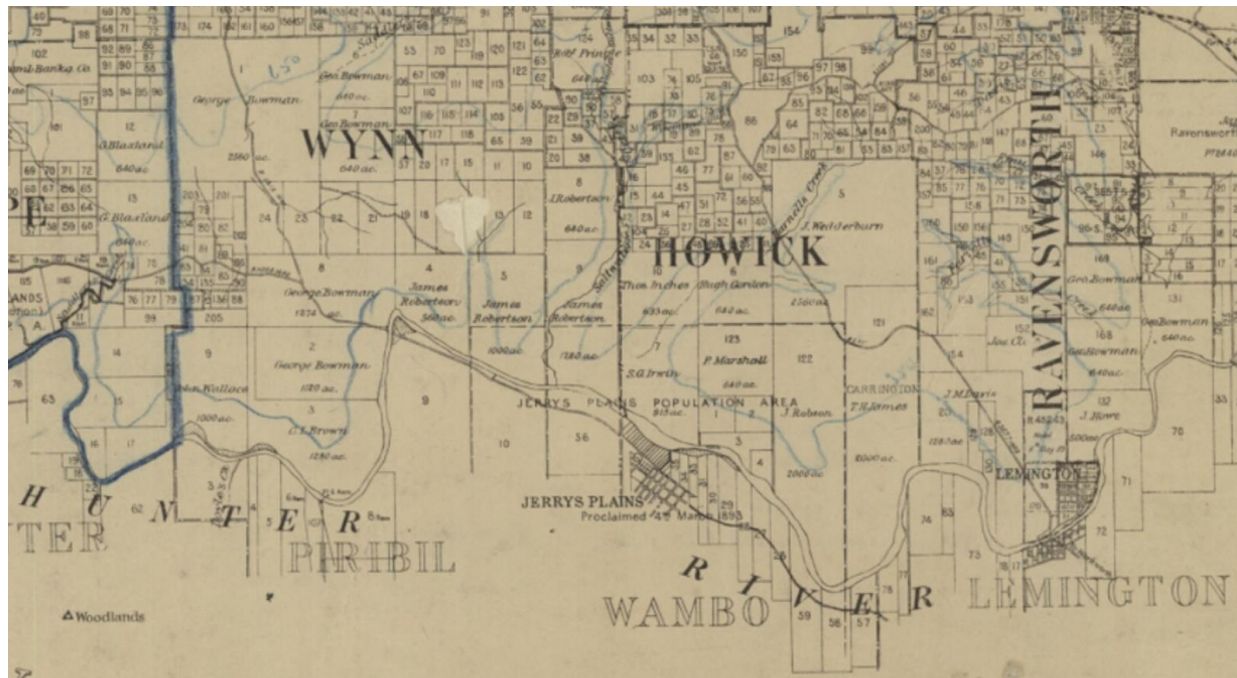
**1824 Philip Thorley Homestead- Mount Thorley Inn, Flour Mill, Burial Site;
Mt Thorley Cemetery, Mackerson Home, Jarvis House**



1980 Mt Thorley Open Cut Mine. RW Miller- then as Coal & Allied & Warkworth

1830 Government Roads, Pioneer Settler Localities & Tracks





PHILLIP THORLEY FAMILY DYNASTY – MOUNT THORLEY ARCHAEOLOGY SITE

PHILIP THORLEY FAMILY DYNASTY – MOUNT THORLEY ARCHAEOLOGY SITE

The Cultural Heritage Legacy at Mount Thorley Lands today remains etched in the minds of the Descendants of these lands and the Family fables, Social Historic Records and Archival Recordings that remain; some as Community events and others as Grand Nieces and Nephews Notes and Books.

Tracing the lineage of Land Parcel Ownership in this area of “Cockfighters Creek” from the earliest Land Grants of 1821 establishes the likely Archaeology Site detailing that remains today; thus establishing the relative Heritage Significance and progression of the Environment, Habitats, Buildings, Lifestyles of Families across these lands.

As previously outlined in 2018, The Bulga Tourism HUB Phillip Thorley NTH#7 Module (Addendum A) provides the initial region that became known by Philip Thorley, his Descendant Families and the Community, as Mount Thorley. “Pioneer Colonial exploits remembered, Gone but not Forgotten”



Philip Thorley Dynasty developed from its humble beginning on the Hunter River as “A small iron-bark hut of wooden slab structure overlapped and filled with mud and a thatched roof erected on the clear flat at the foot of the hill, alongside what Philip referred to as Charcoal Creek, now Dight's Gully, for easy access to the abundance of water. A barn and good stockyards were constructed. Meals were prepared in a stone oven”.

Hunter River “Terraces”: Attention then turned to the Singleton area as reported by McCarthy and Davidson (1943); that is, the erosion of large quantities of artefacts along the 200-foot contour at a number of points in the near vicinity of the Hunter southwest of Singleton. In an attempt to establish the exact provenance from which these artefacts were eroding, during June 1966 several series of test trenches were dug into the shallow topsoil at a number of points on the 200-foot terrace and produced small quantities of material similar to that surface-collected by McCarthy and Davidson. Close inspection of the Hunter banks and lower terraces, both above and below Singleton, failed to reveal any evidence of Aboriginal activity.

Include Archaeological Deposits at Lemington site CM CD1



Site S/1. The Gowrie terrace, northwest of Singleton, with the Hunter River 60 feet to 100 feet below. The trial trenches at S/1 were dug across the terrace at the erosion point at top left. [Photo: Author.]

REC. AUST. MUS. VOL. 28

PLATE

Sir Thomas Mitchell- “Of the aborigines he said that during the employment of them on surveys and explorations as guides and interpreters he had learnt to admire their “courage and resolution”, “their intelligence and judgment”, but most of all their “loyalty.” Referring to both groups he “praised the faithfulness, courage and endurance of the convicts and aborigines who served under him on his own expeditions.”

“The history of Jerrys Plains” Ian Ellis 2003 relates as follows:

In all it seems there were at least six tribes that had an association with the Hunter Valley. Below Maitland there were two tribes. One, the Awabakal, lived south of the line stretching from Maitland down to Newcastle and then south to The Entrance. The other, the Worimi, lived in an area from Maitland to Newcastle and north to Foster.

In the area from Maitland upstream and covering 200sq.miles dwelt the Wonarua tribe whose southern boundary was the divide north of Wollombi.

Above Muswellbrook to Murrurundi dwelt the Gaewegal who had a close affiliation with the Worimi, their neighbours to the east, but whose language was closely related to that of the Kamilaroi to their north.

Ellis then goes on to explain that the Kamilaroi were in fact a large and powerful association of tribes, the individual names of many of which had been lost. To the north of Murrurundi there was the Corbon Kamilaroi association stretching to the Queensland border and occupying 29,000 sq miles. To the south, the Kamilaroi association of tribes was known as the Gummun Kamilaroi, and their area included the Goulburn River catchment and down to the Wollombi Brook.

Whereas Ellis places Jerry's Plains as being at the interface between the Kamilaroi and the Wonarua tribes, it would appear that Warkworth on the Wollombi might safely be seen as firmly in Gummun Kamilaroi camp. This might be just as well, for Ellis claims that it was the Wonarua that “ participated in the episodes of confrontation between local tribes and settlers that occurred in the district in the 1820's.”

Ellis goes on to explain that there were four tribes comprising the Gummun Kamilaroi confederation; the Tooloompikal, the Gundica, the Paninikilal and the Marawankal. Of these, the Marawankal tribal grounds were “ believed to have extended down the Goulburn and then down the Hunter River to Jerry's Plains and to the Cockfighter Creek.” (Note here that, once again, the Cockfighter Creek and the Wollombi Brook are used interchangeably for the same stream).

So it would appear that Warkworth was founded in the Marawankal tribal grounds of the Gummun Kamilaroi federation. The language spoken was Kamil and their religion was Baiame (or Byamee). Ellis describes their religious concepts as follows:

“ The Aborigines in the vicinity of Jerry's Plains and to the south-west lived near the southern boundary of the Kamilaroi confederation of Kamil-speaking tribes and their religious concept was of Baiame or Byamee, the Great Creator, the Great Spirit, the All Father, a sovereign god who lived in the sky out as far as the Southern Cross. This supreme-being had a son, Duramulin, or Gayandi who carried out Baiame's designs for mankind, who cared for them and punished evil doers. Baiame was the incarnation of wisdom, of kindness, and care for others. His main wife was Birragnooloo, Mother-of-All.

The Aborigines believed Baiame spoke when it thundered during a storm and that he created the bullroarer so he could speak to them when it was used. Baiame made the plants and the animals and created men and women and provided them with a new creation after death. In the beginning Baiame spent much time in the world and had created much of it while on the summit of Mt. Ooboobi, a peak in Bullima. Consequently, in common with many religions, tall distinctive mountains were regarded as sacred places and Mt.Dangar particularly so, being regarded as one of his homes. Nearby was a sacred bora ring where corroborees and tribal initiations took place.”

Serious archeological studies began to be made in the late C20th and early C21st when the mining industry was required to provide Environmental Impact Studies to determine sites of Aboriginal heritage that might be endangered by the mining and its infrastructure. In the study made for the provision of a rail loop for Wambo Coal Pty Limited, six sites were identified east of the Wollombi Brook and nine sites on the western bank. Figure 12 provided a map of these sites. The former six were in or near the properties held by the Watts families, the latter nine were in the boundaries of

SSHEG Community Health & “Cockfighters Valley Precinct” Implementation in 2020

Cockfighter Creek Region –

Aboriginal, Colonial, Convict, Immigrant Cultural & Natural Heritage Today's 200 Years Significance across these Illustrated Lands

The Cockfighters Creek 1820 – 1850's Heritage Legacy links the Howe Track Travelling Stock Route along the “Government Road North crossings of the Wollombi Brook”; {Bulga Environs ([Att 14](#))} connectivity, between Milbrodale-Bulga Village-Warkworth Village & Cockfighter Crossings (Bridges- Convict 1833, 1857, 1877, 1955 & Burwood upstream) thence to Jerrys Plains, Muswellbrook, Mount Thorley, Maison Dieu, Singleton, Liverpool Plains and beyond.

Locals of Bulga/Warkworth Villages developed as the “Cockfighter Creek Region”; (Bulga- Onus, Eather, Mc Alpin, Clarke, Mt Leonard-Charlton- Wambo Estate- Hale, Durham; Watts Convict 1824, Pioneer, Orchard Springwood-Burwood Legacy 1839-1980; Fruit Growing District Illustrated 1839-1955.

Features: - Aboriginal – Bora Caved Trees area; Bora Ceremonial Circle, Bora Tribes Camping Area, Bora Saddle Ridge Grinding Grooves & Creek, Bora Wollombi Brook & Grinding Grooves; Connectivity Baiame Cave, GBMNP's Art & Caves, Doolerwing Waterhole, Tracks & Creeks East to Hunter River- Loders Creek Grinding Grooves Connectivity.

Colonial, Convict & Immigrant 1820-1860 – Pioneer Settlers Land Grants, Purchases, Estates, Homesteads, Landscapes, Inns, Museum Collections Stuffe, Great North Road-Watts Hill & Trig, Cockfighter Crossings 1833+ & Inns Archaeology Study, 99 Year Grazing West Leases; Stock Routes & Reserves- Government Road & Wollombi Brook Crossings.

Federation Patricks Plains Shire 1900-1980 – Boer War, 1903 Survey Clyde/Carlingford/ Warkworth Rail; WWI, 1930's Depression; WWII, RAAF Two Runways & Hides, Messhall Kitchen, Lichen Carpet; Warkworth Dam, TSR, Government Road, Prickly Pear Regions, Floods- 1857,1948,1955;

Singleton Shire 1975-2020 – 1970's Wambo, Lemington Mines,1980 Mt Thorley & Warkworth Mines, 2002 Coal & Allied; 2005-2015 Rio Tinto; Yancoal 2015+MTW; Great North Road-Watts Hill & Trig, Cockfighter Crossings Archaeology Study, 2002 Green & Gold Bell Frog, NDA1 Zone, Archerfield Warkworth Sands, Archerfield Estate, Homestead & out buildings.

Untangling the interplay between Mines since 2002, Owners of Mines changes during “Specific Mine Approval Periods” in what appears to be “Discrete Mine Locality Footprint Approvals”; their Mine Lease Swaps, Land Swaps, Biodiversity Swap provisions, Flora & Fauna provisions discarded, Cultural & Natural Heritage Protections are all AUDIT Community Compliances issues here.

Mine Ownership changes, Biodiversity Provisions, etc...[Ref E below](#)

SSHEG Patricks Plains Mine Heritage Significance Classifications

Classification Guidelines across these Precincts relate to **Age/Era, Type, Nature and Condition.**

Understanding and Cultural & Natural Heritage Knowledge are predicated as both Archival Research in Quarter Century Segments; as 1770 – 1795 – 1820 – 1845 – 1870 – 1895 – 1920 – 1945 – 1970 – 1995 – 2020; as well as consideration of the accelerated nature of Post WWII Technological phased improvements and associated Understandings.

The Age/Era Significance framework here relates to the “5 Mines Region” in and around the Wollombi Brook and Hunter River Valleys” used to establish Cultural & Natural Heritage Significance; being related to Occupation & Social Eras; Aboriginal Habitation pre1770, NSW Convict Penal Sydney Colony 1770 – 1820, Patricks Plains Convict Bondservants 1820 – 1870, Patricks Plains Shire 1870 – 1975, Singleton Shire 1975 – present.

Type Significance relates to predominant Social Endeavours; Aboriginal, Explorers, Pioneer Settlers, Convicts, Immigrants, WWI & WWII, Multicultural, and Industrial.

Detailed that recognises the “Social Interface Nuances”; as Aboriginal Pre 1770 Type, Aboriginal 1788-1820 Type, Aboriginal 1820-1860 Type, Aboriginal 1860-1920 Type, Aboriginal 1920-1970 Type, Colony 1788-1820 Type, Pioneers 1820-1828 Type, Settlers 1828-1860 Type, Immigrants 1828-1860 Type, Immigrants 1860-1920, WWI& WWII 1910-1950 Type, Multicultural 1950-present, Coal Mining

Nature Significance relates to Land Tenure Designation, Crown, County, Reserves, Commons, Precinct, Landscapes, Estates, Locality, Village, Farming Enterprises, Legacy, Subdivisions, Mine Lease, Biodiversity, Conservations.

The boundaries of earlier farms and their associated buildings, which included huts, barns, sheds, dams, Water & Wind Mills, saw pits, fences, landmarks are also features on Archival Land Titles; creek crossings, tracks, roads, trees, Rock Features, and buried old Bottles etc, still present today. (Note 6 Pg 49)

Condition Significance relates to Quality Integrity of the Entity & Landscape features - Land Surface Stability & Contours, Surface Biodiversity Qualities, Sublayer Integrity, Surface & Groundwater Characteristics; Natures Feature Treasures, Earth events impacted, etc.

Lifestyle Significance relates to the Society at the Locality; Estates, Neighbourhoods, Enclaves, Cliques, Village Social Life, Towns, Regions.

Ten Years Progress of Community Cultural Heritage Initiatives

Saint Patricks Plains Aboriginal, Colonial, Convict, Emigrant and Industry Cultural Heritage Museums Initiatives today across “Saint Patricks Plains”

Museum to celebrate Indigenous culture

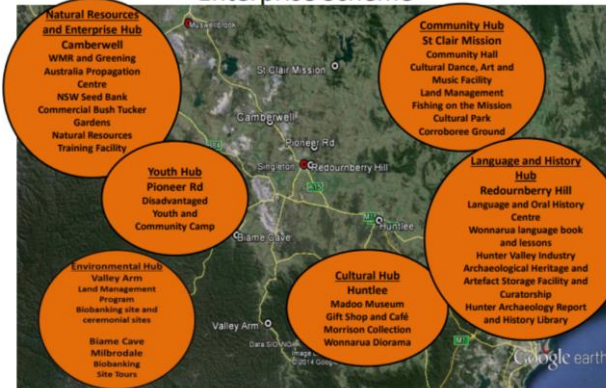
ELIZABETH SYMINGTON

OCTOBER 6, 2020

NEWCASTLE WEEKLY



Strategic Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Enterprise Scheme



A new cultural hub and museum is set to celebrate the heritage of the local Indigenous community. To be built in Cessnock, the Madoo Museum will house and showcase a rich collection of local Indigenous artefacts currently stored in various sites around the region.

In addition, the renowned [Morrison Collection](#) – including canoes, stone axes, clubs, spears, boomerangs and hundreds of other artifacts from the Hunter Valley – will be relocated from the Australian Museum to the dedicated local site.

Announced today, the development is being facilitated by a \$6.3 million grant from the NSW Government to the Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation (WNAC). Chief Executive of WNAC, Laurie Perry, said that returning the Morrison Collection to the Hunter region was a massive outcome for the local Aboriginal population.

The collection is named after Singleton-born newspaper owner, Alexander Morrison, who collected over 120 Aboriginal cultural objects at the turn of the 20th century, many coming from the St Clair mission, where Wonnarua Aboriginal families lived at the time. “This is a massive day for the Wonnarua Nation to have confirmation that the Morrison Collection will be coming home to the Hunter,” he said. “The creation of the Madoo Museum Cultural Hub will not only honour our people’s heritage and culture, it will provide the opportunity to grow local Aboriginal tourism and employment.”

Hotel entrepreneur Dr Jerry Schwartz will provide land in Cessnock for construction. Dr Schwartz is also proposing to build a revolving art gallery called ‘Hart’s Art’ to house a major exhibition of paintings by artist Dan Hart depicting the plight of Aboriginals in Australia.

2021 Bengalla Mine Coal & Allied Land for Upper Hunter Museum Project



Bengalla Mining Company has generously made available land in Muswellbrook for a proposed Upper Hunter Regional Museum, which will showcase the diversity and rich heritage of our region.

The Upper Hunter Regional Museum Inc (UHRM Inc) is a not-for-profit incorporated association governed by a board of directors who recently announced their proposal for an Upper Hunter Regional Museum.

The Museum will be a major drawcard for the region and is planned to include exhibits that encompass, early settlement, indigenous heritage, coal mining industry, agricultural history, power generation, equine, an Australian cattle dog history exhibit, plus much more.

Proposed visitor facilities will include a visitor information centre, café, gift shop, a park and playground, as well as providing day parking for caravan and motor homes. Also planned in the Museum is an Education and Training Centre, plus an Auditorium and Function Centre.

NEWS

Museum for Muswellbrook



Published 1 year ago on December 7, 2021
by @theCoalFace



L-R: Mike Kelly (Muswellbrook Chamber President), Fiona Harlin (Bengalla Mining Company), Wayne Toms (Chairman of UHRM Inc)



Bengalla Mining Company has generously made available land in Muswellbrook for a proposed Upper Hunter Regional Museum, which will showcase the diversity and rich heritage of our region.

The Upper Hunter Regional Museum Inc (UHRM Inc) is a not-for-profit incorporated

Chairman of UHRM Inc, Wayne Toms, said, "The Museum project will be a significant asset to the Upper Hunter and will provide the opportunity to showcase the rich history of the region and the great diversity of industries that operate within it. The Museum is being designed as a major showpiece, not only for Muswellbrook and the Upper Hunter, but for the State."

The proposed site for the Museum is on land located on the corner of Denman Road and Bengalla Road. The land is currently owned by the Bengalla Mining Company, who have generously provided it for the purpose of the project. Cam Halfpenny, General Manager at Bengalla said, "We are proud to be part of this exciting project and to be in a position to provide the land for the Museum."

A project steering committee is currently being formalised with a Business Case Study to commence in the coming weeks. Discussions with stakeholders have been taking place over the last 6 months with strong support for the project being shown.

Bengalla Offer Unique Experience to High School Students

Bengalla mine welcomed 10 students to site as part of the Muswellbrook High School work experience program for 2018.

The students were provided with hands-on experience, as well as learning many valuable workplace skills.

They all experienced exposure to operational work environments while gaining guidance and feedback from skilled personnel.

"It was a fantastic way to see the many jobs within the mining industry," Muswellbrook High School student Marlo

Court-Kriesch said.

"The Bengalla staff was like a family. They were always willing to help and encouraged me to try different things."

Speaking of the support from Bengalla, Muswellbrook High School careers advisor Sonya McDonald added: "It is encouraging to see their support of our students. For many, it is their first introduction to the working world and they come back to school with a new enthusiasm and goals to strive for."

Bengalla CEO Cam Halfpenny said the company was pleased to welcome the

youngsters to the site.

"The work experience program provides students with the opportunity to make informed decisions by assessing their own capabilities and interests in potential fields of work," he said.

"Being involved in the [work experience] initiative with Muswellbrook High School is a great partnership."

"It gives Bengalla an opportunity to engage with young people in our community and help them build on their school-to-work pathway."



1960's Hunter Valley Museum of Rural Life in Lake Glen Gawn National Parks <https://youtu.be/t0lGeKB8EX8>

Youtube 1966 Video

Fresh push to relocate Glenbawn dam's Hunter Valley Museum of Rural Life collection after 30 years



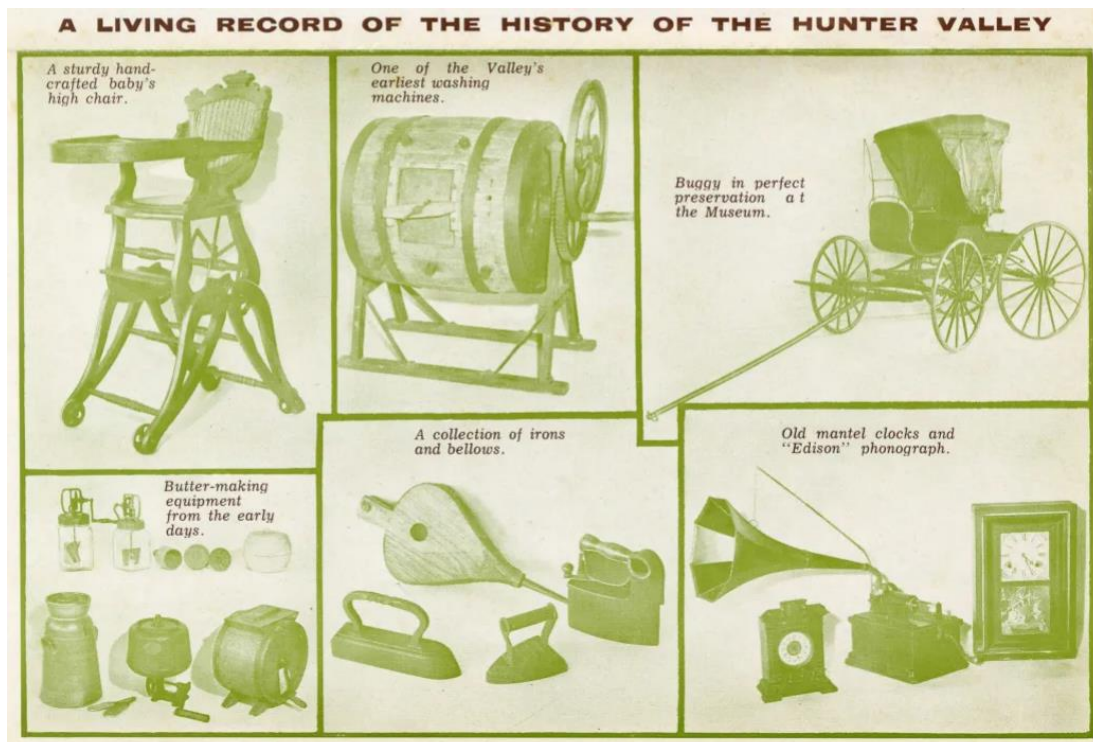
By Ethan Hamilton

Updated October 8 2022 - 7:33pm, first published 7:00am

0 Comments



📷 The Hunter Valley museum of Rural Life opened in 1966 and closed twenty years later, picture shows park managers Leon and Mal Walsh with farming equipment. Picture by Peter Lorimer



1974 Australian Infantry Museum Singleton Army Camp



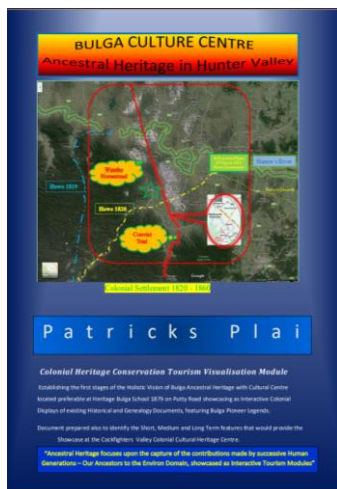
The museum was relocated, to Singleton, New South Wales, with the Infantry Centre in late 1973 and officially opened on 15th March 1974, by Sir Roden Cutler VC, Governor of New South Wales. In December of 1998, the museum came under the command of the Army History Unit and is now an integral part of the Australian Army History Unit.

By the time a national School of Musketry was founded in 1911 to replace its colonial and state counterparts, Australians had already fought in several wars earning honours such as “Suakin 1885” and “South Africa 1899 – 1902”. Nevertheless, there was no museum to collect and preserve the Infantry experience of war. The School of Musketry’s first commandant and chief instructor, Major Francis Bede Heritage, sought to rectify this. He donated firearms from his personal collection to the school, which formed the foundation of the school’s ‘Small Arms’ collection.

On his return as commandant of the school in 1920, Colonel Heritage continued to expand and widen the scope of the collection. In 1921, Captain Ernest William Latchford, MC, on the staff of the school, received a quantity of Great War weapons from the Australian War Memorial, consisting of machine guns, grenades and revolvers of Great War vintage, including including many captured enemy weapons.

With the departure of **Colonel Heritage in 1922** the development of the collection continued under the direction of Captain Latchford, MC. Consequently, both galleries in the museum are named “Heritage” and “Latchford” in recognition of their great contribution.

2016 Bulga Tourism Hub – “Bulga Culture Centre”



PROJECT TITLE BULGA TOURISM HUB				Project Start: Thu, 6/7/2016											
Development Phase				Project Start: 5/1/2016											
Community Concept Vision 2016				Community Vision for Bulga Culture Centre and Reserve Park as Tourism Community Feature of Bulga Village Master Plan 2016											
Terms of Reference for Funding Approval				Detailing Scope of Work based on Project Outline Scope											
Historic Heritage Study	Ruth Tobin & CHAG Committee	50%	#VALU01	10/1/17	CHAG Committee Bulga Culture Centre Files June 2016 transferred info to RT May 2017										
Mitchell's Road & GMR Project	Community Initiative	3%	10/1/17	10/1/17	SHAG Scope Letter 12/10/2016 Unsworth Archaeology Study - Study NTHW1										
Bulga Specialist Services	Access Archaeology	3%	10/1/17	10/1/17	BOHC & Mine Layout - Study NTHW6, NTHW2, NTHW3, NTHW4, NTHW5, NTHW6										
Bulga Culture Centre	Community Initiative	3%	6/7/2016	6/7/2016	Establish Bulga Heritage School Office & Tourism Centre										
Bulga Envoys - Warbirds, WWI	Phase 2 Community Initiative	6/23/2017	date		Vision of Community Legacy after Open Cut Mining, Conservation areas, Homesteads, Infrastructure, Festival access - Study NTHW6, NTHW5										
European Composite Cultures	Phase 2 Community Initiative	3%	6/7/2016	6/7/2016	Awaiting response from Mining Strategist and NSW Minerals Council re Mining Festival Years - Conservation areas & Museum										
Project Modules				Preparation of Cultural Heritage Modules, Archival Research, Photographs, Maps, Letters etc											
Visualisation Systems	Image Scanning	date	date	Community gathering and loading of Bulga Envoys Cultural Heritage Artifacts, Images, memorabilia, acquired over 10 year segments of the last 200 years											
Bioregional Exhibitions	Display Setup	date	date	Illustrations of Pioneer Living, Convicts of Bulga, Colonial N's Club, NSW the Marsh land of Droughts, Floods & Fires											
Aboriginal, Colonial, Convict	Ancestral Culture Heritage	date	date	Display Modules A Balame Case, B Great North Road, C Convict Significance, D Tourism Hub, E Bicentenary, F Bulga Culture Centre											
Bulga Envoys Tourism Vision	Bulga, Warbirds, WWI, WW2	date	date	Reestablish the Aboriginal and Colonial connectivity of Bulga Envoys across the Cookfights Creek Region of 1820 - 1900, Fordwich, Venn, Goudville, Mount Thorne											
Cookfights Valley Precinct	Adjunct to OBANP's	date	date	Carves the Cultural and Historic Heritage Significance of Precinct Conservation Area											
European Composite Cultures	Quinted Trails, Homesteads	date	date	School Projects, Tourism Marketing											
Festivals	Bulga, Anniversaries, Mining	date	date	Bicentenary 14 & 15 March 2020 - Study NTHW6											
Bulga Culture Visualisation & Museum OPEN				Official Opening Ceremonies on 15 March 2020 Bicentenary of Howe Explorers entering the Balame V											
Bulga School Locality	BOHC Not for profit	date	date	Incorporate facilities and planning into Bulga Village Master Plans 2019 and VPA initiatives of Bulga Mileside Association and Singleton Council											
Centre Public Displays	Public Facilities	date	date	Heritage Videos, Pamphlets, Post Cards, DVD Segments											
Visualisation Systems	Arch Interactive Displays &	date	date	Remnants of Significant Cultural Heritage and Historic Events in Patrick's Place 1800 - 1900											
Speciality Modules	Guest Historians	date	date												
Tourism Networking	NSW Tourism, Wine & Access	date	date												

Cultural Viewpoint Four

Community Health Holistic Cultural Heritage Vision 2010 Singleton Shire Healthy Environment Group

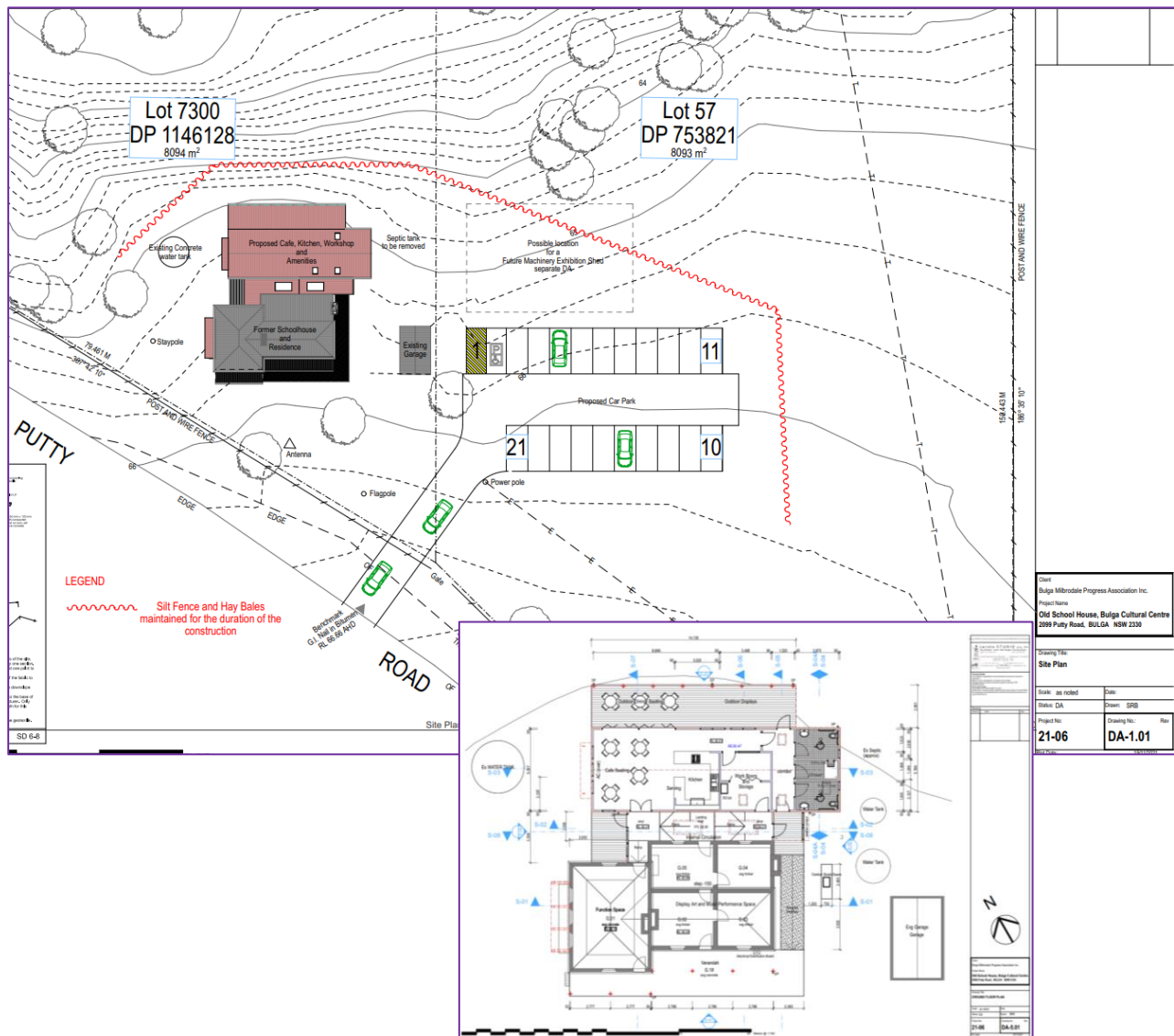
5 Agenda Items

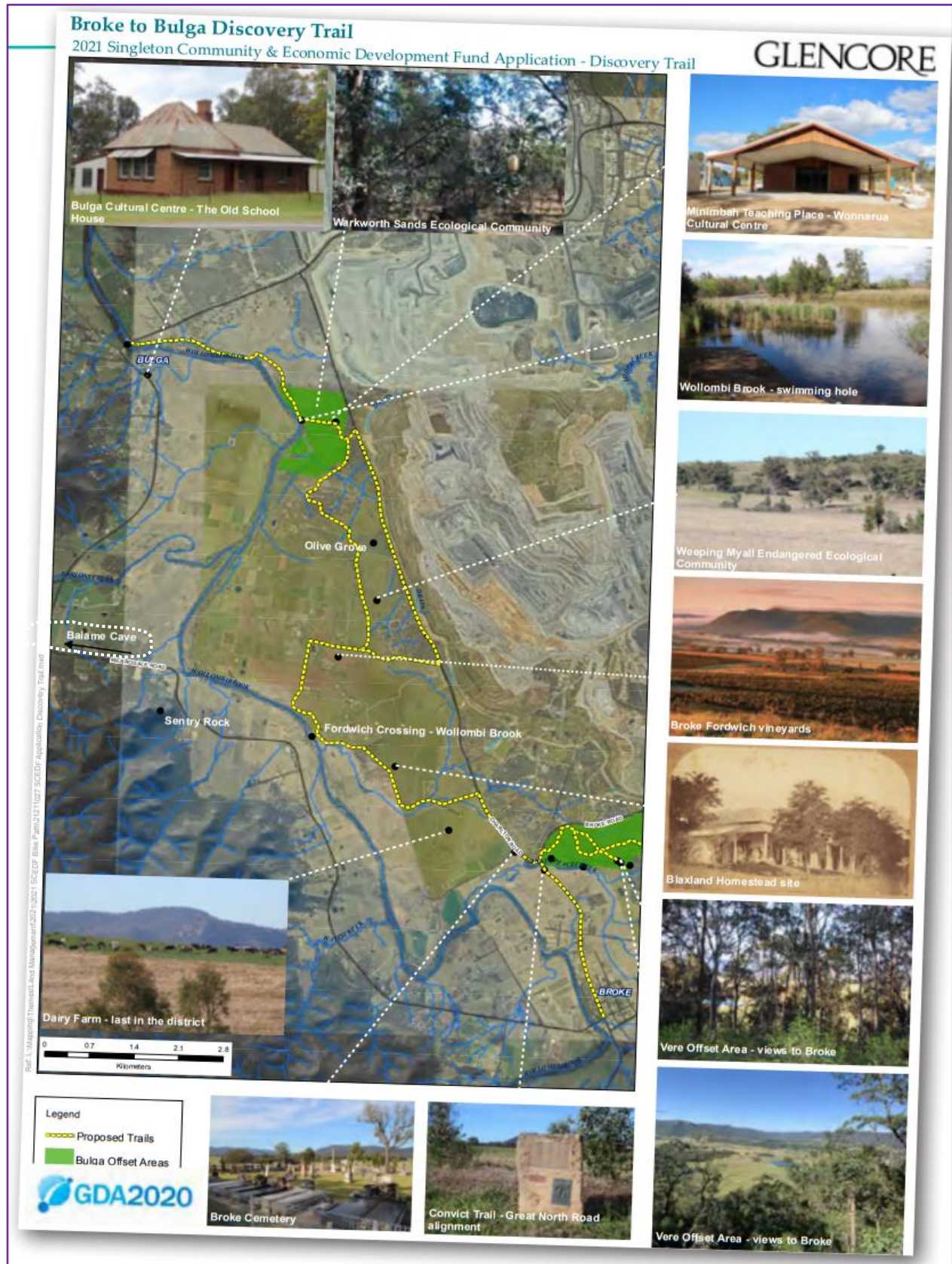
5.1 Old Bulga School Business Case Presentation

John Krey, President of the Bulga Milbrodale Progress Association presented their business case to the committee.

John clarified that the restored and new assets will be owned by the Crown Land but the business name will be owned by the Bulga Milbrodale Progress Association, that the community group wish to work with local businesses in creating a successful project.

Page 1 Minutes of Mount Thorley Warkworth Voluntary Planning Agreement Community Committee Meeting held on 3 February 2022







KEY

- HVO North proposed development consent boundary
- HVO South proposed development consent boundary
- Study area
- Proposed mining area
- Project disturbance area
- Proposed mining area 2 km radius
- Proposed mining area 5 km radius

- Historic heritage item
- Listed item - Singleton LEP (local significance)
- Listed item - State Heritage Register (state significance)
- Unlisted heritage item
- Existing environment
- Rail line
- Major road
- Named water course
- Named water body

Historic heritage items and study area

HVO Continuation Project
Historic Heritage Assessment
Figure 3.1





Plate 5.19 South facing view of the Great Lodge, showing condition nine years previous (source: HVO 2012)



Plate 5.15 South facing view of the Great Lodge, 2021
