

Mt Arthur Coal

p r o p o s e d

Mt Arthur

UNDERGROUND PROJECT



Volume 4

Appendices 8-14



JANUARY 2008

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Mt Arthur

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Appendix 8



Historic Heritage Assessment

Mt Arthur Coal

Historical Heritage Assessment, Mt Arthur Underground Project

December 2007

Historical Heritage Assessment, Mt Arthur Underground Project

Prepared by
Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited
on behalf of
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Executive Summary

Mt Arthur Coal, a wholly owned subsidiary of BHP Billiton Hunter Valley Energy Coal, operates the Mt Arthur Coal open cut coal mine south of Muswellbrook in the upper Hunter Valley of NSW. Mt Arthur Coal has three existing operations and now propose to develop an underground coal mine in the Bayswater No. 3 mining lease (ML) and the adjacent Exploration Licence 5965 (EL) held since 1996. This project is known as the Mt Arthur Underground Project. As part of the Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed Mt Arthur Underground Project, Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited (Umwelt) was commissioned by Mt Arthur Coal to prepare a Historical Heritage Assessment.

A comprehensive assessment was undertaken by Umwelt in association with Weir Phillips. The assessment was undertaken in accordance with the NSW Heritage Manual and NSW Heritage Office guidelines for Archaeological Assessments (Heritage Office, 1996-2001). The assessment included review of background information from previous research and assessments undertaken for approved open cut mining activities, register searches of statutory and non-statutory databases, surveys of the sections of the project area potentially impacted by the Underground Project, and consultation with Muswellbrook Shire Council, the Muswellbrook Local and Family History Society (MLFHS) and local residents.

Survey Methodology and Results

A search of the Australian Heritage Database (Commonwealth Department of Environment and Water Resources (DEWR)), the State Heritage Register and State Heritage Inventory (NSW Heritage Council), and the Register of the National Trust (NSW) did not identify any listed heritage sites located within sections of the project area potentially impacted by the project. Rous Lench and Edinglassie homesteads, located off Denman Road on Mt Arthur Coal owned land are listed on the State Heritage Register, however, these sites are not within the project area and the Underground Project will have no impact on these sites.

The survey identified eight historic sites of local significance within the project area. These sites are associated with the pastoral history of the project area from the late nineteenth century to present day and consist of two homestead complexes, various farmhouse and cottage buildings, a relocated hospital building and the remains of pastoral infrastructure.

Significance Assessment

All sites identified were considered to be of local significance and no sites were assessed as having State significance.

The relocated Hospital Building was considered to have high local significance due to its association with the former Brentwood Hospital in Muswellbrook and the possibility that it was designed by Walter Liberty Vernon, Government Architect. The building is thought to be the former isolation ward and was relocated from the Brentwood Hospital site in 1972, a site which is now listed on the NSW State Heritage Register. Having been relocated, the building is no longer in context and has lost a degree of significance, however, the building remains substantially intact and is still considered of high local significance. This building is within the approved open cut mining footprint of the Bayswater No. 3 project and is planned to be relocated prior to open cut mining proceeding.

The Edderton Homestead complex and Belmont Homestead complex, including the nearby slab hut, were assessed as having moderate local significance, while the remaining sites were assessed as having low local significance. All other structures within the project area

associated with historical agricultural land uses were considered to have no heritage significance.

Impact Assessment

The eight historic heritage sites located within the project area will be affected by subsidence to varying degrees. These sites will potentially be subject to a range of subsidence related impacts including changes in floor level, cracking of walls, pulling apart of cladding and joints, distortion of window and door frames, service pipe disruption and visible deformation of roof and walls. No structures are predicted to collapse as a result of subsidence, however, it is possible that some sites may be rendered unsafe as a result of subsidence impacts.

The majority of Edderton Homestead complex, including the homestead building, is located outside the area predicted to be impacted by subsidence and will not be damaged by the project. Some of the outbuildings will be impacted by subsidence. The Belmont Homestead complex is located within the subsidence affectation area and would experience impacts such as those described above, however, preventive measures are proposed.

The Hospital Building is located in the path of the approved Bayswater No. 3 open cut mine and will need to be relocated to avoid destruction. The remaining sites to be impacts are of low local significance.

Management Strategy

The Hospital Building will be relocated prior to impact from approved open cut mining activities following preparation of a management plan to identify an appropriate alternative location. The management plan will guide the ongoing management of the structure and include full archival recording undertaken to the standard of local heritage significance.

All other heritage sites likely to be impacted by the project will undergo full archival recording to standards of local heritage significance prior to impact from mining operations. Sites will also be inspected by a qualified engineer to assess their structural condition prior to mining. Following undermining, sites will again be inspected by a qualified engineer to determine their structural condition and recommend remedial works, as appropriate. Sites which are found to be structurally sound will be left *in situ*, while sites found to be unsafe may be demolished.

Subsidence impact preventive measures are proposed for the Belmont Homestead building and nearby slab hut to prevent damage from subsidence and, where necessary, remedial works will be undertaken to repair damage associated with subsidence. Preventive measures are not required for Edderton Homestead as this building lies is not predicted to be impacted by subsidence. It is proposed that the existing draft Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) prepared on behalf of Mt Arthur Coal for both Belmont Homestead complex, including the slab hut, and Edderton Homestead complex, be finalised prior to mining impact on these sites, to guide ongoing management of these sites.

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1.0 Introduction

Mt Arthur Coal Pty Limited (Mt Arthur Coal) operates the Mt Arthur Coal open cut coal mine south of Muswellbrook in the upper Hunter Valley of NSW (refer to **Figure 1.1**). The existing operations consist of three mining areas, the Bayswater No. 2 mining area (extraction complete), the Bayswater No. 3 mining area and the Mount Arthur North (MAN) mining area (refer to **Figure 1.2**). Mt Arthur Coal has also been investigating a potential underground coal mining resource in the Bayswater No. 3 mining area and the adjacent EL 5965 held since 1996. These studies have identified a substantial underground mining resource and Mt Arthur Coal is seeking approval for an underground coal mining operation in this area. The proposed Mt Arthur Underground Project (Underground Project) will access the coal reserve through existing open cut pits and will build on Mt Arthur Coal's existing infrastructure, including the coal handling and preparation plant (CHPP) and rail loading facility.

Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited (Umwelt) has been commissioned by Mt Arthur Coal to prepare an EA for the Underground Project, with this historical heritage assessment undertaken as part of the EA.

1.1 Statutory and Policy Framework

As this development is a 'Major Project' which will be assessed under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, the provisions of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* do not apply. This means that Section 140 and 60 permits under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* will not be required for any investigation/salvage works undertaken as part of this project, if approved. Should the project be approved, the investigation and salvage of historical heritage sites is proposed to be undertaken in accordance with the management strategies outlined in **Section 6** of this report.

The information presented in this report follows the NSW Heritage Manual and associated guidelines for Archaeological Assessments.

1.2 Study Area

The study area for the Underground Project includes all land proposed to be impacted by the project, including existing open cut mining areas, existing infrastructure areas, undisturbed areas within existing mining leases (MLs) and land within EL 5965. The total study area (refer to Project Application Boundary) is shown on **Figure 1.2**.

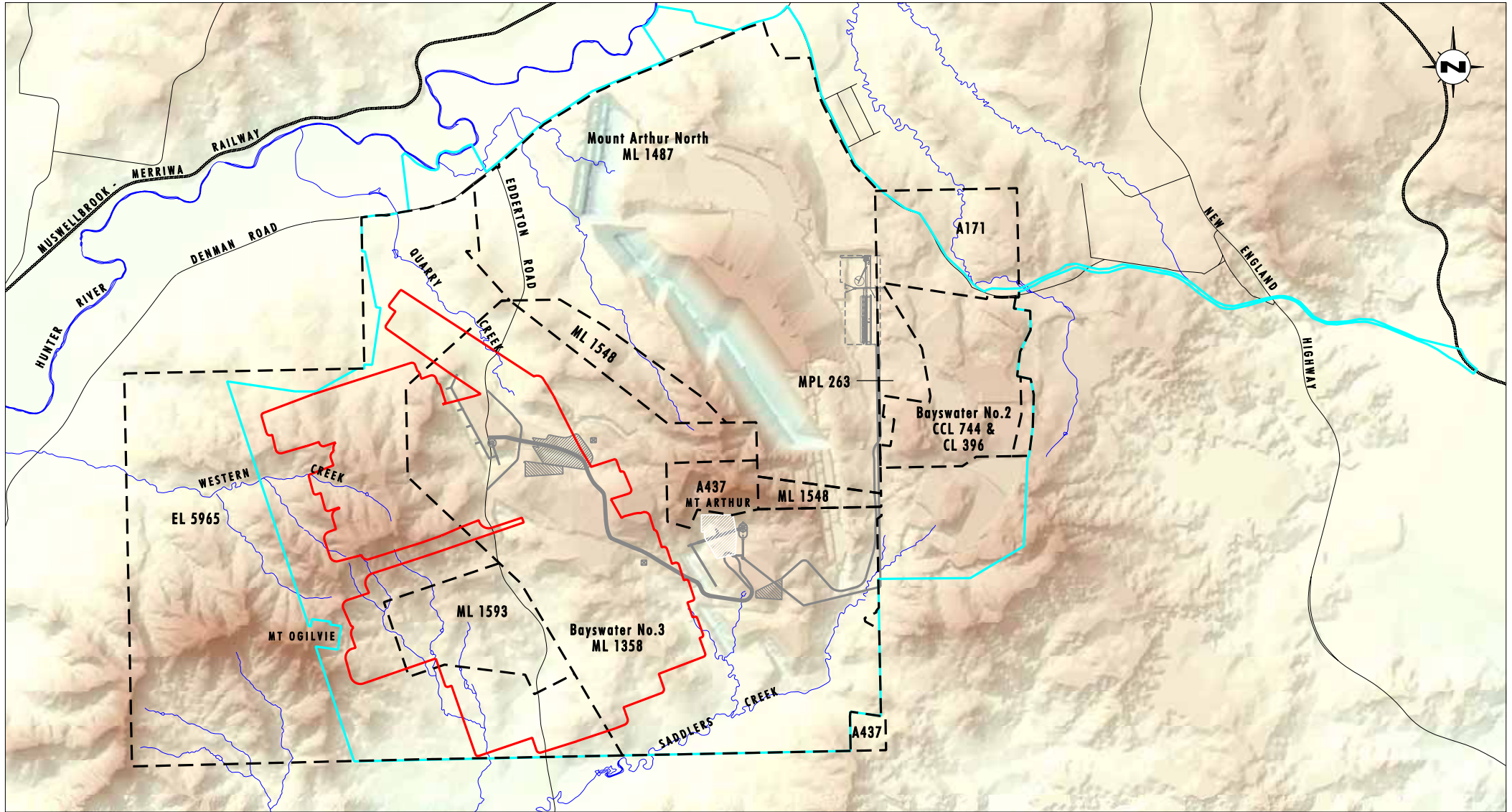
The subsidence affectation area shown on **Figure 1.2** is the entire area which has the potential to be impacted by subsidence from the proposed underground mine (refer to further discussion in **Section 2**). The historic heritage assessment area (hereafter the study area) for this project was designed to survey all parts of the subsidence affectation area and areas to be impacted by surface infrastructure that will be potentially impacted by the project that have not been previously surveyed and to resurvey those areas covered for the Bayswater No. 3 EIS that have not been disturbed by mining activities.

Within the study area is an area which has already been granted development consent for open cut mining as part of the Bayswater No. 3 project. This area includes several heritage sites, including the Hospital Building and Ruins Site. These sites are described in this report and appropriate management recommendations discussed in the context of the approved open cut mining works.



FIGURE 1.1

Locality Plan



Base Source: Mt Arthur Coal

0 1 2 4 km
1:90 000

Legend

- Mining and Exploration Lease Boundary
- Project Application Boundary
- Subsidence Affectation Area

FIGURE 1.2

Underground Project Area

1.3 Study Team

This report was co-authored by Mary-Jean Sutton (Senior Archaeologist, Umwelt) and James Phillips (Heritage Architect, Weir + Phillips). Surveys of the study area for Aboriginal archaeology led to the recording of several historical heritage sites by Jillian Ford (Archaeologist, Umwelt) and Mary-Jean Sutton. The site inspection of specific structures identified by this fieldwork and ground truthing of other resources was carried out by Mary-Jean Sutton and James Phillips. Jillian Ford and Meaghan Russell (Senior Archaeologist, Umwelt) assisted with background research, and register searches were carried out by Emma St Pierre (Archaeologist, Umwelt). Technical review of this assessment was provided by Jan Wilson (Manager, Cultural Heritage, Umwelt).

1.4 Project Description

The project will involve longwall mining operations in five coal seams over the initial 21 year approval life. Further resources will remain within the Underground Study area after this initial 21 years of mining and Mt Arthur Coal intends to continue mining beyond this period should future approvals be granted. The five target seams for the initial 21 year period are the:

- Woodlands Hill seam;
- Glen Munro seam;
- Arrowfield seam;
- Bowfield seam; and
- Piercefield seam.

‘Punch longwall’ mining techniques will be used in the Woodlands Hill and Glen Munro seams, meaning that the gate roads (mine access tunnels) for each longwall block will have access directly into the coal seam from open cut voids. Further open cut works will be required in both the Saddlers Pit and Belmont Pit in the Bayswater No. 3 mining area to set up for underground mining with these works to be completed in accordance with the Bayswater No. 3 development consent.

The Arrowfield, Bowfield and Piercefield coal seams are deeper and cannot be accessed directly from the open cut mining pits. A drift will therefore be established from the base of the North Saddlers pit to provide access into these seams. The proposed underground mining area for the project is shown on **Figure 1.2**.

A range of ancillary mining infrastructure will be required above the underground mining area including ventilation fan facilities, access tracks, service boreholes (power etc.), gas drainage facilities, dewatering boreholes and other similar infrastructure. The exact location of these facilities will be determined as the project progresses, depending on mining operation needs.

The 21 year concept mine plan will result in extraction of approximately 160 Mt of coal at a production rate of up to 8 Mtpa. The annual production rate is expected to vary between 6 and 8 Mtpa depending on the seam extracted, mining conditions and the timing of longwall panel changeovers.

1.4.1 Mine Infrastructure

The Underground Project has been designed to maximise use of existing Mt Arthur Coal infrastructure including the existing CHPP and rail facility. Some upgrade works and extensions will be required to these existing facilities with some new project specific infrastructure also required.

The pit-top facilities required for the Underground Project will include office, workshop, store and bathhouse facilities. These facilities will be constructed primarily in previously mined areas as shown on **Figure 1.2**.

Coal from the underground mining operations will be crushed and sized at a new ROM coal facility to be constructed on previously mined land in the Saddlers Pit area as shown on **Figure 1.2**. After passing through this facility, coal will be delivered by overland conveyor to the existing Mt Arthur Coal CHPP (refer to **Figure 1.2**). The CHPP will require some upgrade works, including a new plant module, additional stockpiling areas and associated handling facilities, to provide sufficient capacity for the coal from the Underground Project; however, this will not result in disturbance of any previously undisturbed land.

Coal from the Underground Project will be transported from the site via Mt Arthur Coal's existing rail facility and delivered to the Port of Newcastle for export. The existing rail loading facility will be used to load coal onto trains and will not require any upgrade works. Although no upgrades are required to the rail facility for the Underground Project, it is proposed to extend an existing passing lane on the Antiene rail spur to provide additional train movement capacity. The extended passing lane will be located to the east of the New England Highway near the intersection of the Antiene spur with the Main Northern Railway. The passing lane is planned to be constructed within the existing rail corridor.

Vehicular access to the Underground Project will be via the existing Mt Arthur Coal site access, with an additional section of internal access road constructed to connect this road to the Underground Project facilities. The location of this access road is shown on **Figure 1.2**. Other roadwork will include the realignment of Edderton Road which is part of the currently approved Bayswater No. 3 project (refer to **Figure 1.2**). A number of other site services will also be required for the Underground Project including power lines, water pipe lines, a Hunter River water extraction point and minor internal access roads.

1.5 Acknowledgments

The following people are acknowledged for their assistance in provision of information used in this report:

- Arthur Roberts, tenant, Edderton Road; and
- MLFHS.

1.6 Report Structure

Section 2 provides the methodology for the preparation of this assessment and includes consultation and research undertaken.

Section 3 describes the heritage sites identified and provides the context of the study area including the historical and archaeological context and outlines historical themes which relate to the heritage sites.

Section 4 provides the significance assessment of all identified historical heritage issues within the study area.

Section 5 provides a heritage impact statement and a discussion of proposed impacts within the study area.

Section 6 provides a heritage management strategy for the project.

2.0 Methodology

The historical heritage assessment considered historical heritage sites and areas of potential heritage sensitivity within the study area (**Figure 1.2**). This area was also the focus for site inspections carried out by the heritage architect and archaeologist to assess the proposed impacts on known historical heritage sites (refer to **Section 3**). Heritage sites are defined as objects/places assessed during fieldwork as having a minimum of low heritage significance. All other sites examined during fieldwork are referred to as potential historical heritage features and were assessed as having no heritage significance.

A survey of the study area for Aboriginal cultural heritage was undertaken for the EA. This survey included the initial recording and identification of potential historical heritage sites. These heritage sites are recorded and discussed in this report (refer to **Section 3**). **Figure 2.1** shows the location of all recorded historical heritage sites within the study area.

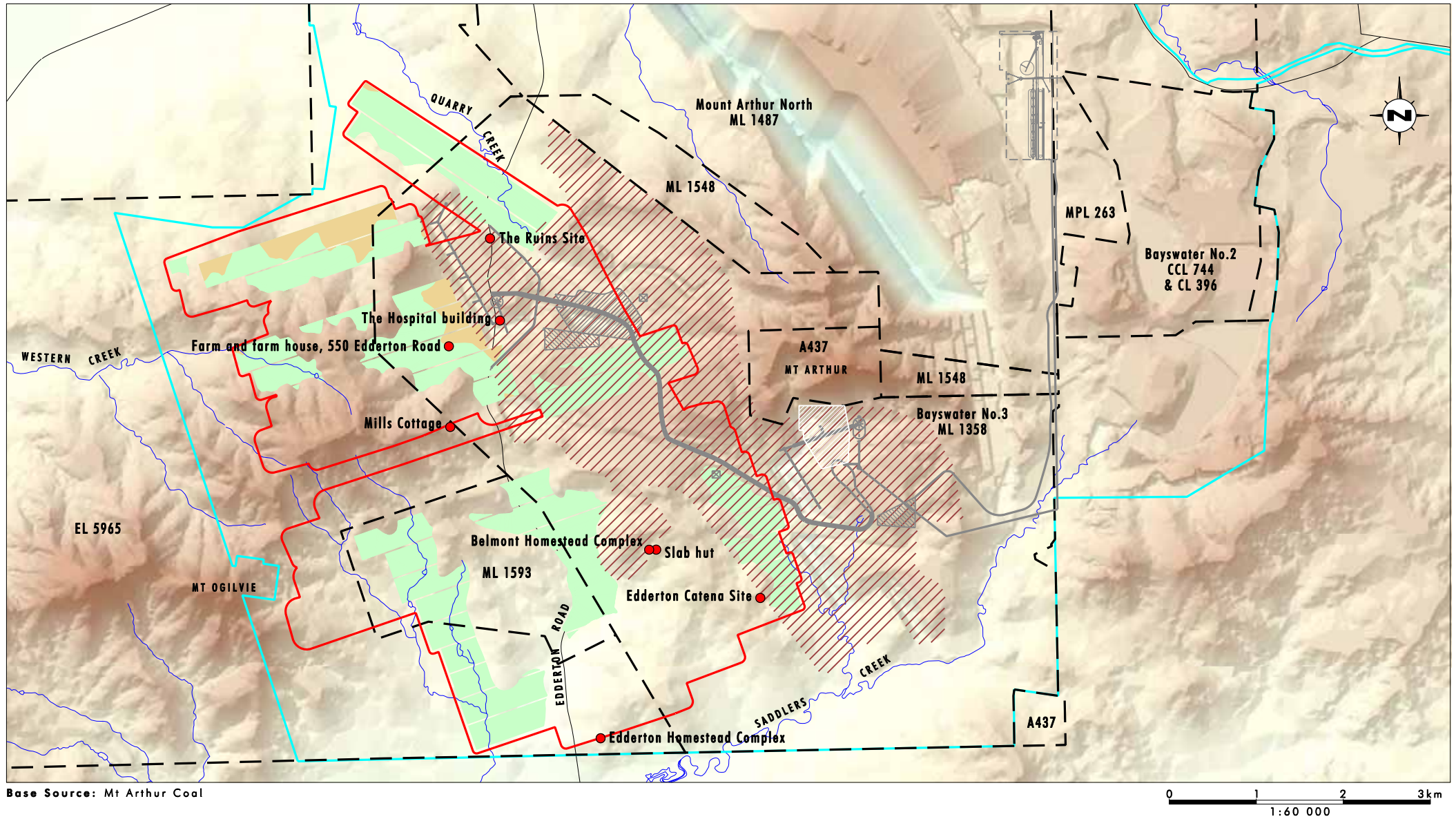
2.1 Consultation and Research

The following organisations were consulted and sources reviewed in order to investigate the history of the study area and identify and understand the heritage values of the structures within it:

- MSC;
- MLFHS;
- extensive previous work carried out on behalf of Mt Arthur Coal for EAs and other projects;
- archaeological reports, Bayswater Archaeological Research Project; and
- Draft CMP, Rappoport (2006).

A meeting with Lillian Cullen, Heritage Adviser of MSC was held on 14 January 2006 to discuss the general proposed methodology for this assessment and to gain input regarding heritage sites within the locality of Muswellbrook. An email was sent to Heather and Gary Meissner of the MLFHS on 17 January 2007 to request if they held information regarding specific historical sites identified within the survey area. No information has been provided by MLFHS to date regarding these sites. Due to the large amount of historical research carried out for many of the structures by previous studies for example, Rappoport (2006a to 2006c) in addition to the specific studies undertaken for this project, significant information is available to provide a detailed historical context and to undertake a significance assessment of structures within the survey area. Register searches were also undertaken for statutory and non statutory databases (refer to **Section 3.2.2**).

Draft CMPs for Belmont, Edinglassie, Rous Lench and Edderton homesteads prepared by Rappoport (2006) and archaeological research by the Bayswater Archaeological Research Project (McDonald *et al.* 1997) were reviewed for this assessment. The historical and archaeological context provided in this report is based on the extensive historical research carried out from previous studies.



Legend

- Mining and Exploration Lease Boundaries
- Project Application Boundary
- Subsidence Affectation Area
- Potential Subsidence Remediation Cultivation Area
- Potential Subsidence Remediation Earthworks Area
- ▨ Existing and Approved Bayswater No.3 Mining Area
- Historic Heritage Site

FIGURE 2.1

Historical Heritage Sites
within the Project Area

3.0 Context

This section of the report provides a historical and archaeological context for the broader locality to provide an understanding of the significance of the heritage sites within the study area.

3.1 Historical Context

A regional and local historical context is provided as part of this assessment in line with NSW Heritage Office requirements for Archaeological Assessments.

3.1.1 Regional History

As outlined in the Hunter Regional Environmental Plan (Department of Planning: 1989:38), European settlement within the Hunter Region has had a long history 'dating from 1801 with the establishment of a convict settlement to mine and ship coal'. Settlement growth during the nineteenth century 'was based on coal mining timber-getting and agriculture' (Department of Planning: 1989:38). **Table 3.1** provides a summary of key regional historical events relevant for understanding the history of the locality for the proposed Underground Project.

**Table 3.1 - Time Line of the Regional History of Upper Hunter – Muswellbrook Region
(Source: Heritage Office & DUAP 1996:44-49)**

Date	Historical Event
1820	The Hunter Valley was opened for free settlement.
1822 to 1823	A route (roughly in alignment with the present Old Bulga Road) from Windsor was found by Benjamin Singleton, John Howe and others which made possible the overlanding of stock from the Cumberland Plain to the Hunter Valley.
1825	By the time land was required to be purchased over 360,000 acres of the Hunter Valley had been granted under the land for capital scheme.
1833	Muswellbrook was surveyed and planned.
1834	Mitchell's map indicates that by 1834 most waterfront land had been alienated with the 'back country' either leased or illegally grazed by those in possession of water.
1840	Assigned convicts were withdrawn and replaced on working stations by free men, men of Aboriginal descent and Chinese shepherds.
1841	The population of Muswellbrook grew to 215 and a post office had been built.
1862	The first school was built in Muswellbrook.
1890s	Gold was found in Woolooma and Stewarts Brook (near Scone).
1914	Brentwood Hospital was established in Muswellbrook.
1956	Glenbawn Dam was constructed enabling the irrigation of the river flats of the Upper Hunter Valley.
1957	A new hospital was built in Muswellbrook.

3.1.2 Local History of the Study Area

This section provides a summary of the local history of the study area including its land tenure and specific histories relating to known structures within it.

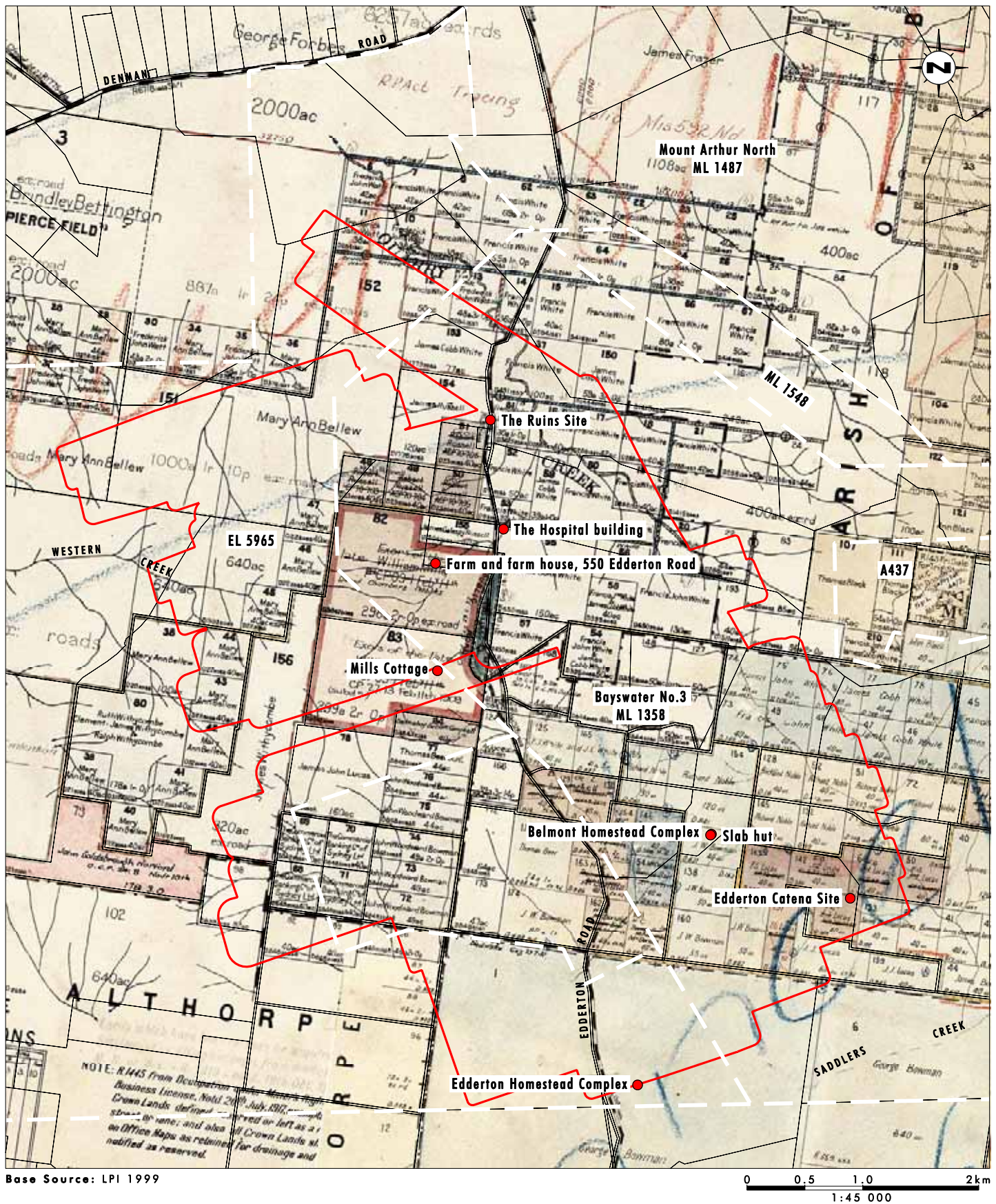
3.1.2.1 Land Tenure and Early Land Use Practices Including Pastoralism and Agriculture

Within the study area, or close by, land was taken up by freeholders and appeared to have been held by their families for a relatively substantial period; including families such as those of Jones, Lucas, Sands, Mills, Peebles, Russell, Goodyer, Gayden, Noble, Beer, Black, McGown and Langley (Muswellbrook and Upper Hunter Historical Society, Tickle pers. comm. Cited from Rappoport 2006a:21). Other original grantees included Mary Ann Bellew, Watt, John Ramsay Bettington ('Pierce Field'), Ian Carter, Ewen Wallace Cameron, the Withycombe family, John Goldsborough, Worford in Parish of Vaux and (in Parish of Althorpe), SS and NJ Neeley and George Birksland (Rappoport 2006a:Appendix 2, Umwelt 2006).

The majority of the study area falls within original land grants made to Francis and George Forbes in the north and to George Bowman in the south. George Bowman's Arrowfield estate was granted in 1824. Bowman also had land in Richmond and Jerrys Plains, and did not settle at Arrowfield until 1838 (Rappoport 2006a:26). Smaller portions of land were available for selection after the subdivision of land by the Robertsons Land Act in 1861, due to their distance from the Hunter River (the Hunter River was favoured for settlement as it is a permanent water source) (Rappoport 2006a:23). This included the subdivision of the Arrowfield estate and included Saddlers Creek which drains the study area (refer to **Figure 1.2**). There were a relatively large number of conditional purchase settlers in the Saddlers Creek area between the 1860s and 1900. The longest periods of settlement were by the Beer, Noble, Mills and Lucas families (Rappoport 2006a: 26). The settlement surrounding Saddlers Creek was commonly known as the Saddlers Creek district. Detailed information regarding land transfer information in the Saddlers Creek district is provided in **Appendix 1** cited from Rappoport 2006a-c: Appendix 2). A summary of the history of the Beer, Noble and Lucas families and their land ownership and tenure is provided in **Table 3.2**. Edinglassie homestead and the adjoining land to the north were, in contrast, owned for much of its history by the White family up to the 1960s. The White family are no relation to the Beer, Noble and Lucas families. **Figure 3.1** shows ownership of the Saddlers Creek district in the early twentieth century (mapping dated 1920's circa).

Table 3.2 - History of Land Tenure for the Beer, Noble and Lucas Families Based on Information Provided in Rappoport (2006: 25-27)

Family/Family Members	Land Ownership and Chronology
Thomas and Sarah Beer, Ernie and Ada Beer	Settled on land in the Saddlers Creek area between 1867 and 1874. Thomas Beer took up approximately 600 acres near Saddlers Creek during this period. 300 acres were realienated to the Crown under the Robertson Land Acts. The properties remained in the family until Thomas's death in 1936 and the last of the land was sold by the Beer family in 1938. Some of the Beer's land was sold to the McDonalds at Edderton. Ernie and Ada Beer worked and lived on the properties until their death.
Richard Noble	Richard Noble was one of the first selectors to take up free land that was part of the original Arrowfield Estate in 1867 and held this land until 1910. During Noble's time the land was ring barked then cleared and made into a working mixed farm, with dairy cows, pigs and draught horses. Richard Noble died in 1922.



Legend

- Mining and Exploration Lease Boundary
- Subsidence Affection Area
- Historical Heritage Site

FIGURE 3.1

**Settlement History in Saddlers
Creek District CIRCA 1920's**

Table 3.2 - History of Land Tenure for the Beer, Noble and Lucas Families Based on Information Provided in Rappoport (2006: 25-27) (cont)

Family/Family Members	Land Ownership and Chronology
Lucas Family	The Lucas family held land under conditional purchase in the Saddlers Creek area for 57 years, from 1876 to 1924. It was stated on the Notice of Transfer of Land that the property was vacant, although it is likely that some improvements to the land were made during this time. The Lucas family occupied land which adjoined the Noble family selection and was south of the current alignment of McDonalds Road.
Russell Family	The Russell family occupied an area of land on the western side of Edderton Road, from some time prior to 1870 until 1957, when it was purchased by Bruce White. Mary-Jane Russell took up portions 48, 49, 50 and 51, Parish of Vaux, in about 1870, and these land parcels were transferred to George Russell in 1921 and 1933.
Mills Family	The Mills Family selected land during the period 1909 to 1927. The land selected included blocks west of Edderton Road. A basic weatherboard cottage built by the Mills Family post 1928 remains intact within the study area. This cottage is referred to in the Bayswater Archaeological Research Project (McDonald <i>et al.</i> 1997) as the Mills Cottage (refer to Figure 2.1). Mills Cottage is assumed to be the same building referred to later in this assessment as Hunter Rural Lands Protection Board building (refer to Section 3.3.1.4 and Figure 2.1).
McDonald Family	The Beer family sold the last of their land in 1938, and some of this land was sold to the McDonalds of Edderton. Hector Cameron McDonald purchased Edderton in 1914 (refer to Figure 2.1). Over the next 25 years he acquired and consolidated a large number of parcels of former conditional purchase lands in the Saddlers Creek area into one large pastoral property. The McDonald's holdings grew to 12,000 acres, taking in the Beer's property.

3.1.2.2 Belmont Homestead Complex

Belmont homestead (refer to **Plate 1**) is 'a single story timber house with veranda on three sides, which was built in the 1920s by the McDonald family of Edderton' (Rappoport 2006:3). A free standing single room slab hut with vertical split slab cladding is located near Belmont Homestead (refer to **Plate 2**). This hut was relocated from its original position near Edderton Road when the 'conditional' farms were purchased by the McDonalds. This hut is assumed to be the 'Beer Homestead'. The homestead 'has no contextual integrity and has been modified, but is otherwise regarded as representative of the late-1860s settler housing style' (McDonald *et al.* 1997). The Beer family were the 'original Closer Settlers in the area around 1867-8, on one of the square mile allotments' (McDonald *et al.* 1997). The outbuildings on the property include a three bay garage and water tank, a meat house and tack store, shearing shed and shearers' quarters. The shearing shed and shearers' quarters show the importance of pastoralism in the early twentieth century.

The land on which Belmont homestead is located was also originally part of the Arrowfield estate grant. According to Rappoport (2006:3), Mark and Margaret Everingham purchased Belmont in 1974 and 'at that time the house had not been occupied for several years and the



PLATE 1
Facing NW, Belmont Homestead



PLATE 2
Facing SE, Slab hut near Belmont Homestead

slab hut was in a state of disrepair' (Rappoport 2006:3). After they moved in, the Everinghams undertook repairs to the slab hut and the main house and put in a garden. Bayswater Colliery personnel occupied Belmont from 1992. The property has not been occupied since mid-1994 and is currently owned and managed by Mt Arthur Coal (Rappoport 2006:3).

3.1.2.3 Edderton Homestead (1477 Edderton Road, Muswellbrook)

Edderton Homestead is located on Portion 6 Parish of Wynn. The land was 'formally granted to George Bowman as part of his original grant of 2560 acres' (McDonald *et al.* 1997). A summary of Edderton's history of occupation is provided by Rappoport (2006a):

Hector Cameron McDonald purchased Edderton in 1914. Over the next 25 years he acquired and consolidated a large number of parcels of former conditional purchase lands in the Saddlers Creek area into one large pastoral property. The McDonald's holdings grew to 12,000 acres, taking in the Beer's property. Edderton homestead was constructed some time before 1915 and was originally a modest four room dwelling; however McDonald progressively enlarged it (2006:3a).

After World War II, the Edderton estate (refer to **Plate 3**) was subdivided due to the estate becoming less economically viable. The property is now owned and managed by Mt Arthur Coal.

3.1.2.4 The Hospital Building

The building colloquially referred to as the 'Hospital Building' was moved to its present site on 3 August 1972 (refer to **Plate 4**). The building was the former isolation ward of the Brentwood Hospital, established in 1914 in Muswellbrook. A detailed history of the Hospital Building and the history of health services in Muswellbrook are provided in Rappoport (2006b:1-2). This history is summarised in **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3 - History of Health Services and the Brentwood Hospital, Muswellbrook (Summarised from Rappoport 2006b:1-2)

Date	Description of Event
1849	The Muswellbrook Benevolent Society (MBS) was founded by donations of its members. Its aims were to 'relieve the sick and destitute and assist them on their way to hospital'. Initially the Society relied on private citizens to care for the sick and destitute.
1857	A house was leased in Muswellbrook to the MBS as a temporary measure while the society approached the government for a grant of land and funds to build a hospital.
1860	The government granted 2 acres of land and 400 pounds towards the costs of building a new hospital. Francis White of Edinglassie was one of the three members of the management committee appointed legal trustees of the proposed hospital. White was president from 1865 to 1869 and in 1872 and his brother Francis was president between 1873 and 1874.
1864	The new hospital opened equipped with seven beds.
1910	Due to the disrepair and lack of space within the current hospital and increased demand for medical services within Muswellbrook, plans were made for a new two storey hospital. These plans were rejected by the government.
1913	MBS decided to accept the offer of the resident doctor, Dr Grigson and purchase his home 'Brentwood'.



PLATE 3
Facing W, Edderton Homestead



PLATE 4
Facing NE, Hospital Building

**Table 3.3 - History of Health Services and the Brentwood Hospital, Muswellbrook
(Summarised from Rappoport 2006b:1-2) (cont)**

Date	Description of Event
1914	After some renovations and modifications, including the addition of an isolation ward and operating theatre, Brentwood hospital opened in October, 1914. The isolation ward is the 'Hospital Building' within the study area for this report (refer to Figure 2.1 and Plate 4). It was used to treat infectious diseases such as cholera and typhoid.
1928	Miss Ruth White bought the house 'Biralee' opposite the hospital and presented it to the society for use as a nurse's home.
1932	A new children's ward was constructed and funded by Miss White.
1932 - 1970	Several new buildings were constructed including a new isolation ward, mortuary, and new maternity block.
1971	The new Muswellbrook District Hospital opened on the site and after some controversy in the local papers the old Brentwood hospital building was razed to the ground to create a car park. It is probably during this period that other buildings on the site were demolished or moved to make way for the new hospital.
1970 - 1971	The Hospital Building suspected to be the original 1914 isolation ward was moved to its current location off Edderton Road.

Mr and Mrs Gordon were the former owners of the property now occupied by the Hospital building and purchased it on 3 August 1972 for a sum of \$125 (Rappoport (2006c:1-2)). The current location on Edderton Road for the Hospital Building was previously occupied by another building, which was moved into Muswellbrook some time before the hospital building was moved to the site (Rappoport (2006c:1-2)). The Hospital Building has lost its original historical context due to its relocation. The relocation of the Hospital Building has therefore already detrimentally affected its heritage significance. The other surrounding structures on this site, such as a long shed made of corrugated iron, barbeque, tanks and fences were constructed by the Gordons in the 1970s and are 'not associated with the Hospital Building's original context' (Rappoport 2006c:1-2). The long shed was constructed using second hand corrugated iron and new posts and is considered to have no historical value (Rappoport 2006c:1-2). This building is now currently owned and managed by Mt Arthur Coal.

3.1.2.5 Dairying

Dairying was one of the initial impetuses for the division of large estates in the Upper Hunter. By the early twentieth century the Upper Hunter was mostly occupied by dairy farms of up to 500 acres in size (Heritage Office & DUAP, 1996:49). The 1828 census indicates that, of the 191 large (+ 1000 acre) estates occupying the Upper Hunter Valley, 'only one third were sheep grazing enterprises with cattle raising being much more common' (Turner 1995: 18). By the 1890s dairying became an important industry in the Upper Hunter. This importance coincided with the 'development of the mechanical separation of milk and refrigeration causing a re-shaping of the pattern of farming' in the Muswellbrook Local Government Area (LGA), due to the increased demand for dairy products in Australia and overseas (Turner 1995:19). In 1893 there was a creamery at Kayuga, the creamery at 'Overton' was set up in 1903 by Thomas Blunt, and the Denman Co-operative Dairy Company was founded in 1907. These are the earliest creameries within the locality. The Muswellbrook Dairy Co-operative Factory was built in Aberdeen Street in 1919 (Turner 1995: 19). Various amalgamations led to the creation of the Oak Co-operative. The importance of dairying in the history of the study area is illustrated by the remains of the dairy farms, such as the Ruin Site (refer to **Section 3.2.3.1** and **Figure 2.1**). Dairying increased after World War 1 as

soldiers were given small holdings and government assistance to establish small agricultural businesses, such as dairy farms (Rappoport 2006:23). The importance of dairying as a land use is reflected in the historical heritage of the study area.

3.1.2.6 Vineyards and Horse Breeding

Vineyards are an important industry in the Upper Hunter area. Vineyards existed in the Upper Hunter Valley in 1829 at Pickering and Bengalla and in the late nineteenth century Rosemount. Vineyards declined when the larger estates were broken up and changed hands in the 1850s. Free selectors were mainly graziers and did not continue the vineyards, the exception being the Brecht Brothers who developed a large vineyard at Rosemount. This industry was destroyed by an outbreak of an insect called Phylloxera in 1910, which led to vineyards being dug up to stop the bug from spreading. It was not until the 1960s that winemaking redeveloped and earlier traditions were revived, including the development of the Penfolds estate at Dalwood (Turner 1995:22). Vineyards associated with Rosemount border the study area to the north. In 1977, Edinglassie homestead was bought by the owner of Rosemount Wines, Mr Robert Oatley (Rappoport 2006:43). Mr Oatley 'planted the Denman "Home" Vineyard' on the land which was originally used by the Brecht Brothers and re-established what is today known as Rosemount Estate in 1969 (http://www.rosemountestate.com/the_story/history/index.htm).

The Upper Hunter Valley continues to be a major horse breeding area in Australia. Important studs include Coolmore, Woodlands and Widden. The Widden stud (50 kilometres south-west from the study area), founded by the Thompson family in the 1860s, is one of the 'oldest thoroughbred studs in the world' (Rappoport 2006a:24-25). Edinglassie homestead (north-east of the study area) owned by Mt Arthur Coal continues to be used as a working stable today. Edinglassie is outside the study area.

3.1.2.7 Development of Coal Mining

Coal was known to exist in Muswellbrook and its surrounding areas since early exploration. Coal was first mined in the Upper Hunter in the Rix's Creek area near Singleton in the 1860s (Rappoport 2006a:24). However, coal was not commercially exploited until the 1890s. Mining was small until local businessman formed the Kayuga Coal Mining Company Limited in 1906 to develop the Kayuga mine and three years later the No.1 Colliery of the Muswellbrook Coal Company was also established (1909) (Rappoport 2006a:24; Turner 1995:26). In the 1930s Muswellbrook Colliery operated an open cut mine east of Muswellbrook and another open cut mine was established on the Town Common in 1944 (Rappoport 2006a:24). Coal mining and electricity generation have become major industries in the Muswellbrook area since the 1950s with the first wave of collieries built to meet export demand, particularly in Japan, at Liddell, Foybrook and Liddell State. Since the mid-twentieth century, coal mining operations 'expanded from Cessnock/Maitland area to the triangle bounded by Singleton, Muswellbrook and Denman, using highly mechanised, open cut surface mining techniques in which all overburden is stripped from the surface' (Rappoport 2006a:24). The Bayswater No 2. Coal Mine commenced operations in 1966 and during the 1980s and 1990s additional land was acquired in the vicinity of Muswellbrook for the proposed coal mining operations. Bayswater Colliery Company began mining in the area of Bayswater No.3 lease area 8 km southwest of Muswellbrook in 1994.

In 1964 the State Electricity Commission commenced construction for the Liddell power station which was commissioned in 1973, the Bayswater Power station was also commissioned in 1980, projects which changed the lifestyle of Muswellbrook LGAs residents by affecting employment, population, housing, commerce and the character of the locality.

3.1.3 Historical Themes

A historical theme is a research tool, which can be used at the national, state or local level to aid in the identification, assessment and interpretation and management of heritage places (AHC 2001:1). Nine national historical themes have been identified by the Australian Heritage Commission (now the DEWR). The NSW Heritage Office has identified thirty-five state historical themes for understanding the heritage of NSW. The development of the study area is broadly reflective of the history of the local region, and can be assessed in the context of the broader historic themes defined by the NSW Heritage Office and DEWR. Historical themes tabulated in **Table 3.4**, are relevant to the study area and locality.

Table 3.4 - Historical Themes

National Themes (DEWR)	National Sub Themes (DEWR)	State Themes (NSW Heritage Office)	Local Themes/Application
3. Developing local, regional and national economies.	Developing Primary Production.	Dairying. Mining.	Dairying. Development of coal mining.
4. Building settlements, towns and cities.	Making settlements to serve rural Australia. Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities.	Land Tenure. Early Settlement. Health.	Land Tenure and Early Settlement, including the history of selection and land use practices including pastoralism and agriculture; Hospital and Health Services.
5. Working.	Working on the land. Organising workers and workplaces.	Vineyards. Mining.	Vineyards. Horse breeding. Development of coal mining.

3.2 Archaeological Context

Many of the known or potential heritage sites in the locality have not been archaeologically or adequately surveyed, recorded or assessed. The exceptions being Edderton, Edinglassie, Belmont and Rous Lench homesteads, which are subject of draft CMPs prepared by Rappoport (2006, 2006a and 2006b). Edinglassie and Rous Lench homesteads are outside the study area.

The purpose of this archaeological context section is to provide a review of previous archaeological and heritage studies, and heritage registers, in relation to the study area. The archaeological context, along with the historical context, forms the basis of the significance assessment and management strategy.

3.2.1 Muswellbrook Heritage Study (EJE, 1996), Hunter Regional Environmental Plan (REP) and Muswellbrook Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

The Muswellbrook region was studied as part of the Heritage Study (EJE, 1996) completed for the Muswellbrook Local Environment Plan (LEP) and was also considered as part of the Hunter Regional Environment Plan (the REP). The Heritage Study (EJE, 1996) recorded the following sites and heritage resources within the study area, although none have been scheduled in the LEP:

- 'Belmont' Homestead (refer to **Plate 2**), built late 19th Century, off McDonalds Road (ID) R060;
- 'Edderton' Homestead, built ~1908, off Edderton Road, Inventory Datasheet (ID)R057 (refer to **Plate 3**); and
- Beer Family Homestead, built~1867-8, off McDonalds Road, (ID) R058.

The REP recorded no sites or heritage resources within the study area, the nearest recorded sites being the 'Balmoral', 'Rous-Lench' and 'Edinglassie' Homesteads off Denman Road, which were each evaluated at the 'regional' level of significance. We understand that the Muswellbrook LEP is currently being revised, potentially including revision of listed heritage sites.

Sites identified by EJE (1996:1:14) as requiring further investigation included:

- Mills Homestead Site, Edderton Road;
- Russell Homestead Site, Edderton Road, (listed as urgent research required); and
- Hospital Building (refer to **Plate 4**), Edderton Road, (listed as possible regional significance, urgent review).

These sites are further discussed in **Section 3.2.4**.

3.2.2 Statutory Heritage Registers

A review of the Australian Heritage Database maintained by the Commonwealth DEWR, the State Heritage Register and State Heritage Inventory maintained by the NSW Heritage Council, and the Register of the National Trust (NSW) disclosed no further heritage resources within or adjacent to the study area than those recorded in EJE (1996). It is noted

that Rous Lench and Edinglassie homesteads, located off Denman Road and the former Muswellbrook District Hospital – Brentwood are listed on the State Heritage Register. However, none of these sites are within the study area and the project will have no negative impact on these sites. The Hospital Building within the study area was originally part of the Former Brentwood Hospital within Muswellbrook Township. This building is believed to have been the former isolation ward. The State Heritage Register listing for this site refers to the building on Doyle Street, Muswellbrook only and does not apply to the Hospital Building within the study area (refer to **Section 5** and **6** for the discussion of proposed impacts and the management of the Hospital Building).

3.2.3 Non Statutory Registers - National Trust

There are no sites within the study area that are listed on the National Trust's database. Plashett Homestead and outbuildings are listed as being located in the general vicinity of the project area (mentioned in correspondence from the NSW Heritage Office) but are well outside the study area and will not be impacted by the project.

3.2.4 Bayswater Archaeological Research Project (1997)

The Bayswater Archaeological Research Project was carried out by the University of New England (UNE). During the Aboriginal archaeological assessment associated with the Bayswater No. 3 mine, several historical heritage sites were identified. These sites include the 'Edderton Catena' Heritage Site, 'The Ruins' site and the 'McDonald Road South Historic Site' (refer to **Figure 2.1**). These are described in the following sections.

3.2.4.1 The 'Edderton Catena' Heritage Site

The Edderton Catena is located on Portion 54 Parish of Wynn, positioned approximately 290 metres east of Edderton Road (refer to **Plate 5, 6** and **7**). This site was identified in the course of the Bayswater Archaeological Research Project (McDonald *et al.* 1997 – refer to **Figure 2.1**).

The site is recorded by McDonald *et al.* (1997) as consisting of:

an arrangement of sandstone slabs, positioned to form a rectangular pavement measuring 2.3 by 1.1 metres. Within this area, twelve sandstone slabs are visible, and more appear to be obscured by the heavy grasses of the area. Material culture associated with the sandstone feature include: a steel picket at ground level at the southwest corner of the stone arrangement; a scatter of bottles and glass dating to the period 1917 to 1925; and metal, bricks and brick batts.

Other features identified by McDonald *et al.* (1997:127) during survey of the surrounding locality, include 'a scattering of peppercorn trees, a quince tree and ornamental bushes, and a leveled area adjacent the trees; and two dams to the west'. To the south-east of the leveled area, three cut cross blades (possibly belonging to a harness) and a cog from a combine were identified. A collapsed post and rail fence was also identified to the north-east of the leveled area.

Although McDonald *et al.* (1997:127) noted that the stone arrangement resembles the floor of a cow milking bale, it was considered highly likely that this area marks the location of 'perhaps the earliest European dwelling in the general vicinity'. This assessment has been reviewed and considerably revised as part of this report (refer to **Section 4.4.3**). It was further suggested that the slab hut that currently stands behind the Belmont homestead – positioned 800 metres to the north-east – once stood at this site. The site is located on land



PLATE 5
Facing NE, Scatter of historical artefacts, Edderton Catena Site



PLATE 6
Facing NE, Scatter of old saws within historical artefact scatter, Edderton Catena Site



PLATE 7
Close up of bottles in adjacent bottle dump, Edderton Catena Site



PLATE 8
Facing SW, overview of Mills Cottage

originally settled by the Beer family between 1867 and 1874 (McDonald *et al.* 1997:128) (refer to **Section 3.3.1.6**).

3.2.4.2 Mills Cottage Precinct

A weatherboard cottage constructed post 1928 was also identified by the Bayswater Archaeological Research Project as a historical heritage site (refer to **Plate 8**). This cottage is referred to by McDonald *et al.* 1997 as the Mills Cottage Precinct (refer to **Section 3.3.1** and **Figure 2.1**). It is assumed these two names describe the same structure based on their map grid co-ordinates and similar physical descriptions (refer to McDonald *et al.* 1997) and the results of the site inspection and fieldwork for this assessment.

3.2.4.3 'The Ruins' Site

The site colloquially known as 'The Ruins' is located on Portion 154 Parish of Vaux, originally granted to James Russell. This site was initially recorded by Burton *et al.* (1990), and was subsequently rerecorded by members of the Bayswater Archaeological Research Project (McDonald *et al.* 1997).

The site comprises the partially standing remains of a slab hut and elements of associated pastoral infrastructure, including yards (McDonald *et al.* 1997:121). The site is also notable for a substantial scatter of bottles, glass, ceramic and domestic refuse and a possible former home garden site which was, in 1997, marked by residual irises.

The ruined, charred remains of the hut stands on land purchased by the Russell family as conditional blocks in 1870 and 1879, and it is possible that the hut relates to this early period of settlement (refer to **Plate 9**). This site is assumed to be the Russell Homestead Site referred to by EJE (1996) based on its land use history (refer to **Section 3.2.1** and **Figure 2.1**).

3.2.4.4 The McDonald Road South Historic Site

Located on Portion 50 Parish of Wynn, the site was identified in the course of the Bayswater Archaeological Research Project (McDonald *et al.* 1997). The site is described as a scatter of materials within an area approximately 50 by 50 metres (refer to **Plate 10** and **Figure 2.1**). Materials recorded include: transfer printed ironstone china fragments; ceramic fragments; bottle glass; fragments of brick similar to those identified at 'The Ruins'; nails (of which some appear to have been hand-made); and miscellaneous metal. Within this area, there is no definite evidence of a structure, although McDonald *et al.* (1997:126) did record other features that may indicate a pre-existing structure, including two slabs of concrete, two depressions above a creek bank, and another depression to the west of a stand of three pepper trees. Further evaluation of the locality by McDonald *et al.* (1997) was not possible due to the extensive grass cover.

McDonald *et al.* (1997:125) suggested the site most likely represents an old rubbish dump, although the presence of structures cannot be ruled out on existing evidence.

The remains of a homestead at this locality possibly could be associated with the Lucas family, who took up the original grant in respect of Portions 66, 142, 143, 144, 157, 158 and 159 sometime between periods of 1876 to 1924. These Portions totalled a block of 340 acres surrounded by properties of the Bowman and Noble families.



PLATE 9
Facing NW, overview of Ruins site



PLATE 10
Facing NE, Remains of McDonalds Road South Historic Site

3.3 Physical Context

The physical context of the study area was extensively surveyed jointly with the Aboriginal archaeological survey, which covered 1233 hectares by pedestrian survey. Areas of potential historical heritage value, including all built features considered to be of potential heritage significance, were then investigated during a targeted site inspection by Mary-Jean Sutton (Senior Archaeologist, Umwelt) and James Phillips (Heritage Architect, Weir Phillips) on 18 and 19 January 2007. During this survey, any sites/structures or potential historical heritage places identified were photographed and mapped using a GPS. **Figure 2.1** shows the location of all heritage sites identified and inspected. Each historical site identified is described in the following sub-sections. A number of potential historical features were also inspected; none of these features were considered to have any historical significance. These features included Cooks House, McDonald South Historic Site, Former Goruk Homestead, Vineyard and shed, yards and fencing, dams, windmills and remains of windmills and numerous twentieth century sheds. All of these features were considered to be of late twentieth century construction or contained no evidence of a building or habitation, or had no distinguishing features and had numerous similar intact examples within the locality. These sites are not considered to be of heritage significance and no further detail is provided of these features within this assessment.

3.3.1 Description of Heritage Sites (non-statutory) Identified within the Study Area

3.3.1.1 Hospital Building

The Hospital Building is a standing structure of timber frame clad in corrugated iron. The building is internally lined with mini-orb. The building comprises six rooms and may have been constructed by, or in the style of, Walter Liberty Vernon, Government Architect (refer to **Plate 4**). A more detailed history of this building is provided in **Section 3.1.2.4**.

3.3.1.2 The Ruins Site

A detailed description of the Ruins Site is provided in **Section 3.2.3.1**. The Ruins Site includes remains of a slab hut and elements of associated pastoral infrastructure, including yards. The site is also notable for a substantial scatter of bottles, glass, ceramic and domestic refuse (refer to **Plate 9** and **11**).

3.3.1.3 Mills Cottage Precinct

The Mills Cottage Precinct recorded by the Bayswater Archaeological Research Project (McDonald *et al.* 1997) is also referred to as the Mills Homestead Site by EJE (1996). This building is a typical late nineteenth to early twentieth century two room cottage with rear skillion extension in two stages. The building has a corrugated iron roof (refer to **Plate 8**).

3.3.1.4 Farm and Farmhouse, 550 Edderton Road,

The farm house is a weatherboard cottage of early 20th century design. The house has a corrugated iron gable roof with chimneys removed (refer to **Plate 12**). The house is surrounded by a shed, water tank, set of children's swings and enclosed by fencing and associated yards.



PLATE 11

Facing SW, ruins of possible dairy, near the Ruins Site



PLATE 12

Facing W, view of farm house, 550 Edderton Road

3.3.1.5 Belmont Homestead Precinct

The history of Belmont Homestead is described in **Section 3.1.1.2**. The homestead is an early 20th century cottage of timber frame with asbestos cement sheet cladding and corrugated iron roof (refer to **Plate 1**). The house was built about 1920 by the McDonald family and is currently unoccupied. Surrounding the homestead is a number of ancillary buildings of varied age. These include a garage building, meat house and tack room. More distant from the homestead are shearers' quarters and a shearing shed (refer to **Section 3.3.1.8** and **3.3.1.9**). The shearing shed is a large shed of timber and corrugated iron. The interior is substantially intact and showing a variety of typical details (refer to **Plate 13** and **14**). The shearing quarters were of asbestos construction. The quarters have been completely destroyed by bushfire, save the brick chimney and fireplaces (refer to **Plate 15**). The remains of the quarters are a significant asbestos hazard (refer to **Section 6.2** for further discussion).

3.3.1.6 Slab Hut near Belmont Homestead

A slab building relocated from its former position near Edderton Road (refer to **Plate 2**) and re-erected with corrugated metal roofing and a brick chimney and breast. A description of the history of this hut is provided in **Section 3.1.1.2**. The slab hut is assumed to be the relocated Beer Family Homestead referred to by EJE (1996) (refer to **Section 3.2.1**).

3.3.1.7 Edderton Homestead Complex

A substantial building of single storey, timber framed with weatherboard cladding and corrugated iron roof, the house was built prior to 1915 and remains set in a curtilage that is enhanced by surviving outbuildings and garden (Rappoport (2006a). A detailed history of this complex is provided in **Section 3.1.2.3** (refer to **Plate 3**).

3.3.1.8 Edderton Catena Site

A full description of this site is provided in **Section 3.2.3.1**. At the time of the fieldwork for the historical heritage assessment, only ceramic, bottles and the cross blades were identified on site near a collapsed post and rail fence (refer to **Plate 5, 6** and **7**).

3.3.2 Summary

There are eight historical heritage sites noted within the study area. Seven of these relate to sites, which are known heritage sites listed within **Table 3.5**. The 'Russell Homestead site' described in EJE (1996) is assumed to be the location of site known as 'The Ruins' (refer to **Table 4.2** and **Section 3.2.3.3**). The Mills Homestead site is assumed to be the Mills Cottage Precinct identified by the Bayswater Archaeological Research Project (BARP) (McDonald *et al.* 1997). The Beer Homestead is assumed to be the vernacular slab hut removed from the location of the Edderton Catena Heritage Site (McDonald *et al.* 1997) (refer to **Section 3.2.3.1**) to Belmont Homestead (refer to **Section 3.1.2.2** and later in **Section 3.3.1.6**).



PLATE 13
Facing NW, Shearing Shed, Belmont Homestead



PLATE 14
Interior of Shearing Shed, Belmont Homestead



PLATE 15
Facing NW, Remains of Shearing Quarters, Belmont Homestead

Table 3.5 - Known Heritage Sites within the Study Area Based on the Historical and Archaeological Contexts

Heritage Sites	Location	Source
The Edderton Homestead	1477 Edderton Road (Portion 6 Parish of Wynn)	EJE (1996) Rappoport (2006a)
The 'Edderton Catena' Heritage Site	Portion 54 Parish of Wynn	Bayswater Archaeological Research Project (<i>McDonald et al.</i> 1997)
Mills Cottage Precinct/Mills Homestead Site/	Portion 83 Parish of Vaux	Bayswater Archaeological Research Project (<i>McDonald et al.</i> 1997)
The 'Hospital Building'	Edderton Road	EJE (1996) Rappoport (2006c)
'The Ruins' Site The Russell Homestead Site	Portion 154 Parish of Vaux	Bayswater Archaeological Research Project (<i>McDonald et al.</i> 1997) EJE (1996)
Belmont Homestead including the shearing shed and remains of shearing quarters	721 Edderton Road (off McDonald Road)	EJE (1996) Rappoport (2006)
The Beer Homestead, the slab hut near Belmont Homestead	721 Edderton Road (off McDonald Road)	EJE (1996) Rappoport (2006)

All standing structures were assessed by a heritage architect. Further discussion of heritage issues is provided in **Sections 5 and 6** of this report.

4.0 Heritage Significance

An assessment of significance is undertaken to explain why a particular place/object is important and to enable appropriate site management to be determined. 'Cultural significance' is defined in the Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter 1999 (the Burra Charter) as meaning 'aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations' (Article 1.1). An explanation of these values is provided in **Section 4.1.1**.

Cultural significance may be derived from the fabric of a place, association with a place, or the research potential of a place. The significance of a place is not fixed for all time, and what is of significance to contemporary society now may change as similar sites are located, more research is undertaken and community values change.

4.1 Australia ICOMOS (The Burra Charter) under the Act

The approach to the assessment of heritage significance affirmed by the NSW Heritage Office adopts as a foundation the four values of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter). These values are broadly accepted Australia-wide and the implications of these classifications are as follows:

- **Historical significance** considers the evolutionary or associative qualities of a site with aesthetics, science and society, identifying significance in the connection between a site and cultural development and change.
- **Aesthetic significance** addresses the scenic and architectural values of a site and/or the creative achievement that it evidences. Thus, a site achieves aesthetic significance if it has visual or sensory appeal and/or landmark qualities and/or creative or technical excellence.
- **Social significance** is perhaps the most overtly evolutionary of all classifications in that it rests upon the contemporary community appreciation of the cultural record. Evaluation within this classification depends upon the social spiritual or cultural relationship of the site with a recognisable community.
- **Scientific significance** involves the evaluation of a site in technical and/or research terms, considering the archaeological, industrial, and educational and/or research potential. Within this classification sites have significance value in terms of their ability to contribute to the better understanding of cultural history or environment and their ability to communicate, particularly to a broad audience within a community (Marquis-Kyle & Walker 1992: 21-23).

4.1.1 Value Criteria

As a component of the holistic concept of significance, archaeological significance has been described as a measure by which a site may contribute knowledge, not available from other sources, to current research themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines (Bickford & Sullivan, 1984 19-26; Sullivan & Bowdler 1984). Archaeology is concerned with material evidence and the archaeological record may provide information not available from historical sources. An archaeological study focuses on the identification and interpretation of material evidence to explain how and where people lived, what they did and the events that influenced their lives.

Considerations material to the study of the archaeology of a relic include:

- whether a site, or the fabric contained within a site, contributes knowledge or has the potential to do so. If it does, the availability of comparative sites and the extent of the historical record should be considered in assessing the strategies that are appropriate for the management of the site; and
- the degree and level at which material evidence contributes knowledge in terms of 'current research themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines'.

In relation to 'current research themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines' (refer to **Section 4.1**), the assessment of cultural significance is conditioned by considerations of historical, scientific, cultural, social, architectural, aesthetic and natural values:

- **Historical value** lies at the root of many of the other values by providing a temporal context and continuity, thereby providing an integrating medium for the assessment of social, cultural and archaeological significance.
- **Scientific value** depends upon the ability of a site to provide knowledge contributing to research in a particular subject or a range of different subjects.
- **Cultural value** attaches to material evidence that embodies or reflects the beliefs, customs and values of a society or a component of a society and/or that has the potential to contribute to an understanding of the nature and process of change and its motivation.
- **Social value** derives from the way people work(ed) and live(d) and from an ability to understand the nature, process of change and its motivation. Social significance is closely related to cultural significance, in its concern with the practicalities of socio-cultural identification.
- **Architectural value** depends on considerations of technical design (architectural style, age, layout, interior design and detail), the personal consideration (i.e. the work of a particular architect, engineer, designer or builder) and technical achievement (construction material, construction technique or finish).
- **Aesthetic value** addresses the manner in which a site comprises or represents creative achievement, epitomising or challenging accepted concepts or standards.
- **Natural value** attaches to sites that either support or manifest existing natural processes and/or systems or provide insights into natural processes and/or systems.

4.1.1.1 Degree Criteria

In order to provide a ready reference to the *degree of significance or the distinctiveness* of an site in general terms, the site may be described as being either 'Rare' or 'Representative' within its community/cultural/geographical level.

4.1.1.2 Level Criteria

The final denominator of significance is the *level of significance* of a site. *Level* is nominally assessable in two classifications, depending upon the breadth of its identifiable cultural, community, historical or geographical context. Thus, within a New South Wales context, the significance of a relic may be recognised at the:

- **Local level** - identifies the site as being significant within an identifiable local and/or regional cultural and/or community group and/or historical/geographical heritage context;
- **State level** - identifies the site as being significant within an identifiable State-wide cultural and/or community group and/or historical/geographical heritage context.

On a broader front, by derivation, the significance of a relic may be recognised at the:

- **National level** - identifies the site as being significant within an identifiable national cultural and/or community group and/or historical/geographical heritage context; and
- **International level** - identifies the site as having implications of significance for an identifiable cultural and/or community group both nationally and abroad and/or a world-wide historical/ geographical heritage context.

The NSW Heritage Office adopted a set of standardised assessment criteria to be used in conjunction with the value criteria of The Burra Charter.

4.2 NSW Heritage Office Standard Criteria

The NSW Heritage Office (2001:9) defined a series of criteria that is used by the Heritage Council of NSW as an assessment format within NSW. The seven criteria address:

- Criterion (a)** the importance of a site in the course or pattern of the cultural or natural history of NSW or a local area [i.e.: *historical*].
- Criterion (b)** the existence of a strong or special association between a site and the life or works of a person or group of persons important in NSW or local cultural or natural history [i.e.: *historical*].
- Criterion (c)** the importance of a site in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW or a local area [i.e.: *aesthetic*].
- Criterion (d)** the existence of a strong or special association between a site and the social, cultural or spiritual essence of a particular community or cultural group within NSW or a local area [i.e.: *social*].
- Criterion (e)** the potential of a site to provide information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of NSW or a local area [i.e.: *scientific*].
- Criterion (f)** the quality of a site to possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the cultural or natural history of NSW or a local area [i.e.: *rare degree of significance*].
- Criterion (g)** the demonstration by a site of the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural place or cultural or natural environment within NSW or a local area. [i.e.: *representative degree of significance*].

4.3 Condition and Integrity

This section addresses matters that combine with the assessment of significance to allow a formal Heritage Impact Statement to be appropriately validated. *Condition* considers the physical state of the fabric of the resource and its potential for survival. *Integrity* observes the degree to which the residual material evidence is an appropriate representation of the site/relic/object in its original form. *Potential Impact* assesses the nature and extent to which the site/relic/object will be modified as the result of the proposed project.

In this section, the heritage significance of the sites within the study area is assessed on the basis of their condition and integrity and the range of criteria discussed in **Section 4.1** and **4.2**, by providing an overview in terms of the criteria established in NSW Heritage Office (2001) (**Section 3.2.2**). **Section 4.3** provides a statement of significance.

4.3.1 Condition

The condition of heritage site/relic/objects that have been identified above is assessed on a five-stage scale, that is to say:

- (i) *intact*, where the material evidence allows a complete recording of the resource without archaeological hypothesis;
- (ii) *substantially intact*, where the material evidence is incomplete but the recording of material evidence will be sufficient to allow an accurate archaeological reconstruction, with hypotheses based on the archaeological record only;
- (iii) *standing ruin*, where the material evidence is incomplete and the recording of material evidence will be sufficient to define the footprint of the site/object/relic and some of its elevations and features but will be insufficient to allow an accurate archaeological reconstruction of the site/object/place without hypotheses based on the archaeological record and on a range of outside sources;
- (iv) *ruin*, where the material evidence is incomplete and the recording of material evidence may be sufficient to define part, or the whole, of the footprint of the site/object/relic but will be insufficient to allow an archaeological reconstruction of its features, perhaps spatially and certainly vertically, without hypotheses based on the archaeological record and on a range of outside sources, and in circumstances where the validation of the reconstruction cannot be assured; and
- (v) *archaeological site*, implying a mostly sub-surface residue, where the material evidence suggests the former presence of an archaeological site that cannot be defined without sub-surface investigation.

4.3.2 Integrity

The integrity of archaeological site/object/relic that has been identified above is assessed on a five-stage scale, that is to say:

- (i) *Intact*, where the site/object/relic has remained virtually unchanged its form and/or design and/or function can be totally discerned from the material evidence;
- (ii) *Minor Modification*, where the site/object/relic has been modified or deteriorated cosmetically and/or in a manner that does not inhibit the discernment of its form and/or design and/or function by archaeological interpretation of the material evidence;

- (iii) *Material Modification*, where the site/object/relic has been modified so that its form and/or design and/or function cannot be discerned only by archaeological interpretation and without reference to external sources;
- (iv) *Major Modification*, where the site/object/relic has been so modified that attempted discernment of its form and/or design and/or function cannot be achieved by archaeological interpretation of the material evidence and requires a heavy reliance on external sources and in circumstances where discernment of one or more elements may be equivocal; and
- (v) *None*, where the integrity of the site/object/relic has been completely destroyed and the evidence for its form and/or design and/or function is totally external.

4.3.3 Summary of Heritage Significance Assessment

The condition and integrity of the heritage sites within the study area is summarised in **Table 4.1**. **Table 4.1** also provides a list of NSW Heritage Office standard criteria for heritage significance which are met by these sites.

Table 4.1 - Summary of Condition of Sites within the Study Area

Resource	NSW Heritage Office Standard Criteria Met	Condition	Integrity
The Hospital Building	Criterion (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) (g)	Substantially intact	Intact*
The Ruins Site (includes remains of burnt house and potential dairy)	Criterion (g)	Ruin	None
Mills Cottage Precinct	Criterion (g)	Substantially intact	Minor modification
Farm and Farm house, 550 Edderton Road	Criterion (g)	Substantially intact	Minor modification
Belmont Homestead building within the Belmont Homestead Precinct	Criterion (a), (c), (f), (g)	Intact	Minor Modification
Slab hut near Belmont homestead within the Belmont Homestead Precinct	Criterion (a), (f), (g)	Intact	Minor Modification
Shearing shed within the Belmont Homestead Precinct	Criterion (a), (c), (f), (g)	Substantially intact	Intact
Remains of shearing quarters within the Belmont Homestead Precinct	Criterion (a), (c), (f), (g)	Ruin	NA
Edderton Homestead Precinct	Criterion (a), (c), (f), (g)	Intact	Intact
'Edderton Catena Heritage' site	Criterion (g)	Archaeological Site	None

*The Hospital Building has been relocated from its original site, however little of the original fabric which affects its integrity or condition of this building has been modified.

4.4 Statement of Significance

The purpose of this section is to provide a succinct summary of the heritage values located within the study area, including those previously assessed by Rappoport, (2006a and 2006c).

4.4.1 Sites Assessed by Rappoport (2006, 2006a, 2006c)

Belmont homestead and surrounding outbuildings and the Edderton homestead complex were assessed as part of a detailed draft CMP by Rappoport (2006). Belmont homestead complex was assessed by Rappoport (2006: Table 24 Maintenance Report) as having significance ratings for various structures, ranging from moderate to little significance as it is 'not an intact group and some structures have been moved to the site. The homestead is a representative example of its type but has no distinguishing architectural or technical features'. Edderton homestead complex was assessed as having significance ratings for various structures ranging from little to high local significance. The pump house and schoolhouse were assessed as high local significance. Rappoport (2006b:2) also provided a preliminary condition assessment and management recommendations for the Hospital Building.

Conservation and maintenance actions recommended by Rappoport (2006c) are included in the management strategy for this assessment as appropriate (refer to **Section 6**).

4.4.2 Statement of Significance – The Study Area

- (i) The study area demonstrates the historical pattern of European habitation, the land use in the area and a range of other activities arising from the natural resources of the area, with particular reference to the period dating from the late 1870s, the beginning of the dairying industry. These patterns and activities include:
 - dairy farming and grazing; and
 - limited cropping, including the later growing of vines.
- (ii) Individual buildings are of local historical and aesthetic significance in being representative of various forms of building construction over time. These include:
 - slab construction of early buildings;
 - various forms of Victorian and Federation period weatherboard cottages;
 - the use of asbestos cement sheeting in the early part of the twentieth century as a new material; and
 - the construction methods of vernacular farm sheds.
- (iii) The area is capable of yielding information regarding the social and cultural history of the place for the locality of Muswellbrook and the region of the Upper Hunter Valley.

A number of the ruins may be those of slab cottages, one of the earliest forms of domestic colonial construction and a form that is increasingly rare. This form of construction appears to be relatively common throughout the Hunter Valley (refer to Umwelt 2006a). The buildings are representative of simple, crudely built cottages and sheds built all over the Hunter Valley in the latter part of the 19th century as settlers with little capital took advantage of the newly-constructed Great Northern Railway to introduce dairying into the area. They are of local

historical significance as evidence of the establishment of the dairying industry and general agricultural/pastoral practices in the area. They do not date from, or form part of, the early (1800 to 1850) European settlement pattern of the area.

Slab buildings and structural remains assessed and inspected as part of the project are not early, and are therefore not rare or of high significance. They were built in later periods when the form of construction was being superseded and are therefore indicative of the lack of resources and capital of the first dairy farmers.

4.4.3 Archaeological Potential within the Study Area

McDonald *et al.* (1997:126) considered that an archaeological excavation of the McDonald Road South Historic Site was essential. This site was considered to have archaeological potential due to depressions and concrete slabs indicating (possibly) a pre-existing structure, and extensive deposit ranging from architectural to domestic refuse. McDonald *et al.* (1997:128) recommended an archaeological excavation of the Edderton Catena Heritage Site, as it was argued to be potentially the site of one of the earliest structures within the locality, and to contain extensive deposit. The Ruins Site, which is assumed to be the Russell Homestead site was referred to by EJE (1996) as 'requiring urgent research attention'. No justification is provided by EJE (1996) for this statement.

The Edderton Catena Heritage Site, The Ruins Site and McDonald Road South Historic Site are all examples of late nineteenth century domestic farmsteads. They are not indicative of the earliest European settlement in the locality, which date 1800 to 1850. Due to the passage of time, disturbance by removal of material by locals and recent bushfires in 2005/2006, these sites have substantially degraded. Sub-surface investigation may provide further information regarding domestic life on a farm in the locality from 1867 to 1874 for the Beer family (in the case of Edderton Catena Heritage Site), 1870 to 1879 (for the Russell family in the case of The Ruins Site) and 1876 to 1924 (for the Lucas family in the case of the McDonald Road South Historic site). However, it is assessed that subsurface investigation will not answer any research questions regarding the history of the locality not already well documented in the historical record. Therefore, their significance for archaeological research value is assessed as low.

These three sites are not listed on the Muswellbrook Local Environmental Plan, as historical heritage sites worthy of local listing, they are not inhabited and do not have continued social connections with the families that once occupied them. Their archaeological potential to provide a social history, or offset to the community through further excavation and reporting of Muswellbrook is therefore lessened as they are assessed as having low social value to the community and subsurface investigation is therefore not considered warranted. No other sites/locations were identified that contained archaeological potential for historical heritage within the study area.

4.4.4 Significance Ratings and Listing Status

Table 4.2 provides a summary of the significance ratings of all historical heritage resources within the study area and the justifications for the rating. All sites identified were of local significance and no sites were assessed as having State significance.

Table 4.2 - Significance Ratings of Resources within the Study Area

Heritage Significance Rating	Resource	Justification for Heritage Status
<i>High local historical heritage significance</i>	The Hospital Building	Despite loss of heritage significance through relocation, local significance is still high. 1. Possibly designed by WL Vernon, Government Architect. 2. Technically significant for design and use of materials to prevent the spread of infection. 3. Social significance as a hospital building.
<i>Moderate local historical heritage significance</i>	Belmont Homestead Complex (including the shearing shed and shearing quarters)	The homestead is a representative example of house using asbestos cement sheet as a modern and economical building material. This gives the building technical as well as aesthetic significance. Adjacent farm buildings add to its understanding as a homestead. The shearing shed is a representative example of large Hunter valley shearing shed. Interior demonstrates method of operation. Significance of the shearing quarters is retained, despite destruction of the building, as part of the group forming the homestead.
	Slab hut adjacent to Belmont homestead	Representative example of a relocated and substantially repaired slab hut. Examples are rare. Technical significance in its ability to demonstrate slab technique.
	Edderton Homestead Complex	Representative example of homestead constructed from a modern and economical building material. The main homestead, old cottage and fibro cottage have been substantially modified which has decreased the significance rating of the complex as a whole. This gives the building technical as well as aesthetic significance. Adjacent farm buildings add to its understanding as a homestead.
<i>Low local historical heritage significance</i>	Mills Cottage Precinct	Representative building of its period. Extensive alteration and lack of surrounding buildings to demonstrate its purpose lower its significance.
	Farm and Farmhouse, 550 Edderton Road	Representative building of its period. Alterations and removal of chimneys lower its significance.
	The Ruins Site	The Ruins site is in a state of severe degradation. It does contain enough surface evidence to enable a reconstruction of its previous history, which is not previously known from the documentary sources for the locality.

Table 4.2 - Significance Ratings of Resources within the Study Area (cont)

Heritage Significance Rating	Resource	Justification for Heritage Status
	Edderton Catena Heritage Site	The Edderton Catena site has severely degraded since its original recording. It does contain enough surface evidence to enable a reconstruction of its previous history which is not previously known from the documentary sources for the locality.

It is noted that structures within Edderton Homestead Complex including the pump house, large carriage shed and stables, the school house and all other remaining buildings and landscape features except the main homestead, old cottage and fibro cottage (assessed as little significance) were assessed by Rappoport (2006) as having high local significance. These buildings and landscape features were assessed as having high significance based on their relationship as a complex and because these buildings are 'more intact and in better condition than the main homestead...these buildings demonstrate working life on a pastoral property in the first half of the twentieth century' (Rappoport 2006a:4). For this assessment, Edderton Homestead Complex was assessed as moderate local heritage significance based on its combined values as a whole.

Table 4.3 provides a summary of the significance of the resources within the study area and their listing status within the Muswellbrook Local Environmental Plan. As shown in **Table 4.3**, no sites within the project area are listed on the LEP.

Table 4.3 - Heritage Sites within the Study Area and Listing Status on Muswellbrook Local Environmental Plan (MLEP)

Heritage Site	Status	Local Significance
The Hospital Building	Unlisted. Significance assessment indicates The Hospital Building may warrant listing. This should be investigated with the completion of a management plan.	High
Edderton Homestead Complex	Unlisted.	Moderate
Belmont Homestead Complex (including the Shearing Shed and remains of the Shearing Quarters)	Unlisted.	Moderate
Slab hut near Belmont homestead	Unlisted.	Moderate
Edderton Homestead Complex	Unlisted.	Moderate
Farm and Farmhouse, 550 Edderton Road	Unlisted.	Low
McDonald South Historical Site	Unlisted.	Low
Mills Cottage Precinct	Unlisted.	Low
Edderton Catena site	Unlisted.	Low
The Ruins Site	Unlisted.	Low

4.5 Summary

The Hospital Building is the most significant heritage site identified within the study area. It is assessed as having high local significance. It is associated with the former Brentwood Hospital (refer to **Appendix 2**), which is on the NSW State Heritage Register and is a listed building with State heritage significance. The Hospital Building is also listed in the EJE (1996) Heritage Study for MSC as having 'possible regional significance' and requiring 'urgent review' (refer to **Section 3.2.1**). Edderton Homestead complex, Belmont Homestead complex and the associated remains of the shearing shed and shearing quarters are all assessed as having moderate local significance. All remaining structures were of low or no heritage significance (refer to **Table 4.3**).

5.0 Heritage Impact Statement

The purpose of this section is to provide a heritage impact statement, which specifies all impacts to heritage sites identified within the study area.

5.1 Potential Impacts on Historical Heritage

The proposed Underground Project has the potential to impact on historical heritage sites in three key ways:

- direct surface impacts associated with construction of mine infrastructure;
- direct impact to a structure due to mine subsidence; and
- direct surface impacts associated with subsidence remediation works.

Historic heritage sites located within the subsidence affectation area shown in **Figure 1.2** will be subject to varying degrees of subsidence as a result of the Project. The impact from subsidence on structures will vary depending on the levels of tilt and strain experienced at each location.

The range of impacts predicted for structures located within the subsidence affectation area without preventative measures include changes in floor level, cracking of walls, pulling apart of cladding and joints, distortion of window and door frames, service pipe disruption and visible deformation of roof and walls. No historic heritage sites are predicted to collapse as a result of subsidence, however, it is possible that without preventative measures, some sites may be rendered unsafe as a result of subsidence impacts.

Where warranted by the significance of a historic heritage site, subsidence impacts such as those describe above, can be managed by installing preventive measures prior to undermining. Such measures may include elevating the structure, or packing the piers, so that subsidence tilts and strains are not transferred to the structure.

5.2 Previously Approved Mining Activity in Study Area

Part of the approved Bayswater No. 3 open cut mining area that has not yet been mined occurs within the study area for the Underground Project. The impact of mining in this area was assessed in the Bayswater No. 3 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and was granted development consent in 1994. The survey work for this project has, however, provided further information about the historical heritage sites in the approved mining area prior to commencement of the approved mining. The approved open cut mining area is shown on **Figure 2.1**.

5.3 Summary of Potential Impacts

All historical heritage sites within the approved open cut mining area will be destroyed by the proposed impact, unless they are relocated. Subsidence will only impact certain structures and impact to varying degrees depending on the extent of subsidence impact predicted (refer to **Section 5.1**). Subsidence impact has been assessed by a certified engineer and structures that will be potentially impacted are outlined in **Table 5.1**. Predicted subsidence

remediation areas are shown on **Figure 2.1**. The assessment provided in **Table 5.1** is considered a worst case scenario and therefore provides a conservative assessment of historical heritage impacts. The remaining historical heritage sites will not be impacted by the proposal and will be conserved in situ and managed by Mt Arthur Coal.

5.4 Heritage Impact Statement

Table 5.1 provides a succinct statement concerning the proposed impact on the heritage sites within the study area.

Table 5.1 - Heritage Impact Statement

Heritage Significance Rating	Resource	Heritage Impact Statement
<i>High local historical heritage significance</i>	The Hospital Building	The current site of the Hospital Building will be directly impacted by the approved open cut mining area. The Hospital Building will be relocated as part of this project to an area which will not be impacted by any form of mining.
<i>Moderate local historical heritage significance</i>	Belmont Homestead Complex (including shearing shed and remains of shearing quarters)	This site will be directly impacted by predicted subsidence. Subsidence impacts on Belmont homestead will be managed (refer to Section 6.0) to mitigate potential for adverse impacts on the building structure. The remaining buildings will be subject to the range of subsidence impacts described in Section 5.1 . Where these impacts make the buildings structurally unsound, they may be demolished.
	Slab hut adjacent to Belmont homestead	This site will be directly impacted by predicted subsidence. Subsidence impacts will be managed (refer to Section 6.0) to mitigate the potential for adverse impacts on the building structure.
	Edderton Homestead Complex	Edderton Homestead will not be impacted by predicted subsidence, however, two of the more minor residential buildings and associated outbuildings and sheds will be impacted by subsidence. These two buildings were assessed by Rappoport (2006a) as having low local heritage significance. Where these subsidence impacts make the building structurally unsound, they may be demolished.

Table 5.1 - Heritage Impact Statement (cont)

Heritage Significance Rating	Resource	Heritage Impact Statement
<i>Low local historical heritage significance</i>	Mills Cottage Precinct	This site will be directly impacted by predicted subsidence for the proposed underground mining area.
	Farm and Farmhouse, 550 Edderton Road	This site will be directly impacted by predicted subsidence for the proposed underground mining area.
	The Ruins Site	This site will be directly impacted by the approved open cut mining area.
	Edderton Catena Heritage Site	This site will be directly impacted by predicted subsidence remediation works required for the proposed underground mining area.

5.4.1 Discussion of Impacts and Management Options to Mitigate Proposed and Potential Impacts

The purpose of this sub-section is to discuss the key heritage issues raised by the predicted impacts of the project. This discussion also addresses key questions raised in the NSW Heritage Office's guideline for compiling Statements of Heritage Impact (now referred to as Heritage Impact Statements). These questions include:

- How the proposal will respect or enhance the heritage significance of the site or conservation area?
- How certain aspects of the proposal could detrimentally impact on the heritage significance?
- How other sympathetic solutions have been considered and discounted and for what reasons?

The purpose of this section is to assess the study area against these questions and provide management recommendations to mitigate against the proposed and potential impacts.

- **To Enhance the Heritage Significance of the Area**

The following recommendations are made for mitigation of proposed disturbance:

- Relocation of the Hospital.** The study area contains one site, the Hospital Building, considered to be of sufficient heritage significance to potentially warrant listing on the LEP. This is one of the most significant buildings within the study area. It is also at risk as it is in an exposed location and it is not in use. Its current site gives no context to its significance. The Hospital Building will be relocated prior to being impacted by the project (refer to **Section 6.0**). Suitable adaptive reuse may be appropriate to ensure long-term conservation, and will be considered.
- Accurate Recording.** A number of buildings record the pattern of settlement; demonstrating its social and economic development of the area. Accurate recording of these sites prior to the commencement of mining is crucial to maintaining an understanding of these patterns. This should take the form of archival photographic recording and the physical description of appropriate sites to record evidence of the

design of the structures. These sites include all structures of high, moderate and low local heritage significance listed in **Table 5.1**.

- iii) **Accurate Monitoring.** The buildings which require accurate recording (listed in **Table 5.1**) of high, moderate and low heritage significance also require accurate monitoring and further structural assessment before and after subsidence by a qualified engineer to assess the structural condition of the structures, and where appropriate, to make recommendations for any required preventative and remedial works in consultation with a qualified heritage consultant.

Recommendations:

- A management plan should be prepared for the Hospital. As part of this process and arising from this a new location and suitable reuse should be identified.
- Archival recording for all sites listed in **Table 5.1** of high, moderate and low significance that will be impacted by the project. The recording will be to the standard set out in the NSW Heritage Office Guidelines for photographic records and archival recording.

- **The Proposal has a Detrimental Impact on the Heritage Significance**

The detrimental impact of the mining operations arises out of the potential for subsidence to damage the structural integrity/fabric of the structures.

Recommendation:

An inspection to determine the structural integrity of heritage structures listed in **Table 5.1** will be undertaken post subsidence. For those buildings of high and moderate significance and where practical, suitable repairs will be made in a timely manner should damage occur that impacts on heritage values. Where significant structural impacts occur, the buildings should be removed. Preventative measures should be implemented for Belmont homestead and the slab hut.

- **Other Sympathetic Solutions have been Considered and Discounted**

The solutions considered above are assessed as constituting the best heritage outcomes for the significant buildings listed in **Table 5.1**. More detailed management recommendations for individual sites are provided in **Section 6**.

6.0 Management Strategy

This section outlines the proposed management strategy for the known and potential heritage sites within the study area.

6.1 Management Strategy for Heritage Areas and Sites within the Study Area

A summary of previous recommendations for management prepared by EJE (1996) for heritage sites within the study area is presented in **Table 6.1** below.

Table 6.1 - EJE Recommendations

EJE Recommendations		
Heritage Site	Significance	EJE Recommendation
The Edderton Homestead	Regional (EJE 1996:1:11)	If owned by Council, recommend CMPs for each*. If unoccupied, recommend adaptive re-use for tourism, i.e., as B&B. (p2:2)
'Belmont Homestead'	Local (EJE 1996:1:11)	Encourage local community to conserve, i.e., heritage award competition. If unoccupied, promote sale so is maintained. Adaptive reuse also considered. (p2:2)

*We assume that EJE are referring to the homestead and associated structures requiring a CMP.

Draft CMPs have been prepared for both Edderton Homestead and Belmont Homestead complex for Mt Arthur Coal by Rappoport (2006, 2006a). These CMPs have a range of strategies to maintain and enhance, as appropriate, heritage values.

Mt Arthur Coal will finalise the CMPs for both Edderton Homestead complex and Belmont Homestead complex. A management plan will be prepared for the Hospital Building and the building will be relocated prior to disturbance.

Table 6.2 provides a management strategy for heritage sites inspected within the study area, appropriate to the level of significance as assessed as part of this assessment. All archival recordings necessary for heritage sites discussed in **Table 6.2** should follow the standards outlined by the NSW Heritage Office. All archival recordings will be part of one detailed report.

Table 6.2 - Management Strategy for Heritage Sites within the Study Area

Significance Rating	Heritage Site	Management Strategy
<i>High Local</i>	Hospital Building	The Hospital Building is presently at risk of vandalism due to its proximity to Edderton Road. Its rural location means that it is also vulnerable to fire. Consequently the area surrounding the structure should be slashed regularly, a fence constructed around the site and the structure regularly monitored by security patrolling to minimise potential for vandalism. Determine through the preparation of a management plan future use and conservation of building. As the Hospital Building may have been designed by Government Architect, WL Vernon, further detailed assessment as part of a management plan is required. Full archival recording to standards of local heritage significance should be undertaken for structure and all related features required prior to relocation. The Hospital Building will be relocated as it is within an approved open cut mining area. It will need to be relocated to a secure area which is not planned for any open cut or underground mining and preferably one that gives it an urban context. Mt Arthur Coal will prepare a management plan to determine a suitable location for the building to be relocated to. The controls to be implemented during the relocation works will be determined in the management plan.

Table 6.2 - Management Strategy for Heritage Sites within the Study Area (cont)

Significance Rating	Heritage Site	Management Strategy
<i>Moderate Local</i>	Belmont Homestead Complex including the shearing shed, remains of shearers' quarters and slab hut.	It is predicted that this site will be directly impacted by subsidence from underground mining. Prior to underground mining, Belmont Homestead Complex should have a full archival recording to standards of local heritage significance. Further structural assessment/inspections will be undertaken before and after mining by a qualified engineer to assess the structural condition of the buildings. The engineer in consultation with a qualified heritage architect will make recommendations for any required remedial works, if considered necessary. Where significant structural impacts occur, the structures will be demolished. Structural controls will be used to limit subsidence impact on the homestead building and slab hut. These controls will be detailed in the final CMP. Consideration of relocating the slab hut to an area outside the subsidence affectation area will be included in the CMP prior to finalisation. This may be an appropriate strategy as the slab hut was relocated to the Belmont complex and is not in its original context. Finalise the CMP for Belmont Homestead Complex prior to it being affected by subsidence. The final CMP will include management strategies for stabilisation and conservation of structures, pest treatment, monitoring and photographic and archival recording in accordance with NSW Heritage Office guidelines. Fire debris to be removed by licensed asbestos remover and disposed of in accordance with relevant Australian Standards for the remains of the shearers' quarters prior to any further detailed survey or archival recording.

Table 6.2 - Management Strategy for Heritage Sites within the Study Area (cont)

Significance Rating	Heritage Site	Management Strategy
<i>Moderate Local</i>	Edderton Homestead Complex	Finalise the CMP for Edderton Homestead Complex prior to it being affected by subsidence. It is predicted that the two minor residential buildings, the fibro cottage and weatherboard cottage assessed by Rappoport (2006a) as having low significance and some sheds and outbuildings will be impacted by subsidence from underground mining. Full archival recording will be carried out to the standard of local heritage significance for these structures prior to underground mining that may result in subsidence impacts on the complex. The structures will be inspected by a structural engineer prior to and after subsidence. Should significant structural impacts occur, the buildings will be demolished.
<i>Low Local</i>	The Ruins Site	Full archival recording to the standard of local heritage significance of the remains of The Ruins site prior to destruction of the site by any predicted subsidence remediation works (only if these works are required after subsidence). No sub-surface investigation or salvage is warranted prior to this site's destruction.
<i>Low Local</i>	Mills Cottage Precinct	It is predicted that the Mills Cottage Precinct will be directly impacted by subsidence from underground mining. A full archival recording will be carried out to the standard of local heritage significance prior to mining impact. The structures will be inspected prior to and after subsidence by a structural engineer. If the structures are unstable after subsidence they will be demolished. No sub-surface investigation or salvage is warranted prior to demolition if necessary.
<i>Low Local</i>	Farm and Farmhouse, 550 Edderton Road	It is predicted that the Farmhouse and Farm will be impacted by subsidence from underground mining. A full archival recording will be carried out to the standard of local heritage significance prior to mining impact. The structures will be inspected prior to and after subsidence by a structural engineer. If the structures are unstable after subsidence they will be demolished. No sub-surface investigation or salvage is warranted prior to demolition if necessary.
<i>Low Local</i>	Edderton Catena Heritage Site	Full archival recording to the standard of local heritage significance of the remains of The Edderton Catena Heritage site prior to destruction of the site by any predicted subsidence remediation works (only if these works are required after subsidence). No sub-surface investigation or salvage is warranted prior to this sites destruction.

7.0 References

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APPENDIX 1

Detailed Settler History for Saddlers Creek from Rappoport

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN – EDDERTON

APPENDIX 2: LAND TRANSFER INFORMATION

Table 1: Land Transfer Information for land initially held by the Lucas family under Conditional Purchase Settlement, Parish of Wynn

Portion	Parish	Owner	Date	Reference	
				Volume	Folio
50, 66, 142, 144	Wynn	Francis Lucas (Crown Grant 1924)	1867-1872	3591	190
		Charles Nielson and James Lucas	1924	3591	190
		Hector McDonald ("Edderton")	1924	3591	190
		HC McDonald Pastoral Company Ltd	1932, 1959	3591	190
Subdivision Lot 9 DP 29950		Cecil Wild	1959	3591	190
All land excluding DP 29950		HC McDonald (Edderton) Pty Ltd	1959	3591	190
All Land excluding DP 29950		Mt Arthur South Coal Pty Ltd	1982	8315	147
143, 157	Wynn	Francis Lucas	1873 (Crown Grant 1924)	3591	191
		Charles Nielson and James Lucas	1924	3591	191
		Hector McDonald ("Edderton")	1924	3591	191
		HC McDonald Pastoral Company Ltd	1932, 1959	3591	191
Subdivision All land excluding DP 29950		HC McDonald (Edderton) Pty Ltd	1959	3591	191
158, 159	Wynn	James Lucas	Crown Grant	1500	104, 105
		Francis Lucas	1904	1500	104, 105
		William Davison and Alexander Lang	1904	1500	104, 105
		Charles Nielson and James Lucas	1924	1500	104, 105
		Hector McDonald ("Edderton")	1924	1500	104, 105
		HC McDonald Pastoral Company Ltd	1932	1500	104, 105
Subdivision All land excluding DP 29950		HC McDonald (Edderton) Pty Ltd	1959	1500	104, 105

Table based on information obtained from NSW Land Titles Office, and contained in *Bayswater No. 3 Mining Area Heritage Conservation Plan*, Umwelt Pty Ltd 1997.

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CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN – EDDERTON

Table 2: Land Transfer Information for land initially held by the Noble family under Conditional Purchase settlement, Parish of Wynn

Portion	Parish	Owner	Date	Reference	
				Volume	Folio
71, 72, 128, 132, 145	Wynn	Richard Noble (Crown Grant 1910)	1868-1872 conditional purchase	2105	182
		James Mackay	1910	2105	182
		Patience Mackay (widow) and Andrew Moore (manager)	1912	2105	182
		Henry Osborne	1912	2105	182
		Hector McDonald (Edderton)	1914	2105	182
		HC McDonald Pastoral Company Limited	1932, 1959	2105	182
Subdivision Lot 9 DP 29950		Ernest Wild	1959	2105	182
Lots 6, 12 DP 29950		Raymond Britton	1959	2105	182
Lot 5 DP 29950		Sidney White	1959	2105	182
154, 155	Wynn	Richard Noble (Crown Grant 1910)	1873-1875 conditional purchase	2105	183
		James Mackay	1910	2105	183
		Patience Mackay (widow) and Andrew Moore (manager)	1912	2105	183
		Henry Osborne	1912	2105	183
		Hector McDonald (Edderton)	1914	2105	183
		HC McDonald Pastoral Company Limited	1932, 1959	2105	183
Subdivision Lot ? DP 29950?		William Turner	1959	7802	194
Lot 7 DP 29950		Joseph and Frances Scriven	1959	7802	194
Lot 7 DP 29950		Gordon Scriven	1962	8315	149, 150
Lot 7 DP 29950		Ball, Ball & Ball (Mortgagees)	1983	8315	149
Lot 7 DP 29950		The Electricity Commission	1985	8315	149
Lot 8 DP 29950		Loyola Hobbins	1959	7802	194
Lot 8 DP 29950		Mark and Margaret Everingham	1974	8315	148
Lot 8 DP 29950		Ball, Ball & Ball (Mortgagees)	1983	8315	148
Lot 8 DP 29950		The Electricity Commission	1985	8315	148

Table based on information obtained from NSW Land Titles Office, and contained in *Bayswater No. 3 Mining Area Heritage Conservation Plan*, Umwelt Pty Ltd 1997.

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CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN – EDDERTON

Table 3 - Land Transfer Information for land initially held by the Noble family under Conditional Purchase settlement, Parish of Wynn (cont)

Portion	Parish	Owner	Date	Reference	
				Volume	Folio
Portion 51	Wynn	Richard Noble	1886	815	139
		James Mackay	1910	815	139
		Patience Mackay (widow) and Andrew Moore (manager)	1912	815	139
		Henry Osborne	1912	815	139
		Hector McDonald (Edderton)	1914	815	139
		HC McDonald Pastoral Company Limited	1932	815	139
		HC McDonald Pastoral Company Pty	1959	815	139
Subdivision		Sidney White	1959	815	139
Portion 52	Wynn	Richard Noble	1886	823	86
		James Mackay	1910	823	86
		Patience Mackay (widow) and Andrew Moore (manager)	1912	823	86
		Henry Osborne	1912	823	86
		Hector McDonald (Edderton)	1914	823	86
		HC McDonald Pastoral Company Limited	1932	823	86
		HC McDonald Pastoral Company Pty	1959	823	86
Subdivision Lot 5 DP 29950		Sidney White	1959	823	86
Lot?		William Turner	1959	823	86

Table based on information obtained from NSW Land Titles Office, and contained in Bayswater No. 3 Mining Area Heritage Conservation Plan, Umwelt Pty Ltd 1997.

Draft

APPENDIX 2

State Heritage Register Listing Sheet for Muswellbrook District Hospital - Brentwood



Working with the community to know, value and care for our heritage



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Muswellbrook District Hospital - Brentwood

Item

Name of Item: Muswellbrook District Hospital - Brentwood
Other Name/s: Brentwood - Muswellbrook District Hospital
Type of Item: Built
Group/Collection: Health Services
Category: Hospital
Primary Address: Doyle Street, Muswellbrook, NSW 2333
Local Govt. Area: Muswellbrook

Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
LOT	25	-	DP	752484
LOT	26	-	DP	752484
LOT	27	-	DP	752484
LOT	28	-	DP	752484
LOT	29	-	DP	752484

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Doyle Street	Muswellbrook	Muswellbrook	Rowan	Durham	Primary

Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
Department of Health	State Government	

Statement of Significance

A substantial Federation Arts and Crafts residential building with historical associations with the development of medical services in Muswellbrook.

Date Significance Updated: 21 Nov 00

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Office intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Construction Years: 1892 - 1914

Physical Description: The main building is of two storeys with several single storey additions

to the sides. The main front elevation is heavily decorated in the Arts and Crafts style, with shingling to the under gable area of the multi-gable roof line and first floor verandah. The building is constructed of face brick, with a tiled roof and decorative ridge tiles, shingled under gable ends and verandah details.

Current Use: Hospital
Former Use: Residence

History

Historical Notes: Muswellbrook District Hospital began in a rented house and then moved into a service building donated by townsfolk in 1882. Dr Gregon donated his property "Brentwood" which opened in 1914 with 23 beds. A new hospital was built in 1971.

Historic Themes

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Health - Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans	(none) -

Assessment Criteria

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Recommended Management

Requires reasonable care to protect external architectural integrity and the character of key internal spaces and structural systems.

Procedures /Exemptions

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS HERITAGE ACT, 1977 Order Under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act, 1977 I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to section 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order: 1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 7 March 2003, 18 June 2004 and 8 July 2005; and 2. grant standard exemptions from section 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule below. FRANK SARTOR Minister for Planning Sydney, 25 March 2006 To view the schedule click on the Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval link below.	Mar 25 2006

 **Standard Exemptions** for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval

Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Department of Health - s170 Register	1992	04/2/10/10	Schwager, Brooks & Partners Pty Ltd		Yes

References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Val Anderson		John Hunter Hospital	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Heritage Office

Database Number: 5012299

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to the **Database Manager**.

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